ALLAHABAD:

A GAZETTEER,

BEING

VOLUME XXIII

OF THE

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

BY

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PREFACE.

THE former Gazetteer of Allahabad was compiled for the most part by Mr. C. D. Steel, I. C. S., who had the advantage of the recent Settlement Report of Mr. F. W. Porter. Though that settlement is still in force throughout the greater part of the district, there has been so marked a change in the general economic conditions that the present volume represents an entirely new work rather than a revision of the old Gazetteer. I have to express my thanks to many who have assisted me in the task, especially Mr. H. M. R. Hopkins, I. C. S., who has spared no pains in providing me with fresh information.

NAINI TAL :
August, 1909.

H. R. N.

GAZETTEER OF ALLAHABAD.

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL FEATURES.

Boundaries and area.

The district of Allahabad, or Ilahabad as it should properly be written, forms the easternmost portion of the straggling division of the same name and lies between the parallels of 24°47′ and 25°47′ north latitude and of 81°9′ and 82°21′ east longitude. It is bounded on the north for about a third of the distance by the river Ganges, which separates it from Rai Bareli and Partabgarh, while for the remainder it marches with the latter district and Jaunpur. To the east and south-east lies the Mirzapur district, to the south and south-west is the Rewah state, and to the west are the districts of Banda and Fatehpur, separated from each other by the river Jumna. In places the boundary is extremely irregular. Several villages of Partabgarh and Rewah lie embedded in the district, while the greater portion of the Mirzapur pargana, as well as two or three detached villages, are entirely surrounded by Oudh territory in the extreme north, and the small block which comprises the villages of Chaukhandi and Khoha is situated within the Rewah state, some twelve miles distant from the rest of the district. The area is very large, for the greatest breadth from east to west is 74 miles and the extreme length some 64 miles from north to south. Owing to the variations in the course of the Ganges and to a less extent along the Jumna, the area is apt to fluctuate from year to year; but as loss in one place is usually compensated by gain elsewhere the net change is inconsiderable. The average for the five years ending with 1906-07 was 1,825,165 acres or 2,851·8 square miles.

Topography.

The Ganges and Jumna, which unite at Allahabad, divide the district into three distinct parts, which differ from one another so materially in their general appearance and physical features that each must be described separately. The tract between vo rivers, commonly known as the Duab, comprises the of Allahabad, Sirathu and Manjhanpur. The trans-Ganges

or Gangapar tract includes Soraon, Phulpur and Handia; while the trans-Jumna country, known as Jamnapar, consists of Bara, Karchana and Meja.

The Duab.

The Duab forms an easterly continuation of the Fatehpur district and is a roughly triangular block of country with an area of 816·73 square miles. Its northern boundary is the Ganges, and between the river and the high sandy ridge, broken by ravines, which marks the flood bank, is a strip of alluvial land, in places very narrow, but elsewhere widening out into a broad stretch of sand and silt. Sometimes, as in the neighbourhood of Kara and Shahzadpur, this low alluvium produces little more than tamarisk and thatching grass; but often there is a considerable area of rich land, beyond the reach of all but extraordinary floods, on which magnificent *rabi* crops are raised. The high bank itself is covered with a poor and gritty soil, full of *kankar* and impoverished by the action of innumerable ravines, some of which extend inland for several miles; but as the level drops towards the interior the soil improves into a light loam, which in turn gives place to a stiff clay in the central depression that marks the valley of the Sasur Khaderi. There is in most places a belt of poor undulating soil along the course of this drainage channel, especially in its lower reaches, the ground being broken by a network of ravines as it approaches its confluence with the Jumna. When it first enters the district the banks are usually on a level with the surrounding country and for a considerable distance are covered with a thick growth of *dhak* jungle, notably in the Sirathu tahsil. The clay belt continues for some distance to the south of the Sasur Khaderi in the western Duab, where *usar* plains are frequently to be seen and small *jhils* and tanks are very numerous; but this gives place again to a light loam as the high bank of the Jumna is approached. As in Fatehpur the land along that river is of an inferior description, the soil being full of *kankar*, cut up by ravines and devoid of natural means of irrigation, though an immense improvement has been effected since the introduction of canal water along the westernmost extensions of the Fatehpur branch. The lowlands of the Jumna valley are almost negligible except in the extreme south-west, where is a considerable

block of land, covered in many places with *dhak* and scrub jungle, containing the great basin of the Alwara *jhil*. Here the soil is dark and friable, closely resembling the *mar* of Bundelkhand. It differs wholly from that of the rest of the Duab and the resemblance to Bundelkhand is heightened by the rocky outcrop of the Pabhosa hill, the only eminence of any note between the Jumna and the southern slopes of the Himalayas. Taken as a whole the Duab presents the appearance of a rich and fertile country. Save in the ravine belts it is remarkably well wooded, and though there is said to have been a great diminution in the grove area since the introduction of the railway, the number of mango and *mahua* trees is still the chief feature of the country.

Gangapar.

The trans-Ganges tract bears a close resemblance to the adjoining parts of Oudh and Jaunpur. Its southern edge is formed throughout by the Ganges and here again are to be seen in places broad strips of rich *kachhar*, especially in Nawabganj and the south of pargana Jhusi. The high bank of the river is generally broken and sandy, but where the stream flows close below the upland the belt of poor land is very narrow and its influence slight. North of this bank comes a stretch of a light, loam, generally of a fertile character and varying in width, being broadest in Nawabganj and Jhusi. North of this again is a broad expanse of clay which extends to the district boundary. Water is here close to the surface and the drainage collects in numerous *jhils*. The surplus water makes its escape either northwards into the tributaries of the Sai or southwards into the Manseta and other minor affluents of the Ganges or else eastwards into the Barna. This clay belt is of a very rich description. Rice is the main staple, but large quantities of wheat and sugarcane are produced and rents are very high. While both parts of the district are unusually well wooded, the Gangapar tract differs in many respects from the Duab. In the latter *jhils* of any size are very rare, while in Gangapar they form the most noticeable feature of the country. The villages are as a rule extremely small and are split up into numerous hamlets, whereas in the Duab there are many large sites, especially in pargana Atharban. Even the houses present a different appearance, being lower and built with sloping roofs, in contradistinction to the high flat-roofed dwellings

of the Duab tahsils. The total area of the trans-Ganges tract is 853·48 square miles.

Jamnapar. The third and largest tract is Jamnapar, which is entirely different from the rest of the district. It covers an area of 1,181·86 acres and geographically belongs to Bundelkhand or Mirzapur. In some respects the Karchana tahsil resembles the Duab in both its crops and its soils, being an upland plain of loam and clay, with the usual belt of light and indifferent soil along the banks of the Ganges, Jumna and Tons. On its western side, however, the Duab soils are replaced by a mixture of clay and the *mar* of Bundelkhand, which extends over the eastern portion of Bara. That pargana has a narrow strip of high and fairly stable alluvium along the Jumna, but this gives place to a low range of hills which extend centrally through the pargana from its southern border on the Tons to within a few miles of the former river. These hills form an irregular outwork of the Vindhyan system and the country on their summit and western slopes resembles the *patha* of Banda, having a thin deposit of poor stony soil and an execrable climate, while the population is extremely sparse and water is very scanty. South of the Tons in the Meja tahsil there is a fairly rich plain of alluvium in the east, between the Ganges and the Manda hills, and this closely resembles the adjacent parts of Karchana. The Vindhyan hills run from the Mirzapur border past Manda, Meja and Kohrar to the western boundary; and from their crest northwards as far as the Belan there extends a plateau of inferior *mar* and clay soils, drained by the Lapri and a few small tributaries of the Belan. The surface of the ground is broken by small hills and rocky outcrops, while the population is as scanty as in Bara and the cultivation is poor and precarious. The hot west winds sweep over these stony uplands with incredible fury and during the rains the *mar* is converted into an unhealthy morass. The unstable nature of the tillage and the existence of much waste and fallow leads to the spread of the weed called *kans*, which has caused much land to be abandoned. Between the Belan and the crest of the Panna range which marks the Rewah boundary is a small belt of land divided into two portions by a rocky spur. That to the east is either covered with low forest or else resembles the central *mar*

plateau, but the western half is of a superior quality, as *mar* gives place to loam, *kans* disappears, the population is relatively dense and good crops can be grown even without irrigation.

Geology.

More detailed accounts of the various tracts will be found in the several tahsil articles. From the foregoing summary it is obvious that in its physical features, especially as regards soils and geological conditions, Allahabad presents a greater complexity than any other plains district of the United Provinces, with the possible exception of Mirzapur. The whole of the trans-Ganges tract consists of the ordinary alluvium of the Gangetic plain, and the same may be said of the greater part of the Duab as also of the Karchana tahsil and the north-east of Meja. The alluvial detritus of the Bundelkhand hills, however, makes its appearance in the south of the Duab, particularly in pargana Atharban, which contains a considerable proportion of the true Bundelkhand soils, and here the Vindhyan rock series extends to the north of the Jumna, as typified by the Pabhosa outcrop. In the trans-Jumna tract the detritus from the Vindhyans merges in the sand and silt of the Ganges valley, the resultant blend being clearly illustrated in the west of Karchana and the east of Bara. The hilly country in the south and west of Jamnapar represents three subdivisions of the Vindhyan series. The lowest is called the Bindhachal range and rises up boldly from the alluvial plain in an irregular chain from Manda to beyond Kohrar, reappearing in the south of Bara whence an outlying range extends northwards to the Jumna. The upper strata consists of massive Kaimur sandstone of a light reddish colour, extremely homogeneous, moderately hard and suitable for every kind of work. These Bindhachal hills have a bold scarp to the north, save in the lower valley of the Tons, where they gradually descend to the level of the alluvium. South of the escarpment is an irregular plateau occupied by the lower Rewah group, which consists of an upper shaly band known as the Jhiri shales and a lower one forming the Panna shales, the two being separated by an intermediate sandstone band known as the lower Rewah sandstone. The third and highest subdivision is the upper Rewah group, represented for some ten miles along the southern boundary of the district by the fine scarp of massive sandstone

known as the Panna range. It is very similar to the Bindhachal range but attains a greater elevation. All these subdivisions are clearly seen in the hills round Barokhar. In the extreme west of the area occupied by the lower Rewah group the well-known diamond-bearing conglomerate occurs as a subordinate band in the Panna shales, but the outcrop in this district is unproductive. About many of the falls on the northern and southern escarpments large masses of stalagmite are found, and from this considerable quantities of very fine lime are burned in various places, the lime for the Jumna bridge having been obtained, it is said, from Sohagi-ghat in Rewah.

Levels. The highest point in the Panna range is 1,218 feet above the level of the sea and the crest in most places exceeds 1,000 feet. The drop northwards is very sudden, the recorded height falling from 1,187 feet at Parthia to 420 feet a mile to the north. Similarly there is a fall from 1,191 feet on the hills south of Daiya to 400 feet at that place, and from 1,156 on the Barokhar spur to 390 at Barokhar itself. The Bindhachal range is much lower, the greatest elevations being 617 feet at Bagala in tahsil Bara and less than 600 feet in the Meja tahsil. The general level of the alluvial portion of Jamnapar is illustrated by the bench-marks on the Jubbulpore road, which rises to 357 feet at Nari and thence drops gradually to 311 feet at Gauhani, subsequently rising slightly as it approaches the Jumna bank. The latter is 320 feet on the Banda border and about 300 feet at the confluence of the Tons. In the Duab the slope of the country is from west to east. The grand trunk road closely follows the main water-parting and when it enters the district is 347 feet above the sea, thence falling gradually to 315 feet at Allahabad. In the Gangapar area the slope is for the most part easterly or south-easterly, the grand trunk road running at a level of 307 feet at Jhusi and thence dropping almost imperceptibly to 293 feet on the Mirzapur border. There are eight principal stations of the great trigonometrical survey in the district. They are situated at Kara and Pabhosa in the Duab, at Meja and Bagala in Jamnapar and at Singraur in pargana Nawabganj, Birwa in Sikandra, Siona in Mah and Ganeshpur in Kiwai.

The soils in the Duab and the trans-Ganges tracts present few peculiarities. They consist as usual of *balua* or sand, corresponding to the *bhur* of other districts, found on the highest levels, especially on the river banks ; of *matiar* or clay in the depressions, the heavy variety which is fitted solely for rice cultivation and can only be worked when thoroughly soaked going by the local name of *chanchar*; and of the mixture of sand and clay known as *dumat* or loam, which is usually a rich and rather dark soil, or as *sigon*, the name applied to sandy loam of a less fertile nature. In the trans-Jumna country all these soils occur in the ordinary alluvium, while in addition there are others which are characteristic of Bundelkhand, though they are found, as already mentioned, along the north bank of the Jumna in the Manjhanpur tahsil. The chief is *mar*, commonly described as black cotton soil, a dark friable earth which absorbs an immense amount of moisture but on drying splits into great fissures, so that irrigation is almost impossible. It varies greatly in quality and in the uplands of tahsil Meja it is often of a very poor description. The stony soil on the hills is called *bhota* and is of little value, while the inferior kind of *chanchar* at the foot of the hills is known as *chopar*. All these natural soils are generally recognised by the people, but sometimes the conformation of the country and sometimes again the situation of the field with reference to the village site is taken as the basis of classification. Thus the land falls under the two main heads of *kachhar* or lowland and *uparhar* or upland, the former being identical with the *tari* of the Jumna and Tons basins, which closely resembles the Ganges *kachhar* though in most cases it is far less valuable and productive. The conventional classification is restricted mainly to the *goind* area which immediately adjoins the inhabited sites and is much more highly manured than the *har*, the general term for the rest of the village. Of the same nature as *goind* is the *kachhiana* land near the city, which is used for market gardening. Soils.

The rivers of the district belong without exception to the main system of the Ganges ; but this admits of several subdivisions, of which the most important are the Jumna and Tons, while others include the minor systems of the Barna and the Sai. Rivers.

Ganges.

After passing along the northern confines of the Fatehpur district the Ganges forms the northern boundary of the Sirathu and Allahabad tahsils for about 23 miles till it enters this district at Patti Naraur. It flows in a wide bed, within the limits of which it is continually shifting its channel, past the village of Afzalpur Saton and the old towns of Kara and Shahzadpur. Its course is a succession of large bends and it maintains this characteristic throughout. Passing between the Allahabad tahsil on the south and Soraon on the north, it flows in a south-easterly direction till it reaches the new cantonment of Allahabad. There it takes a bold sweep to the north-east as far as Phaphamau and the railway bridge, where it bends sharply to the south as far as its junction with the Jumna near the fort of Allahabad. Then turning south-eastwards again, between the Phulpur and Handia tahsils on the north and Karchana and Meja on the south, it passes into Mirzapur, forming the boundary between that district and the Meja tahsil for eleven miles. Its total length in this district is 78 miles. Below Jhusi and Allahabad the chief places on its banks are Sirsa, just below the junction with the Tons, on the right, and Lachhagir or Kasaundhan on the left or north; the latter at one time being the terminus of the steamer service whenever the boats were unable to reach Allahabad by reason of the sandbanks. The changes in this portion of the river are very great, and near the mouth of the Tons, in the extreme north of Meja and at several other places, there are old beds of the river at a considerable distance from the present channel. Everywhere the *dhar dhura* or deep-stream rule prevails, and after the rains the villagers wait with deep anxiety to see whether the main channel will be found on the north or south side of the sandy bed. The large island of Jamnipur, a short distance below the confluence with the Jumna, is a fertile source of dispute and has in consequence been nicknamed the *arazi mutanaza*. At the present time it is considered to belong to pargana Jhusi, though not long ago it was in Arail. During the rains the whole bed is filled and the Ganges is then a magnificent body of water, of immense depth and an average breadth of two or three miles. In the winter and hot weather, however, it shrinks to comparatively small

dimensions and often breaks up into two or more channels which thread their way among the numerous sandbanks. In summer the river is fordable in several places, such as Bela Sailabi, Chapri, Singraur, Ramchaura and Ugahni, though the position of these fords varies from year to year. The lowest mean level of the Ganges is about 237 feet above the sea or even less, for the height of the river has been greatly diminished of late owing to the increasing demands of the canals in its upper reaches. The maximum flood level is some 280 feet in August and 245 feet in October, these figures being fairly constant.

Ganges tributaries.

Save for the Jumna and Tons, to be separately described, the Ganges receives no notable affluents in this district. Numberless ravines and drainage channels lead down from the uplands, carving their way through the high bank, but they are seldom of any great size or length and in most cases are nameless. The Bisnar rises near Sheogarh in pargana Soraon and flows southwards to join the river near the Phaphamau bridge. Of more importance is the Manseta, which has its source in the *jhil* country in the extreme north-west of pargana Sikandra and flows southwards, being joined at Buapur by the Bandi or Sisahi, which rises near Mau Aimma and is reinforced by a small channel called the Narsinghaban. Further south the Manseta receives the Bhulaiya and Barwa from the south-east of Soraon on its right and the Khara on its left bank, while just before its confluence with the Ganges at Jhusi it is fed by the Aughar, a small stream from the direction of Malawan. The Bairagia rises in the clay tract of pargana Mah and flows southwards along the Jhusi boundary to join the Ganges above Usmanpur. It contains water only during the rains and is said to derive its name from its wandering course. The Andawa, a still more insignificant channel, joins the Ganges at Lachhagir, and about a mile further down the Godari, a mere ravine which is fed by the Kolhwabir, a *nala* rising close to Handia, discharges itself into the river. The tributaries on the right bank are equally insignificant. In the Duab there are several small *nalas*, of which the chief are the Sakara, rising near Bharwari; the Sitkhia, which falls into the river just above Nurpur; and the Saidua, which extends inland beyond the grand trunk road and discharges into the Ganges near Ugahni. In the

Karchana tahsil a large drainage channel known as the Bara *nala* rises in a *jhil* near Panwara and passes eastwards across the subdivision to join the Ganges to the east of Karchana station. In Meja there are no direct tributaries beyond a few insignificant ravines; but a number of streams which take their rise in the Bindhachal hills above Manda drain the extreme east of the tahsil and discharge into the Ganges in the Mirzapur district after joining the Saraiha. The latter is the principal channel and has its source to the south-east of Manda. Before reaching that town it is joined by several hill torrents, such as the Mirthia, Mardaha, Khoda and Aonradh. Further north it is fed by a considerable stream named the Gularia, which rises in the hill country to the south-west and is reinforced by many affluents such as the Haraunia and Ranhua on the left bank and the more important Karmati and Patpar on the right; the confluence of the river with the Saraiha lying a short distance to the south of Rajapur, where the latter stream bends eastwards into Mirzapur.

Jumna. The Jumna first touches the district in the extreme west and for a long distance separates the Atharban, Karari and Chail parganas from the Kamasin and Mau tahsils of Banda. The deep-stream rule prevails everywhere, but the Jumna differs from the Ganges in possessing a narrower valley, a more constant channel and steeper banks. The changes in its course are of little importance, while the cliff rises in places to a great height, for at one point, near Nagriha in Atharban, the fall from the uplands to the river bed is no less than 110 feet. Elsewhere it is generally less, but as a rule it is as much as 35 or 40 feet. After cutting off the lofty hill of Pabhosa from the rest of the Vindhyan range, the river maintains an easterly course as far as Partabpur, where it enters this district, thereafter separating pargana Chail on the north from Bara and Arail on the south till it reaches its confluence with the Ganges at the Allahabad fort, the union marking the trijunction of the Chail, Arail and Jhusi parganas. At Bisauna in pargana Chail it bends southwards as far as Deoria, where is the remarkable temple of Siyawan or Sujan Deota standing on a lofty rock in the middle of the stream; and then it turns sharply to the north, taking an easterly turn as it approaches Allahabad The junction is effected about half a mile below the

great railway bridge, and the total length of the river in this district is some 63 miles. The Jumna has a more rapid stream and a greater slope than the Ganges; so that in heavy flood it holds up the latter river, causing the lowlands opposite Daraganj to be inundated. Its waters contain much less silt and are consequently clearer than those of the Ganges, the blue water of the Jumna contrasting sharply with the yellow stream of the larger river for some distance below the confluence. The average breadth of the river is about a mile and a half in flood and half a mile in dry weather, while the depth is vastly greater in the rains than in summer. The maximum recorded rise registered at the railway bridge is 49½ feet above the lowest mean level; but in spite of this the alterations in the channel are very slight, and the large sandy island of Majhiari in the north of Bara has remained unchanged for very many years.

Jumna tributaries.

Most of the streams which join the Jumna in this district are mere drainage channels or ravines, which contain water only for a brief period of the year. In pargana Atharban a ravine called the Kanihia runs westwards from Hinauta to join the river near Nagriha. The Dorman drains a small tract of broken country to the east of the Alwara *jhil*, and next comes a mere ravine called the Karaia, with its feeder the Bandrana, and then the Kalli, which is fed by the Kathabhara and the Damgarhi, joins the river just west of Pabhosa. The Pali and Intaha *nalas* flow to the west and east of the Kosam ruins, but are quite unimportant. Further east, at Shampur, before reaching the Bara border, the Jumna is joined by a considerable stream named the Kinahi. This takes its rise to the west of Karari and flows through the pargana of that name in a south-easterly direction as far as Sondhia, where it is crossed by the aqueduct carrying the Dhata distributary of the canal. Then it bends to the south, and as it enters the south-west corner of pargana Chail its bed becomes deeper and its banks are scored by numerous ravines. Near Sondhia it is joined on the right bank by a tiny tributary named the Berdi, while close to its junction with the Jumna it receives on the same bank a larger stream named the Basundhara. At Simri in pargana Bara the Jumna is joined by the Saraoli *nala*, which issues from the lower hills

but of much more consequence is the Jhigra Baria, which drains a large tract of the hill country of Bara and flows northwards, doing considerable damage to the land on its banks, till at Ichhaura it enters the lowlands and turns east for a considerable distance till it falls into the Jumna between Jagdispur and Birwal, opposite Bisauna. A short distance further east, near Deoria, the river is joined by a large *nala* named the Gahera, which rises near Gurmhi and flows past Jasra in a northerly direction.

Sasur Khaderi.

Just before reaching the Allahabad waterworks at the Karela Bagh the Jumna is joined on the left bank by the Sasur Khaderi. This river enters the Sirathu tahsil in the north-west, taking its rise in the low country to the north of Fatehpur, and at first flows in a narrow but well defined bed, with a south-easterly but very tortuous course, through the centre of the Duab. Throughout its length in the Sirathu tahsil the banks are on a level with the surrounding country and in many places are clothed with *dhak* jungle; but lower down, along the northern boundary of Manjhanpur, the channel becomes deeper and the banks are broken by ravines. Passing into Chail, on the borders of which it receives the Chhoti Kinahi from the west, these characteristics become more marked; the ravines become more numerous and extensive, while in the centre and east of the pargana there is a considerable stretch of high undulating country on either bank of the river. The Sasur Khaderi forms the central drainage channel of the Duab and during the rains carries a large volume. In the hot weather the water almost wholly disappears, but the bed is always moist and in many places is full of dangerous quicksands, especially towards its junction with the Jumna.

Tons.

The Tons is a large river which rises in the hill country of the Rewah state and first touches the south of pargana Bara near Deora. After following the boundary eastwards for a few miles it enters the district and takes an irregular course, generally in a north-easterly direction, as far as its confluence with the Ganges near Sirsa. The river forms the boundary between Bara and Karchana on the north and tahsil Meja on the south for a distance of some 40 miles. Though it carries a considerable volume of water its bed is full of boulders and stony rapids,

so that it is quite unnavigable. The banks in most places are steep and fissured by ravines, while the floods during the rains are of great magnitude, the maximum rise at the railway bridge being 65 feet above mean low water. In the rains the river attains a breadth of nearly 400 yards, filling the whole valley, but in the dry weather it is never more than 150 and in places is but 40 yards wide. It is crossed by ferries at several points and at Kaundi there is an Irish bridge. The railway bridge was built in 1863-64 at a cost of Rs. 14,08,402. It is constructed of iron girders on brick piers, with a roadway underneath the rails: it consists of nine spans, seven of 150 and two of 32 feet each in clear, the total length being 1,206 feet.

The chief affluent of the Tons is the Belan, a large river which rises in the highlands of the Bijaigarh and Barhar parganas of Mirzapur and flows through that district in a westerly direction before entering the Meja tahsil on its south-eastern border, in the gap between the Bindhachal hills and the Panna range. It maintains the same direction through the south of Meja for about 31 miles, flowing past Pura Lachhan, the proposed headworks of the Belan canal, Daiya and its ruined fortress, Lonmati, and Deoghat. It then passes for nine miles through Rewah territory and subsequently follows the district boundary for five miles till it falls into the Tons near Kaundi, at the junction of Meja and Bara. The Belan resembles the Tons in its general features, having a narrow and well defined valley, with no alluvial land. It is essentially a hill torrent, but carries water throughout the year. Shortly after entering the district the river is joined on the right bank by the Gadhaia, Belhaia and Samrawa torrents from the Manda hills to the north. A few other insignificant tributaries, such as the Sori and Sitalha, join it on the right bank, but its chief feeders are those which rise in the southern heights. The Seoti is a very large torrent, which enters this district from Mirzapur and carries down the drainage of innumerable ravines into the Belan at Daiya. Another is the Tundiari, which flows to the east and north of the Barka Bahira hill above Barokhar. It rises on the Rewah border and is reinforced by the Midahwa, Marahna, Sesta, Sarwani and many other streams. Further west again, to the

Belan.

south of Barokhar, is the Gurman, which passes into Rewah and joins the Belan in that state.

Tons tributaries.

Before receiving the Belan, the Tons is joined at Deora by the Loni, a torrent which rises in the hills of Bara and is fed by the Jirwa and Mahua, the latter in turn receiving the Bhagdewa *nala*. Other affluents on the north or left bank are the Patpari and Katha in pargana Bara and the Karchi, Ghughuwa and Asrawal in Arail, but only the last of these is of any significance. The Jwalamukhi, which falls into the river near Panasa, probably represents an old bed of the Ganges. On the right bank the Tons is joined by many streams from the hills of Meja, but all of these are dry for the greater part of the year. By far the most important is the Lapar or Lapri, which rises on the western slopes of the Manda hills and flows westwards through the uplands to join the Tons near Kharka. It has many feeders, including the Teri, Kharoncha, Mahuakota and Ladhota *nalas* on the south, and the Belha, Majhla, Dolaha and Khamaria on the north or right bank. The remaining tributaries of the Tons are very small. The Pahari joins the river at Gadaria, the Kajri at Kohrar, the Jania at Bhatauli, the Garwa at the old fort of Khairagarh and the Sobarna two miles lower down, while there are many nameless channels, all of which contribute a large volume of water during the rains.

Other rivers.

The remaining rivers belong to the trans-Ganges tract and are of very little importance. The *jhils* of Soraon drain northwards into the Bakulahi, a tributary of the Sai, whose course lies wholly in the Partabgarh district. The clay country in the north-east of pargana Sikandra contains the source of the Barna, which gradually develops into a small stream and for a few miles follows the district boundary. Then it bends southwards into pargana Mah and passes in an easterly direction towards the trijunction of this district, Jaunpur and Benares. At first its bed is shallow and floods cause it to overflow its banks, but lower down the channel deepens and is flanked on either side by a high strip of sandy soil. Near Wari the Barna is joined by the Basaia, which rises in the *jhil* to the south of Sarai Mamrez.

Lakes and jhils.

In most parts of the district the rivers carry off the drainage with great rapidity, but in a few tracts the natural

outlets for the surface water are inadequate, with the result that large and shallow *jhils* are formed. They are to be found mainly in the rice country of the north, where there is a long but disconnected series of *jhils* extending across the three tahsils of Soraon, Phulpur and Handia. The largest of these are the Jogi Tal near Simra, the Masiaon and the Raiya *jhils* in pargana Soraon; the great Ananchha *jhil*, the Dani Tal and the Rauwai, Sahdawa, Jhauchand and Basaudha *jhils* in Sikandra; the Bara, Majhla and Karan Tals in Jhusi; the Basua and Qazipur *jhils* in Mah, and the Kiwai, Upardaha and Baraut *jhils* in the Kiwai pargana. The Duab contains the large Mungri Tal on the borders of Kara and Fatehpur, near Udhin Buzurg, and the huge basin of the Alwara lake some 2,500 acres in extent in the south-west of Atharban, while in Chail the only *jhil* of any size is that of Rasulpur Tappa. There are no important stretches of water in Bara, and in Arail only the Basepra and Kanti Tals are of any size; but Meja possesses the *jhils* at Aminia Kalan, Jarar, Lendi and Sakra in the north-eastern portion. Almost all these *jhils* are extensively used for the purposes of irrigation and during the rains are surrounded by rice fields. In the cold weather the water is drained off rapidly for the *rabi* crops and in a year of drought almost every *jhil* in the district except Alwara is completely dry.

Waste lands.

The average area described as barren, calculated from the returns of the five years ending with 1906-07, is 370,865 acres or 20·32 per cent. of the entire district. This is a relatively high figure, but from it should be deducted 144,148 acres under water and 63,075 acres occupied permanently by railways, roads, sites, buildings and the like, leaving an actually unculturable area of 163,642 acres or 8·97 per cent. Of this amount 67,994 acres lie in the trans-Jumna tracts and mainly in the Meja tahsil, which contains a large area of sterile and stony ground. The area is also very large in the trans-Ganges tahsils, which have 59,612 acres of barren land. This lies for the most part in the low clay belt of the Soraon, Sikandra and Mah parganas, where *usar* is extremely prevalent. The natural drainage is defective, for there is no adequate outlet for the flood water, so that saturation of the subsoil has caused the saline elements

to rise to the surface, rendering large areas unfit for cultivation. In the Duab 36,036 acres are described as barren, nearly half of this lying in the Sirathu tahsil. That subdivision contains a large amount of *usar* in the clay tract which extends eastwards from Fatehpur, while all the Duab parganas have much barren soil along the banks of the rivers, in the shape of sandy wastes or ground broken by ravines. During the monsoon a scanty growth of grass springs up on much of the barren area, and this is either preserved and cut after the rains or else is grazed over by cattle, the owners paying to the *zamindar* a small fee for every animal.

Forests and jungle

The trans-Ganges tahsils contain no forests and very little jungle. Here and there are patches of *dhak* or *chhiul*, the chief being between Phulpur and Sarai Mamrez, while along the Ganges there are considerable areas covered with tamarisk, which is of some economic value. In the Duab *dhak* jungles are far more numerous, especially in the Sirathu tahsil and pargana Atharban. Fairly extensive patches exist along the course of the Sasur Khaderi, along the grand trunk road between Bharwari and Sirathu, and in the neighbourhood of the Alwara *jhil*. The banks of the Ganges are covered in places with a good growth of *babul* and *ber*, while in the lowlands of the river *sarpat* grass grows in abundance. In the trans-Jumna tract alone is the jungle area of any great importance, and there it is mainly confined to the Bara and Meja tahsils. In the south of Karchana, as also in the *mar* lands of the other parganas, the *gandar* grass grows in abundance, and this is utilised for thatching and making brooms, while its roots are well known as *khas-khas*. In the same areas the *babul* is very common, but other trees are comparatively scarce. On the upland plateaux of Meja and Bara grass and shrubs are interspersed with more or less thick jungle consisting of *ber*, *tendu*, *jamun*, *seoha* and *guthar*, with a sprinkling of *mahua*, mango, *salai* and *gular* trees and clusters of bamboos. In some parts of Meja are to be found *haldi*, *chhagan* and *sagon* or teak. The largest of these jungles are the Loni in Meja and the Gadhewa in Bara, both possessing fine clumps of bamboos in addition to tree growth, the area in either case being two or three

square miles. Other good jungles occur to the south of the Belan, at the foot of the hills of Barokhar, Deoghat and Sansarpur. The best is that of Lonmati, but it is very inaccessible and ill adapted for commercial exploitation. A noteworthy feature of this tract is the luxuriant growth of the *pipal*, especially in the village of Pahtia. In former days a considerable sum was paid for the privilege of collecting the gum which exudes from the trees, but at the present day barely Rs. 50 per annum is realised on this account in the whole pargana. Altogether there are about 13,000 acres of grass and tree jungle in Meja and 8,000 acres in Bara.

Groves.

Save in the few tracts where natural tree jungles are found, the number and extent of the artificial groves is most remarkable. In 1870 the total area under groves was 72,164 acres, and though it was then said that there had been a great decline owing to the destruction of groves for supplying the railway with fuel and timber, there has been no subsequent diminution. The average for the five years ending with 1906-07 was 72,734 acres or 3·99 per cent. of the entire district. The proportion is only 2·75 in the Jamnapar tract for, though it reaches the high figure of 5·39 in Karchana, it is but 1·69 in Bara and 2·13 per cent. in the Meja tahsil. The Duab is well wooded with 4·11 per cent. of the area under groves, pargana Atharban having a larger proportion than the rest; but in the trans-Ganges tract the grove land is 5·57 per cent. of the whole, pargana Jhusi coming first with the extraordinary figure of 7·7 per cent., which is hardly exceeded in the most thickly wooded parts of Oudh. These groves consist mainly of mango and *mahua* trees, the latter predominating in the Duab and particularly its western half; but other species, such as the guava, *ber* and *jamun*, are well represented everywhere.

Minerals.

The chief mineral products of the district are stone, *kankar* and brick earth. As already observed, the Kaimur sandstone is of excellent quality and is exported in considerable quantities from Sheorajpur. The workable stone lies in beds varying from six inches to eight feet in thickness and is extracted either by blasting or by splitting with wedges, rough ashlar being landed in Allahabad at a cost of 14 annas or one rupee per

cubic foot. Deposits of *kankar* are found throughout the Duab and the trans-Ganges tract, while there are excellent beds at Lawain and Banswar in Karchana. The cost depends mainly on the distance to which it has to be carried, but the average is from Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 4-4-0 per hundred cubic feet. Good lime is obtained by burning *kankar*, but it is inferior to that made from the limestone of Sheorajpur and the Khairagarh hills, which costs about one rupee per maund. Allahabad is celebrated for its brick and tile works, and country bricks are made at many other places, though they are rapidly being displaced by moulded bricks of the European pattern. Salt earth is found in pargana Sikandra and elsewhere, but the manufacture of saltpetre is unimportant; though the saline deposits known as *reh*, which are found on *usar* land, are utilised for the production of crude glass and as a substitute for soap.

Building materials.

The chief building materials, other than those already mentioned, are timber and bamboos. In the great majority of houses locally grown timber, such as mango and *mahua*, is employed and is obtainable everywhere at a low price, the *zamindar* usually supplying the requisite materials for his tenants' houses free of cost. The better sorts, such as *shisham* and *sal*, have to be imported from the forests of the north, the former costing about Re. 1-12-0 and the latter Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot. Bamboos are brought to Allahabad in large quantities from the Shahabad district of Bengal, those of large size fetching some Rs. 46 per hundred, while the price decreases rapidly for small ones. Country-made tiles for roofing cost from Re. 1-4-0 to Re. 1-8-0 per thousand.

Fauna.

Save in the trans-Jumna tract the wild animals of the district do not differ from those found in the Benares division and the Duab, but in the south the number of species is much greater. Occasionally a tiger finds its way over the Rewah or Mirzapur border, generally into the Lonmati forest: but such visits are rare. Bears too are said to stray into this district, while leopards are sometimes found in the south of Meja and in the Jumna ravines of the Bara tahsil. In the latter neighbourhood the *chinkara* or ravine deer is not uncommon while the *sambhar* occurs in small numbers in the south of Meja. he

trans-Jumna country also contains hyænas, considerable herds of antelope and quantities of pig, which do much damage to cultivation in the more remote tracts. Wolves too are very numerous and in 1880 became such a pest that the reward for their destruction was increased and a special staff of *shikaris* was temporarily entertained. They are far from uncommon too in the Duab, especially along the Ganges bank; while the *kachhar* of that river is frequented by the wild pig. Other animals include the *nilgai*, which is found in the trans-Jumna tahsils and occasionally in the *dhak* jungles of Sirathu and elsewhere, the jackal, the fox, the hare, the porcupine and the Gangetic porpoise, which is very common in both the Ganges and the Jumna. Snakes are common everywhere, and of the dangerous species the cobra, the *karait* and Russell's viper are most frequently found, though the last is rare beyond the limits of the hill country. Among other reptiles may be mentioned the alligators known as *magar* and *gharial*, which abound in the Ganges, Jumna and Tons.

The usual species of birds common to the Gangetic plain are found in the district. The game birds include peafowl, the grey partridge, several varieties of quail and the lesser sand-grouse which occur almost everywhere, while in the stony hills and intervening grassy plains of the south the florican and occasionally the great Indian bustard are found. Snipe seldom visit the district in great numbers, but during the cold weather the rivers and *jhils* are the haunt of enormous numbers of geese, while other water-fowl, such as duck, pochards and teal, are to be seen so long as sufficient water remains in the natural depressions. Birds.

The chief fisheries of the district are the Ganges, Jumna and Tons rivers and the Alwara lake, supplemented by the larger *jhils* of the northern parganas. The supply, however, is not equal to the demand and consequently fish fetch a very high price in the city. According to the census returns there were no persons who depend solely on fishing for a livelihood, but large numbers betake themselves to fishing as a subsidiary occupation, most of them being Mallahs and Kahars by caste. The usual varieties of fish are found, the most common being Fish.

the *rohu*, *bachua*, *pariasi* and *chilwa*, while the mahseer is fairly common in the Tons and other hill streams. Fish are generally caught with nets of varying form and mesh, and in the rivers other methods of capture are seldom adopted; but in the *jhils* the spear and different descriptions of wicker traps and baskets are frequently utilised.

Cattle.

The domestic animals found north of the Ganges are usually of an inferior quality, breeding being left to the agency of the so-called Brahmani bulls. In this tract the price of an ordinary plough bullock runs from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15, while a buffalo costs much the same. In the Duab parganas the locally bred animals are of the usual coarse and inferior description, but a large proportion of the cattle consists of beasts imported either from Fatehpur, whither they are brought from the western districts by travelling dealers, who travel eastwards to Buxar, Patna and even as far as Calcutta; or else, especially in the Manjhanpur tahsil, from Banda and other parts of Bundelkhand, these last being the small but sturdy bullocks of the red Kenwaria breed, which average about Rs. 40 apiece. The trans-Jumna tract is a cattle-breeding country, owing to the presence of extensive pastures, and the Khairagarh cattle resemble those bred in the hill country of Karwi and Rewah. They are brought in great numbers to the market at Karma in tahsil Karchana, this place and Manjhanpur being the chief cattle marts of the district. The first enumeration of live stock was made in 1899, and it was then found that the district contained 322,659 bulls and bullocks and 30,372 male buffaloes, which gave an average of 2·39 animals per plough. This was approximately equal to the provincial average and the apparent surplus is much reduced if due allowance be made for old or infirm beasts and also for the very considerable number of animals, generally of a superior type, which are reserved for draught purposes, as well as those bred for the city markets. The next census in 1904 showed a large increase, bulls and bullocks numbering 359,233 and buffaloes 31,448, the average rising to 2·44 per plough. This clearly showed the effects of a period of agricultural prosperity, for the former census had occurred shortly after a famine which had wrought havoc

among the cattle. The last enumeration was taken in January 1909 and on this occasion a slight decrease was observed, as indeed was only natural after a succession of indifferent seasons and prolonged drought. The number of bulls and bullocks was 349,151 and of male buffaloes 25,364, while the average per plough, calculated on the ascertained number of the latter, was 2·35. Young stock numbered 260,070, showing a great advance on the figures of former enumerations; while there were 192,271 cows and 103,333 cow buffaloes, the increase under either head being very satisfactory. The latter figures not only indicate a large amount of cattle-breeding, but also testify to the growing importance and extent of the *ghi* trade. The demand for this article is very great in the city and in addition there is a considerable export business. Dairy-farming has received a great stimulus at and near Allahabad from the example set by the military farm, which has also served to demonstrate the value of the superior breeds imported from the Punjab and other stock-raising centres.

Sheep and goats.

The last census returns gave a total of 129,332 sheep and 217,534 goats. The former figure is higher than that of any other district in the United Provinces and the increase has been very noticeable during the past ten years. Sheep are bred in large numbers in the trans-Jumna tahsils and in the Duab, those of the latter tract belonging to what is often known as the Fatehpur breed. They are of a superior quality and are pastured mainly on the coarse grass wastes along the rivers and on the edges of *jhils*. There is a large demand for their flesh, while their wool is woven into blankets, and the Gadariya herdsmen derive a considerable income from the landowners and cultivators, who willingly pay a small fee to the shepherds for permitting their flocks to be penned on a field for the night, the value of the manure being highly rated. Goats are numerous everywhere, but the best are to be found across the Jumna, those bred in Bundelkhand being generically known by the name of *Jamnapari*. They are grazed along the roadsides and in the scrub and *babul* jungles, generally in company with the sheep. There is a constant demand for their milk and flesh, especially in the city and its immediate vicinity.

Other animals.

Notwithstanding the extensive and increasing use of ponies in Allahabad and on the numerous metalled roads, the animals bred in the district are small and inferior. Ponies of a good stamp are to be seen in numbers, but these are mainly imported from Makanpur, Batesar and elsewhere, and there have been no attempts to improve the local breed. The last census gave a total of 14,941 horses and ponies, the former numbering 3,720, which is a high figure, both absolutely and relatively. The majority are to be found in the Allahabad tahsil, as is only to be expected. Ponies are employed mainly for draught purposes, the *ekkas* of Allahabad having a well-deserved reputation ; but considerable numbers are utilised as pack animals. Transport by cart in this district is confined mainly to the metalled roads of the Duab and the tract north of the Ganges. Elsewhere pack ponies and bullocks carry most of the road-borne traffic, in addition to camels, of which 597 were enumerated, these animals being always in evidence on the grand trunk road as well. Mules numbered 740 and donkeys 7,622 ; the former being mostly imported, while the latter are as a rule of a very inferior stamp, used by Kumhars, Dhobis and others as beasts of burden. No figures are available to show the number of pigs, but it must be very large indeed, since these animals are to be seen almost in every village, the owners being usually Pasis or Chamars.

Cattle disease.

The annual loss of cattle from disease is very considerable, but though of late years there has been a decided improvement in the accuracy of the returns, little reliance can be placed on the figures owing to the habitual reticence of the owners in the matter of reporting disease or deaths. For the prevention of disease three veterinary assistants are entertained by the district board, one being in charge of each of the main geographical subdivisions of the district, and the closer supervision has rendered it possible to check the spread of disease far more effectively than was formerly the case. Much too has been done towards the popularisation of inoculation, which is still regarded with general suspicion, and in 1908 no fewer than 1,897 inoculations against rinderpest were performed. The district board also maintains a veterinary hospital at Allahabad, and the institution has achieved marked success. The common complaint is foot and

mouth disease, but this is far less fatal than rinderpest and epizootic eczema, which are prevalent throughout the district. Anthrax is fairly common but is sporadic in its outbreaks, though it is doubtful whether all the reported cases are correctly diagnosed.

Climate. The climate of the district is characterised by a delightful cold weather, a long and almost intolerably hot summer and a rainy season which at its commencement, at all events, is almost as pleasant as that of Bundelkhand. From November to March the weather is all that could be desired, the mean temperature approximating to that of an English summer; but about the middle of March the thermometer rises rapidly until in May and the first half of June Allahabad becomes one of the hottest stations in the United Provinces, if not in India. A marked feature of the climate is the extreme dryness of the atmosphere from November to the beginning of the rains; but when the monsoon bursts the conditions undergo a remarkable change. The temperature immediately drops to the extent of ten or fifteen degrees and during the next three months varies but little, while owing to the excessive humidity there is very little difference between the day and night temperatures. As a rule little rain falls in October, but the heat is still oppressive until the humidity decreases with the advent of the dry westerly winds which bring in the cold weather. About Christmas there is usually a little rain brought by the storms which pass over these provinces from Sindh and Rajputana; and during the hottest parts of the year the strong westerly winds which blow during the daytime over the Gangetic valley not unfrequently bring dust-storms and thunder-showers. These winds sweep across the rocky hills of Bara and Meja with incredible fury and the extreme heat of those tahsils is largely due to the radiation from the stony outcrops. A Government observatory has been maintained at Allahabad since 1870. The mean barometrical pressure for a period of 22 years is 29·479 inches, ranging from 29·753 in December to 29·205 in June and July. The mean recorded temperature for thirty years is 77·8°, varying from 60·6° in January to 92·4° in May. The temperature is lowest about the beginning of January and on an average the coldest days are the

8th and 9th of that month, the daily normal being 59·2°; at this period the temperature on the grass often falls below freezing point and in some years hoar-frost is frequently to be seen. The highest daily normal temperature is 94·5°, reached on the 4th of June. The highest maximum recorded is 119·8°, registered on the 19th of June 1878, but a maximum of 113° or 114° is reached almost every year at the end of May or the beginning of June. The extreme range of temperature during the year is astonishingly great, amounting on an average to 75·3°, the maximum being 114·9° and the minimum 39·6°.

Rainfall.

Records of the rainfall for Allahabad and each of the tahsil headquarters are extant from 1864 onwards. The average annual rainfall for 44 years amounts to 37·54 inches for the whole district and the variations between the different tahsils are relatively slight. In the Duab the figures are 38·08 for Allahabad, 36·15 for Sirathu and 36·04 for Manjhanpur. Of the trans-Ganges tahsils Handia comes first with 37·8, followed by Phulpur with 36·27 and Soraon with 35·34; while in the trans-Jumna tract Karchana takes the lead with 39·57, and next come Meja with 38·95 and Bara with 37·8 inches. These figures illustrate the influence of the southern hills and forests and also of the principal rivers. In the Duab conditions approximate to those of Fatehpur and north of the Ganges to those of southern Oudh; but the comparatively heavy rainfall of Karchana seems to be due to the fact that it comes within the scope both of the storms which follow the course of the rivers and those which sweep over the Vindhyan hills. A noteworthy feature is the general regularity of the rainfall. During the period in question an excess of 33 per cent. above the normal has been recorded on seven and a corresponding defect on only six occasions. Of the unusually wet years the first was 1867 when the general average was 50·26 inches; but this was little in comparison with the 54·62 inches of 1870, when Bara registered 69·8, or the 58·82 inches of the following year, when the total for the Handia tahsil was 68·5. In 1890 the district average was 50·5 inches, but this was surpassed in 1893 and in 1894, the latter being the wettest year ever known. In the former the total of 52·35 inches was largely due to the exceptionally heavy falls in Meja and Karchana, while

in 1894, with its average of 67·01, over 70 inches were registered in the Duab tahsils and Phulpur, Allahabad surpassing all previous records with 76·25 inches. The last year of abnormal precipitation was 1898 when 52·27 inches were registered and every tahsil showed a large excess. On the other hand the driest year of the period was 1864, when the average was only 16·82 inches; Sirathu receiving no more than 9·7 inches in the course of twelve months. Then came 1868 with 25·39, which again occasioned famine; but matters were far worse when the total of 19·07 inches in 1877 were followed by one of 24·68 in the succeeding year. In 1880 only 11·4 inches fell at Manjhanpur and little more at Bara, the district average being 18·17; but in spite of this the fall appears to have been well distributed, for though the deficiency was general throughout the United Provinces no great scarcity resulted. In 1896 the total was 20·78 inches, Soraon and the Duab faring worst, but in that year the rains after a fair beginning came to an untimely end and the loss of the harvest, following on a series of indifferent seasons, caused widespread distress. Similar causes had similar results in 1907, for though as much as 30·7 inches were registered, the total was very much less in the Bara and Manjhanpur tahsils.

The district is generally considered healthy, but the low rice tracts in the northern tahsils are somewhat malarious during and immediately after the rains, and the same may be said of the *mar* lands in the trans-Jumna parganas. In normal seasons the death-rate is low, comparing favourably with those of Fatehpur and Partabgarh and closely approximating to that of Jaunpur. The compilation of vital statistics was first attempted in 1865, but the figures of early years were too inaccurate to be of any value and little reliance can be placed on any returns prior to 1880. For the ten years ending in 1890 the mean annual death-rate was 27·65 per mille and this figure was exceeded largely in the last two years of the period alone, the reason lying in the prevalence of fever, cholera and small-pox. The following decade began with a series of very wet years and this terminated with a famine of considerable intensity, coupled with a terrible epidemic of small-pox; so that it is no matter of surprise that Health.

the death-rate increased to 30·91. On the other hand there was a corresponding increase in the birth-rate from 30·64 to 32·41; and the same phenomenon has been observed during more recent years, for in the period ending with 1907 the birth-rate rose to 41·34, in spite of the marked rise in the death-rate to 41·95 due to plague, fever and other causes, every year from 1902 onwards having been decidedly unhealthy. The returns for each year from 1891 are shown in the appendix.*

Fever.

A second table shows the number of deaths recorded annually under the principal heads.† As is invariably the case, fever heads the list, and though many deaths are wrongly attributed to this cause, simply from the fact that fever was a symptom of the illness, it is beyond question that malarial fever is very common and occasionally, as was the case in the autumn of 1908, assumes an epidemic form of great intensity. The average number of deaths attributed to fever from 1881 to 1890 inclusive was 31,651 annually or 77·66 per cent. of the total mortality, the highest amount being 43,792 in 1889. During the next decade the average rose to 36,153, but the increase was due mainly to the terrible havoc wrought by the disease in the wet season of 1894, when 50,771 deaths were recorded. Fever accounted for 75·52 per cent. of all deaths, the drop in the proportion being due to the ravages of cholera and small-pox. The death-rate from fever thus rose from 21·4 to 23·3 per mille; and this rise has been maintained during recent years, for though the average annual number of deaths from 1901 to 1907 was 35,221 or only 56·37 per cent. of the total, this figure with a diminished population represents a death-rate of 23·6 per mille. Fever is prevalent everywhere, but especially in the trans-Ganges tahsils and in the highly irrigated parts of the Duab. In 1908 it caused great distress in every part of the district, but especially in Manjhanpur, where much of an excellent *kharif* harvest was lost owing to the general prostration of the cultivators and the labouring classes.

Cholera.

In every year a certain number of deaths from cholera are reported, and frequently the disease assumes an epidemic form, its rapid spread being in no small measure due to the dissemination of

*Appendix, table III. | †Appendix, table IV.

infection by pilgrims returning from the great fairs at Allahabad. During the ten years ending with 1890 the average number of deaths was 1,688, but the figure would have been considerably lower but for the outbreaks of 1885 and 1887, the latter being of exceptional virulence and carrying off 7,237 persons. This figure was surpassed in 1891, when the recorded mortality amounted to 8,183; while 5,596 died in the following year. Other epidemics occurred in 1894 and 1897, the average for the decade ending with 1900 being no less than 2,287. The subsequent improvement has been slight, for the average for the next seven years was 1,287, and a severe outbreak occurred in 1906, when the disease spread with alarming rapidity throughout the United Provinces.

Small-pox.

On the other hand the ravages of small-pox have materially decreased, and bad epidemics have been rare during recent years. The worst on record was that of 1878, when 10,787 deaths from this cause were reported. Considerable mortality occurred in 1884 and 1889, the average for the ten years ending with 1890 being 1,034; but thereafter the rate declined in a marked degree, and the average of 877 for the ensuing decade was due to the widespread epidemic of 1896, which in that and the following year caused 8,010 deaths. Small-pox again broke out in 1903 and the next year, but though the annual death-rate is still comparatively high and outbreaks of varying intensity occur from time to time, the improvement is very noticeable. It can be ascribed only to the spread of vaccination, which of late years has achieved steady progress. Prior to 1865 vaccination was available for those who cared to present themselves at the Government dispensaries; but in that year a regular vaccinating staff was organised and operations were extended gradually to all parts of the district. For some years the number of persons vaccinated was relatively small, but the recurrence of epidemics of small-pox, particularly that of 1878, did much to popularise protective measures. The number of primary operations rose from 18,510 in 1880 to 23,862 annually during the next ten years and to 30,416 for the second decade, while from 1901 to 1907 inclusive it was no less than 35,988 per annum. This means that some 17 per cent. of the population is fully protected, while partial

immunity is enjoyed by a much larger proportion. The former figure is still the lowest in the United Provinces, but Allahabad has long been backward in this respect, as also has the adjacent district of Partabgarh. Vaccination is compulsory only within municipal and cantonment limits, but elsewhere the obstacle lies in the apathy rather than in the opposition of the people. The Civil Surgeon is the superintendent of vaccination and his staff comprises an assistant superintendent and 27 vaccinators. The annual cost is some Rs. 3,700, and this is met from local, municipal and town funds.

Plague.

The first outbreak of plague occurred during the cold weather of 1899-1900, but on this occasion it was confined to the town of Mau Aimma and the immediate neighbourhood, where it had been introduced by a family of Julahas returning from Bombay. Vigorous preventive measures were taken and the disease was apparently stamped out by the middle of April; but it broke out again in the following winter and spread with rapidity, establishing itself in the city and in many parts of the district. The mortality rose from 643 in 1901 to 29,784 in 1905, but in the following year it dropped to a relatively low figure, though there was a further recrudescence in 1907.* Prevention proved practically impossible in the city, owing to the difficulty of achieving segregation or complete evacuation of infected houses. Many fled in fear, only to carry the disease into the villages, although a spacious camp of refuge was provided for those who wished to leave their homes. Inoculation made no headway till 1907, but in that and the following year 6,440 persons came forward; while at the same time the process of rat extermination, which had been attempted for some time past, was carried on with the greatest vigour, rewards being paid for some 480,000 rats killed in the city alone in 1907 and 1908. Familiarity with the disease has brought about a general change in the attitude of the people, who were at first obstructive through fear.

Other diseases.

Among other diseases the most common are bowel complaints, pulmonary ailments and affections of the skin, eyes and ears. Mention should also be made of the peculiar form of locomotor paralysis which is very prevalent in the trans-Jumna tract,

* Appendix, table IV.

particularly the Bara and Meja tahsils. It is undoubtedly due to the comsumption of the small pea called *kesari*, which is extensively grown in those tahsils, and a similar nervous affection of the lower extremities is well-known in the adjacent district of Mirzapur and also in the south of Benares. This paralysis appears to be permanent and is not cured by the discontinuance of the use of the grain, which affects animals as well as human beings. The sufferers naturally belong to the poorer class of cultivators, and an enquiry made in 1861 showed that about four per cent. of the population in the two tahsils were afflicted in this manner.

Infirmities.

Statistics of infirmities were compiled in 1871 and at each succeeding census, but comparison of the various returns is of little value owing to the different systems of enumeration adopted on the several occasions. In 1901 there were 1,815 blind persons in the district, the total showing a substantial decrease during the past thirty years; a fact which is probably connected with the decline of small-pox, one of the most fruitful causes of blindness. A similar decrease is observable in the case of insanity the number of persons afflicted being 103 at the last census. There were 477 deaf-mutes, which is a very high figure though much lower than those obtained in the sub-Himalayan districts, where goitre is markedly prevalent. Lastly there were 147 lepers, this number including the inmates of the leper asylum at Naini, which contains lepers sent from several districts and not merely residents of Allahabad.

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Cultivated area.

The great diversity in the physical characteristics of the various tracts which comprise the district is reflected in their agricultural development. The growing pressure on the soil has had a levelling tendency, but some parts of the district possessing a far more fertile soil than others, it necessarily follows that a higher standard of cultivation and a larger area under tillage are to be found in the more favoured tracts to the north of the Ganges and in the parganas of the Duab than in the country south of the Jumna. The earliest records of cultivation are those of the third and fourth settlements, made in 1808 and 1812. These returns, however, must be considered as approximate only, but they are of value as showing the low state of cultivation at that period, the area under the plough being but 638,411 acres on the first and 748,542 on the second occasion. The rapid improvement was next illustrated by the survey papers of 1840 prepared for the first regular settlement. At that time 999,134 acres were under the plough, exclusive of revenue-free land, 29,586 acres, of which much was cultivated, the proportion of the former to the total area of the present district being 54·74 per cent. It seems probable that the actual amount was somewhat less than this, or else cultivation subsequently shrunk on account of successive seasons of drought, especially in the Meja tahsil, where it is certain that much land was abandoned, and also in Handia, Sirathu and parts of Phulpur. In 1853 the cultivated area was only 971,558 acres or 53·28 per cent., exclusive as before of *lakhiraj* lands. The returns of 1865 show a general recovery, the total then being 991,021 acres or 54·3 per cent. The increase was greatest in Meja and Bara, but was fairly general, though the Phulpur tahsil showed a distinct decline and there had been a slight loss in the Atharban pargana of the Manjhanpur tahsil. The figures on which the following settlement

was based were those of the survey, and as this lasted from 1867 to 1873 the returns are not those of a single year. The total area under cultivation was 1,028,399 acres or 56·3 per cent. of the entire district, showing that the extension of tillage was being rapidly carried forward. The subsequent expansion under the stimulating influence of the new settlement was even more marked; for by 1884-85 the area had risen to 1,094,328 acres, and the average for that and the three following years was 1,099,074 acres, the total of 1,103,082 in 1886-87 having never since been surpassed. Cultivation continued at a high level for some time, and no serious decline was observed till the famine of 1896-97, which brought down the acreage in the ensuing year to 882,887 acres. This necessarily affected the average for the decade ending with 1897-98, but in spite of the contraction it was 1,053,246 acres. Recovery was slow, for the effects of the drought had been severely felt and several dry seasons followed; so that it was not till 1901-02 that the old level was approached. The average area under the plough for the five years ending with 1902-03 was only 1,004,295 acres; but during the following five years, in spite of the great drop which again occurred in 1907-08, the average was 1,043,010. It is preferable, however, to omit the last year as abnormal and to take the preceding five years as generally representative of the district at the present time. On this basis we obtain an average of 1,062,109 acres or 58·19 per cent. The proportion is not high: for while the natural conditions of the southern tahsils preclude the possibility of intense cultivation, it is somewhat surprising to find that the largest proportion in any one tahsil is 68·36 per cent. in Allahabad. This is followed by 66·86 in Karchana, 65·7 in Manjhanpur, 62·63 in Handia, 60·99 in Soraon, 59·57 in Phulpur and 58·62 in Sirathu. In all these subdivisions the general average is exceeded, while the Meja tahsil has but 47·78 and Bara no more than 46·14 per cent. of its area under tillage.

Culturable area.

In a district which contains so much barren land it is impossible to expect any great extension of cultivation; but at the same time it is obvious that a considerable amount of arable land still awaits reclamation, and it is at least reasonable to expect that the old levels may again be reached under favourable

circumstances. The so-called culturable area amounts on an average to 392,190 acres or 21·49 per cent. of the whole district. From this, however, certain deductions must be made; notably land under groves, 72,734 acres, and new fallow, 75,521 acres, left untilled under the ordinary system of rotation. There remains an area of 263,936 acres or 13·36 per cent. of the whole under the heads of old fallow and unbroken waste. The distinction is of little value and may be disregarded for practical purposes; but it is very doubtful whether much of this is sufficiently valuable to repay the cost of cultivation. Such land includes a large amount of jungle, poor sandy soil and the unfertile and unirrigated areas in the south. The proposed extension of canal irrigation will doubtless make a vast difference; but while it is certain that the limit of cultivation has not yet been reached in the more backward and precarious tracts, it is equally clear that large areas are only styled culturable by courtesy, this being especially the case in the thickly populated tracts of the Duab and the country north of the Ganges. Of the culturable waste no less than 142,628 acres or considerably more than half lies in Bara and Meja, particularly the latter, the proportion in these two tahsils being 27·78 and 22·82 per cent. respectively. Elsewhere the figure is relatively insignificant, amounting to 8·88 in Karchana, while of the Duab tahsils Sirathu has 11·82, Allahabad 9·03 and Manjhanpur 8·24 per cent. nominally fit for tillage. North of the Ganges the proportions are still lower, being 8·28 in Soraon, 7·19 in Handia and only 4·65 per cent. in Phulpur.

Double-cropping.

Although the actual area under cultivation has decreased, the actual loss of productive capacity is diminished by the fact that a very much larger area now bears two crops in the year than was formerly the case. This means that more attention is now devoted to the superior lands, so that probably the actual outturn has increased: although it yet remains to be determined whether such a policy will have an adverse effect on the productive capacity of the soil. At the last settlement the total *do-fasli* area was only 58,720 acres or 5·7 per cent. of the net cultivation. By 1886-87 it had risen to 161,390 acres, and even this was a low figure for the time: in 1896-97 it was 207,682 acres, which was about normal; and in 1906-07 it was no less than 249,443

acres, the average for that and the four preceding years being 247,387 or 23·29 per cent. of the total area under the plough. The proportion differs widely in the various parts of the district, depending both on the character of the autumn crops and on the facilities for irrigation. It reaches the high figure of 34·73 per cent. in Soraon, while Sirathu with 28·11, Phulpur with 27·62 and Handia with 25·69 are well above the average. Next come Bara with 22·07, Manjhanpur with 21·76 and Allahabad with 21·29; and at the bottom of the list stand Meja with 17·63 and Karchana with 17·09 per cent., though even these figures are decidedly high for a country of such a character.

Cultivation.

The methods of agriculture in general are much the same as those followed in all parts of the United Provinces, but the style of cultivation varies widely with the nature and situation of the soil, the facilities for irrigation and the caste of the cultivators. There is an immense difference for example between the careful and intensive tillage of the Kachhis and Kurmis in Soraon and the careless methods of the scanty tenantry, mainly of high caste, in the impoverished soils of the Bara uplands. Every tract has its peculiarities and the chief criterion of the standard of agriculture is to be found in the crop statement. A point worthy of notice, however, is the difference in the stability of cultivation between the Jamnapar tract and the rest of the district. In the latter land once reclaimed is regularly cultivated so long as a profitable return can be expected; but in the uplands of Meja and Bara tillage is of a fluctuating nature, villages are few and far between, tenants are hard to obtain and the thin coating of soil requires long periods of fallow. Consequently there is always a large amount of *nautor* or newly broken land, which pays a low rent and has been treated with special leniency under the present system of revenue assessment.

Harvests.

Details of the harvests and the principal crops in each tahsil will be found in the appendix.* The areas sown for the *kharif* or autumn and for the *rabi* or spring harvest vary from year to year according to the nature of the season. In most cases the former slightly predominates, and during the five years

* Appendix, table VI.

ending with 1906-07 the *kharif* averaged 660,290 acres as compared with 639,071 sown with *rabi* crops. In 1903-04 and the following year, however, the *rabi* far exceeded the autumn harvest, the figures for the latter year being 730,496 and 632,365 acres respectively; while in 1905-06 only 528,330 acres of *rabi* were cultivated and the *kharif* total rose to 708,667 acres. In favourable years, when the rainfall is advantageous for both harvests, the *rabi* area is likely to be the larger; but as yet no year has occurred in which the total cultivation has approached the sum of the highest recorded area of each harvest. The preponderance of the *kharif* is not common to every tahsil, for in the Chail and Bara parganas the *rabi* has a decided advantage, and the balance in favour of the former harvest is extremely small in the rest of the Duab, Phulpur and Arail. Taking the three main tracts we find that in the Duab the *rabi* and in Gangapar the *kharif* predominates, while in Jamnapar the *rabi* is most important to the north of the Tons and the *kharif* in the country south of that river.

Kharif crops: rice.

Of the crops themselves there is little to be said, for the species found in Allahabad present few peculiar features, and the only points of special interest lie in their distribution, which illustrates the style of cultivation prevailing in the different parts of the district. The foremost place is taken everywhere by rice, which occupies on an average 270,034 acres or 40·9 per cent. of the harvest. Of this amount 218,498 acres consist of the *kuari* or early rice, while the transplanted varieties, known generically as *aghani*, take up 51,536 acres or 7·81 per cent. Of the latter amount 41,333 acres are to be found in the trans-Ganges tahsils, especially the Soraon, Sikandra and Mah parganas, which possess large areas of heavy clay and numerous *jhils*, suitable for irrigation purposes and also as nurseries for the young plants. In the Duab late rice is confined almost exclusively to the Kara and Atharban parganas, which contain a similar tract of clay; while in Jamnapar there is a fair amount under this crop in the east of Bara and the *chanchar* lands of Khairagarh. Many varieties of both *kuari* and *aghani* rice are recognised, but they can only be distinguished by an expert. There is a third main division which includes the kinds

known as *boro* and *jethi* rice. These are grown during the hot weather by Mallahs on the banks of the Ganges and Jumna. There has been an immense increase in the rice area since 1870, when it aggregated 155,000 acres, the substitution of early rice for other crops being especially noticeable in the Duab, where the area has trebled since that date.

Millets.

Next to rice comes *juar*, which by itself and in combination with *arhar* covers on an average 143,000 acres or 21·66 per cent. of the harvest. The proportion rises to 32·23 in the Duab, while in Gangapar it is 18·2 and south of the Jumna only 15·04 per cent. The crop requires a good soil and in favourable years the growth in the Sirathu tahsil is magnificent. On the high sandy levels the place of *juar* is taken by *bajra*, and this again is generally grown in combination with *arhar*, a pulse which is very extensively cultivated in this district. The mixture occupies 122,961 acres or 18·62 per cent. of the *kharif* and its distribution is fairly even throughout the district, though the proportion is much higher in the Allahabad and Karchana tahsils than elsewhere, owing to the prevalence of this staple in the light lands along the river banks. There has been an increase of some 31,000 acres in the total area under these three crops since 1870, but the expansion seems due to the general extension of tillage rather than to their substitution for other products. Of the small food-grains, which are grown principally on indifferent soil and form an important item in the food supply of the poorest class, the chief is *kodon*, which by itself covers 33,314 acres or 5·05 per cent. of the *kharif*, while the mixture of *kodon* and *mandua*, almost a peculiarity of the trans-Ganges tahsils, makes up an additional 12,121 acres or 1·84 per cent.. There is hardly any *kodon* in the Duab and very little is sown alone in Gangapar, but it is grown extensively in the south of the district, particularly the Meja tahsil, which has some 23,500 acres under this crop, while the bulk of the remainder is to be found in Bara. On the other hand *sanwan* is fairly common everywhere and averages 16,972 acres or 2·57 per cent., the proportion being highest in the Sirathu and Manjhanpur tahsils. These crops aggregate 62,407 acres on an average, as compared with a total of 25,164 in 1870, and the increase is probably

due to the cultivation of new land of a somewhat inferior quality.

Other kharif crops.

On the other hand cotton exhibits a very marked decline. At the last settlement in 1870 it covered 41,153 acres, but the present average is only 14,417 or 2·18 per cent. of the harvest and nearly two-thirds of this are to be found in the Meja and Manjhanpur tahsils. Barely one-fourth of the former amount grown in Jamnapar is now to be found there and a similar state of affairs prevails throughout Bundelkhand, which has been supplanted by the canal-irrigated tracts of the middle and upper Duab as the chief cotton-producing area of the United Provinces. Another crop which shows a decline is sugarcane, which in 1870 occupied 18,853 acres, three-fourths of this being grown in Soraon and the other trans-Ganges tahsils. Of late years there has been a revival, the total rising to 16,633 acres in 1906-07, but the average for that and the four preceding years was only 12,361 acres or 1·87 per cent. It is found in every tahsil, but most of the cane produced in this district comes from the trans-Ganges tract, though there is a fair amount in Karchana and the north-east of the Meja tahsil. It would appear that in the early days of British rule the area under sugarcane was very much larger, and the extent to which the crop was grown is illustrated by the number of abandoned stone sugar mills to be seen in almost every village. A crop which was once of some importance but has now almost vanished is indigo. The area was 8,942 acres in 1870, and this by no means represents the maximum; but though 2,467 acres were under indigo in 1902-03, the total had dropped to 243 five years later and almost the whole of this lay in the Soraon and Sirathu tahsils, whereas formerly it had been grown in every part of the district. At the same time indigo was never popular with the tenants and the industry failed to attain much importance in spite of the efforts of several European planters. Among the remaining crops the chief is *sanai* or hemp grown for fibre, which averages 10,862 acres or 1·64 per cent. of the entire harvest. This is a fairly recent introduction, for the total was 960 acres in 1870; but while it is grown everywhere, no less than 9,641 acres lie in the trans-Ganges tahsils, particularly

Soraon, which has developed an important export trade in this commodity. The autumn pulses, *urd*, *mung* and *moth*, average 8,724 acres and their distribution is very even, though the first is grown mainly in the north of the district and *moth*, which is far inferior, in the Bara and Meja tahsils. The latter also produce the bulk of the oilseeds, which cover 4,116 acres, principally in the form of *til*. This crop has grown in popularity of late years and is valuable for the reason that no wild animal will touch it. Maize has never made much headway in this district, though the area, now averaging 1,432 acres, is slowly on the increase. It is grown chiefly in the Allahabad, Meja and Bara tahsils. There remain garden crops, averaging 6,308 acres, of which the Duab naturally possesses the largest share. Cultivation of this kind is most common in the neighbourhood of the city and near Kara; but under this head are included the *pan* gardens of the northern tahsils, which are almost as common as in the adjoining district of Partabgarh.

Rabi crops.

The principal features of the spring harvest are the relatively slight importance of wheat, the preponderance of gram and the large area devoted to mixed crops. The cultivation of wheat appears to have made no headway but rather the reverse; for as compared with 79,921 acres sown with this staple in 1870 the present average is only 71,952 acres or 11·26 per cent. of the *rabi* area. On the other hand the figure varies greatly from year to year. In 1904-05 it was 92,603 acres, while the following season showed less than half this total. A year of rust will cause large areas of wheat land to be sown with gram in the ensuing autumn and this cause has brought about a marked reduction in the wheat area of the southern tahsils, which are as liable to suffer from rust as the rest of Bundelkhand. Most of the wheat is now grown in the Duab and Soraon, the introduction of canal irrigation having given a great impetus to its cultivation in the Manjhanpur tahsil. Generally, however, barley is a more popular crop. It does well in the light soils and requires much less careful tillage and less water than wheat. Sown by itself it averages 105,702 acres or 16·54 per cent. of the harvest, the proportion rising to 29·08 in the trans-Ganges area, as compared with 11·91 in Jamnapar and only 9·23 in the Duab.

In the latter tracts barley is more commonly mixed with wheat or gram, and in combination with other crops averages 143,256 acres or 16·54 per cent. of the harvest. The figure rises to 32·47 in the Duab, whereas in Gangapar it is but 17·13 per cent. and very little higher in the southern tahsils. An area of 40,409 acres is occupied by mixtures of wheat and barley and of wheat and gram, which together amount to 6·32 per cent., and these combinations are most common in Meja and the Duab tahsils, though they occur everywhere. Gram sown by itself is the chief of the winter staples and since 1870, when it amounted to 109,703 acres, the area has increased enormously, largely as the result of the extended practice of double-cropping. The present average is 169,490 acres or 26·52 per cent., and of this 71,304 acres lie in the three southern tahsils, where the proportion rises to 31·73 per cent. It is relatively low in the country north of the Ganges, for there the place of gram is in some measure taken by peas, which do well in the rice country and prefer a clay soil. This crop averages 56,912 acres or 8·91 per cent. of the *rabi* total, but of this 31,258 acres belong to Gangapar and 15,996 to the three southern tahsils, particularly Bara and Karchana. A valuable crop, forming an important article of export, is linseed, which on an average occupies 27,011 acres or 4·23 per cent. of the harvest. Linseed is usually sown in gram fields, but in Meja, Bara and in several parts of the northern tahsils it is grown alone, the first of these subdivisions having an average of no less than 14,755 acres or 13·09 per cent. of the entire *rabi*. It forms the chief exported product of Meja and its cultivation is controlled by the large dealers who have agencies in Allahabad. Among other *rabi* crops the chief is poppy, which has steadily gained ground of late and now averages 6,707 acres. Though the crop is to be found in every part the principal opium-producing areas are the Sirathu tahsil and the loam tract in the north-east of Meja, these together containing three-fifths of the entire poppy cultivation of the district. Lentils or *masur* cover 6,125 acres and the bulk of this is to be found in Meja, Karchana and Bara, the areas in other tahsils being comparatively insignificant. There remain garden crops and tobacco, the latter aggregating 1,105 acres, mainly in

the trans-Ganges tahsils. Mention should, however, be made of the small pea called *kesari* which is largely grown in the gram fields of the southern tahsils and to some extent is sown alone, especially in Bara. It is probable that the cultivation of this noxious crop, to the evil effects of which reference has been made in the preceding chapter, has declined of late years, but it is difficult to understand why it has been retained at all, for the deleterious results of its use as an article of food are universally recognised.

Zaid crops. The *zaid* or intermediate harvest is of considerable importance in this district, but the area varies greatly from year to year and a large acreage of *zaid* crops generally betokens a partial failure of the *rabi* and the endeavours of the tenants to make up for a shortage in the outturn by cultivating such crops as can be raised during the hot weather. The average for the five years ending with 1906-07 was 11,048 acres, rising from 6,961 in 1903-04 to 15,980 in 1905-06, when the *rabi* had partially been destroyed by unusual frosts. On that occasion the increase was due to the abnormal cultivation of *chena*, a hot-weather millet, which then covered 10,977 acres as compared with an average of 6,359 and was grown very extensively in the Soraon and Phulpur tahsils, wherever water was available for irrigation. The other *zaid* products, vegetables and melons, showed little increase. They average respectively 415 and 3,800 acres, the latter being practically confined to the parganas of Kara, Chail, Nawabganj, Jhusi and Arail, along the course of the Ganges. Melon cultivation is regularly carried on in the sandy bed of the river and in the *kachhar* tracts generally. Often it marks the first stage in the reclamation of such lowlands, after the removal of the spontaneous growth of tamarisk: the excavation of the melon pits, which are partly filled with manure, being the best possible preparation for the wheat and barley crops which are subsequently grown on the same land.

Irrigation. Early records of irrigation are valueless, for the reason that they show the area classed as irrigable rather than that actually irrigated in any one year. Such statements are of use in distinguishing wet and dry areas for assessment purposes, but they fail to show the resources of the district. Figures for any

single year are similarly open to objection, for the extent of irrigated land varies widely with the nature of the season, and when, as in 1904-05, heavy rain falls just before the *rabi* ploughing commences and showers are received at intervals during the winter, the irrigated area may shrink to very small proportions. A better idea as to the general capacity of the district in this respect can be obtained by taking the average of the recorded totals for a series of years; but for this purpose it is not possible to go back later than 1884-85. In that and the three following years the average area irrigated was 219,096 acres or 19·75 per cent. of the net cultivation, and of this an area of 120,518 acres or 55 per cent. was watered from wells and the rest from tanks, *jhils*, streams or other sources. During the ensuing decade from 1888-89 to 1897-98 the average dropped to 204,698 acres, of which 131,582 or 64·3 per cent. were supplied from wells; but the decline was due mainly to the abnormal conditions of 1895-96, when the irrigated area was only 48,742 acres in all. Thus while on an average 19·44 per cent. of the land under tillage obtained water, the proportion fell to 4·65 per cent. in the year in question. The maximum during the period was 248,545 acres or 22·91 per cent. in 1891-92. For the ten years ending with 1907-08 the average was 248,824 acres, in spite of the fall to 151,543 acres in 1904-05. The increase was due partly to the nature of the seasons, partly to the rapid increase in the number of wells, which supplied 149,131 acres or 60 per cent. of the whole, and partly to the introduction of canals. The proportion rose to 24·31 per cent. of the cultivation, the highest figure being 29·78 in the last year, a season of remarkable drought.

Local variations.

The conditions differ greatly in the several parts of the district. Canals are at present confined to a small portion of a single tract and the facilities for the construction of wells vary widely in different localities. During the five years ending with 1906-07 the average irrigated area amounted to 23·09 per cent. of the cultivation for the whole district; but while the trans-Ganges tract showed a proportion of 40·27, the figure was 22·9 in the Duab and only 7·47 per cent. in the three southern tahsils. Bara took the lowest place among the parganas with

2·53, and next came Khairagarh with 5·9, while the 13·66 per cent. of Arail was little inferior to the 14·9 of Jhusi, the 16·2 of Chail and the 18·8 per cent. of Atharban. In the other parganas the general average was exceeded. The figure for Karari was 25·09 and for Sirathu 34·17: but these were far surpassed in the tract beyond the Ganges, the Soraon tahsil having a general average of 43·23, with no less than 67·2 in pargana Mirzapur Chauhari, 49·8 in Soraon and 30·1 in Nawabganj; while the Phulpur tahsil had 38·51 per cent. irrigated, pargana Sikandra having 55·9. Similarly the average for Handia was 42·68, that of pargana Mah being 50·4 and of Kiwai 34·4 per cent.

Sources of supply.

Wells form the chief source of supply in every tahsil except Manjhanpur and Bara; but in this connection it should be observed that the recorded figures do not include all the rice irrigation, which is very extensively practised and is derived almost exclusively from tanks, *jhils* and natural or artificial reservoirs. In the clay tracts of the north great reliance is placed on the numerous *jhils*, and without their assistance it would be impossible to grow the large areas of late rice there produced; while in the Bara and Meja tahsils the water is stored by means of shallow embankments erected across valleys in the hills and thence drawn off for the rice fields below. Many of these embankments have been constructed as famine works and have proved of great value, although the storage is not sufficient for the needs of the *rabi* crops. For the whole district wells supply on an average 54·09 per cent. of the irrigated area, canals 5·86 and other sources 40·05 per cent. At present canals only serve the southern portion of the Duab, in the Atharban, Karari and Chail parganas, though there is a very small amount of irrigation from this source in the extreme south of Kara.

Wells.

At the settlement of 1870 there were estimated to be 22,349 wells, of which 9,066 were of masonry, more than half the latter having been constructed since 1840. During the past forty years there has been an immense improvement in this respect, for in 1907-08 there were no fewer than 42,936 wells available for irrigation and 39,353 which were actually used, while of the latter 19,541 were masonry wells. A very large number of wells owe their origin to the famine of 1896-97, and the process of

construction has gone on steadily since, more than 2,000 new masonry wells having been added between 1902-03 and 1907-08. Wells of this nature are most numerous in the Chail, Kara and Mah parganas, but they are common everywhere except in Jhusi, Atharban and Bara. Practically all the wells in this district are worked by bullocks. The larger masonry wells have from two to four runs and sometimes more, while the unprotected wells and those of the *putthi* variety, in which the cylinder is lined with uncemented sun-dried bricks of segmental shape, have seldom more than one. The water is distributed in the fields by flow, but where the ground is uneven the *hatera* or large wooden spoon is employed. In order to raise water to a height, recourse is had to the *dugla* or swing-basket and this method is adopted in irrigating from *jhils* and tanks. Unprotected wells can be made wherever the subsoil is suitable and under favourable circumstances, as in the Soraon tahsil for example, will last for years. Much too depends on the height of the water level, which varies from place to place. Recent statistics are not available, but it is certain that the level has fallen almost everywhere of late years, owing to a long succession of dry seasons. The depth at which water is found is greatest on the high banks of the rivers, especially along the Jumna in pargana Chail, where wells have to be sunk to a depth of 80 feet or more. At Allahabad the fall in the level has been very noticeable, and some wells in the civil station which yielded a good supply at 80 feet in the past have had to be deepened very considerably in order to secure a constant flow of water. The former average for the Chail pargana as a whole was 60 feet and for the rest of the Duab it was somewhat less, especially in Manjhanpur; but of course there is a very marked contrast between the conditions prevailing on the high banks, as for example at Kara, where the wells are very deep and the supply is brackish, and those of the central depression. The state of affairs in the trans-Ganges tract is very similar. The depth to spring level is greatest in the high ground near Jhusi, where many of the wells exceed 80 feet in depth: but as a rule it varies from 30 to 50 feet, the highest levels being found in the clay areas, especially in Sikandra and Mirzapur-Chauhari. South of the Jumna the water level of the lowlands of Bara and the

plains of Karchana and Meja is fairly high, ranging from 20 to 35 feet below the surface; but the subsoil is frequently unstable and unprotected wells cannot be made. In the hilly country of the south the water level is very deep and the construction of wells is very difficult and costly if not impossible. In many parts there is a great scarcity of water, even for drinking purposes, and often the available supply is of a very inferior quality.

The original scheme of the Ganges canal contemplated the construction of a channel leading through the Duab as far as Allahabad; but it was soon found that the available supply of water was altogether insufficient for the purpose, while the utility of a navigable channel, which formed an important feature of the project, became very doubtful. On the construction of the Lower Ganges canal the idea was revived, but eventually the navigation channel was definitely abandoned, though the scheme of the irrigation channel known as the Fatehpur branch was reserved as a work to be undertaken whenever the opportunity arose. As early as 1869 the country was surveyed, and it was then determined to follow the true watershed of the Duab, with an alignment close to the Ganges and north of the Sasur Khaderi. In 1882, however, Captain Clibborn elaborated the project with important modifications, the main point concerning this district being that the canal was to turn south in Fatehpur and so irrigate the country between the Sasur Khaderi and the Jumna.* The revised project was sanctioned in 1893, but work was not commenced till 1895. The main canal does not enter this district, coming to an end near Dhata in Fatehpur, and irrigation is derived from distributaries alone. The first of these is the Nara distributary, which traverses the extreme south of pargana Kara for a distance of nine furlongs only and was opened in 1900-01. The principal channel, however, is the Dhata distributary, which is practically a continuation of the main canal and runs for a distance of nearly 40 miles through the centre of Atharban, the south of Karari and the south-west of Chail, at present terminating at Nurpur on the Sasur Khaderi, though it has been proposed to extend it to Numayan, there to-

Canals.

* Gazetteer of Fatehpur, p. 47.

tail into a ravine of the Jumna. The canal, which was opened in the beginning of 1900, passes the villages of Ajrauli, Andhawan, Sarira, Bidaon, Nagriha and Tilhapur, at Nagriha crossing the Kinahi by an aqueduct. Before entering the district it gives off on the left bank the Sonari minor, which traverses the north of Atharban for some five miles. At Ajrauli the Kolipur and Amina distributaries leave the canal on the right bank, the former giving off the Shahpur minor, which passes along the Jumna bank, between the river and the Alwara *jhil*, while the latter tails into the Jumna at Pabhosa. Just within the boundary of Karari the Bidaon escape leads northwards to the Kinahi, while the Birauncha distributary on the right, with its off-shoot the Kanaili, waters the land between the Jumna and the Kinahi. In pargana Chail the Jaitpur distributary and several minors leave the canal, so as to irrigate the land on either side. Altogether there are in the district 86 miles of distributaries and minors in addition to the main line. Most of these were opened in 1900 or the following year. The irrigated area in 1899-1900 was 4,506 acres, while in 1907-08, when the demand was extremely heavy, it rose to 21,606 acres, the average for nine years being 12,153 acres. The canal forms part of the Fatehpur division and there are departmental inspection houses at Ajrauli, Dhawara, Nagriha, Tilhapur, Kanaili and Birauncha.

Canal projects.

A scheme for drawing a canal from the Tons for the irrigation of Karchana was drawn up after the famine of 1897, but has been definitely abandoned on account of the excessive cost of the project. Another undertaking which is likely to be carried out in the near future is the Belan canal, which is to irrigate the tract between the Belan and the Lapri in the Meja tahsil. The project involves the construction of a dam at Pura Lachhan, together with a supplementary storage reservoir 15 miles higher up, in order to supply a channel which is to run westwards, roughly parallel to the course of the Belan, as far as Unchagaon, some two miles above the confluence of that river with the Tons, for a distance of 28 miles. This canal will give off several distributaries, of which the Jadipur, some $4\frac{7}{8}$ miles in length, and the Samha, with $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles of main channel and

the Bhagesar minor of 3½ miles, will leave the canal on the left bank, in the 7th and 11th miles respectively. Those on the right bank include the Kuraon, taking off in the 6th mile and running north-westwards past Kuraon for 9½ miles; the Tikar, of similar length, with the Sikro minor of 2¾ miles, leaving the canal in mile 10 near Pathartal; the Deibandh in the 14th mile, with a length of 4⅝ miles, exclusive of 2¼ miles of the Nimi minor; the Kaithwal aud Lindiari minors, aggregating 5⅞ miles, from Deori in mile 18; the Bhagol distributary, starting at the 21st milestone in the Rewah state and running past Khiri for 7½ miles, with the Itwa minor of 4 miles; and the Kharka minor of 3¼ miles in mile 27. The total length of subordinate channels will be about 74 miles, when the whole scheme is completed. The canal will command an area of 62,797 acres in this district and some 12,000 acres in Rewah, the anticipated area of actual irrigation with an initial discharge of 228 cubic feet per second being some 16,000 acres of rice and 20,000 of *rabi* crops in a normal year. The canal is classed as a protective work, but it will probably yield a fair return, the estimated capital cost being Rs. 13,82,000. The project includes the construction of inspection houses at Pura Lachhan, Samha, Nidaura, Kuraon, Lindiari and Itwa, and of a dispensary at the headworks.

Early famines.

No detailed records have been preserved of the many famines which have affected Allahabad in common with the rest of northern India in pre-British days. Frequent reference is made by the Musalman historians to terrible famines in the government of Kara and elsewhere in the Duab, but such incidents are noted merely as putting a stop to some expedition or in a similar connection. The great and widespread famine of 1661 fell heavily on this part of the country, and Aurangzeb imported grain on a large scale from Bengal and the Punjab for the sufferers in the province of Allahabad. The next drought of unusual importance was that of 1769-70, when the suffering was worse in Bengal and Bihar than elsewhere. In Allahabad the commandant of the fort, Colonel Primrose Galliez, was directed in February 1770 to collect grain for the garrison in case of emergency; but in May his situation was considered less

precarious than that of the eastern districts, and he was ordered to despatch to Patna as much as he could spare of his store or could purchase locally. In response to this he urged that his supplies were running short, and that though famine was not so acute as elsewhere, prices were immoderately high and attempts to import grain from Kora and the west proved futile owing to the prevalence of robbery on the river. This last circumstance would seem to imply that the people were in great straits, but nothing further is known of the actual condition of affairs in the interior. Allahabad again experienced famine in 1783-84, and this calamity, known as the *chalisa* from its occurrence in the year 1840 Sambat, was one of the worst ever known. It was extraordinarily widespread and Allahabad suffered in common with Agra and Benares; but the province was then under the sway of the Nawab Wazir and no records of the time, so far as this district is concerned, have been preserved.

1803-04. The country had not long been transferred to the Company before another terrible famine occurred in 1803-04. The *kharif* harvest of 1803 was destroyed by drought, and though a portion was saved by rain in October in the Benares province, it was otherwise in Allahabad, while at the same time the agriculturists were suffering from the effects of an excessive revenue demand. In July 1803 Mr. R. Ahmuty applied for a large grant of *taqavi* in order to replace the cattle which had already perished, and Rs. 94,123 were allotted for the purpose; the expediency of suspending or remitting a portion of the revenue was recognised, plans for irrigation works were drawn up and a bounty of Rs. 22 per hundred maunds of wheat and barley and Rs. 23 for other grains was paid on importations to Allahabad. A partial fall of rain in September inspired hope, but nevertheless the *kharif* was so poor that suspensions of revenue to the amount of Rs. 1,81,000 were made in this district alone. A promising *rabi* withered away in the absence of winter rain, in spite of the exertions of the people, and from one-third to one-half of the crop was lost, so that actual starvation laid its hand upon the people; while the most unfortunate tracts, the Duab and the trans-Jumna parganas, were exposed to the raids of the Marathas and, in Bara, to the inroads of the Baghel marauders from the

south. A further demand for *taqavi* was made in the summer, but in June 1804 the arrival of a strong monsoon set at rest all further anxiety. Eventually the balances of revenue were for the most part realised, though the sum of Rs. 1,60,463 had to be remitted altogether.

1804 to 1837.

Great scarcity was experienced on account of the failure of the *kharif* of 1812, when acute famine was felt in Bundelkhand and the unprotected parts of the Duab. Again in 1819 the district was in a bad plight and the collectors of Agra and Aligarh were ordered to export grain to Allahabad and Bundelkhand. Considerable balances accrued in 1818-19 and the following year, but nothing further is known as to the nature and extent of the calamity. The district escaped unscathed in 1825-26, when the distress does not seem to have touched the country east of Etawah; and the Bundelkhand famine of 1833-34 appears to have left Allahabad unaffected.

1837-38.

The next general famine was that of 1837-38, and this was the culminating point of a series of indifferent seasons. The ains of 1837 were extremely scanty, and in July and August the maximum rise of the Ganges was only fourteen feet above the lowest level, whereas in the preceding year, when the arrival of the monsoon had been long delayed, the river had risen twenty-four feet in the same period. A very heavy fall of rain in September relieved the anxiety, but only fourteen feet above the the people were lamenting the partial character of the fall and its short duration. Crime was on the increase, and neither store-houses nor grain-boats were safe from attack, while the highways were dangerous to travellers, owing to the number of armed men roaming about in search of plunder. Though Allahabad was in some measure less unfortunáte than the western districts, the *kharif* was an entire failure in the Duab and the parganas south of the Jamna; the most alarming feature being the threatened danger to the *rabi* on account of the protracted drought. Nevertheless Fatehpur fared much better than Cawnpore, and Allahabad was more prosperous than either; prices never reached the extreme limits recorded elsewhere, and the highest rate for ordinary food-grains was 17½ *sers* to the rupee, while at no time was it considered necessary to dispense

public relief. This is the more significant because the famine was the first in which relief measures on an extensive scale were undertaken; and further, while in other parts suspensions and remissions of the revenue were freely granted, there were no remissions at all in Allahabad and the total uncollected balance of revenue was only Rs. 1,263. The very absence of information regarding the state of the district during this calamity is a proof that matters were at least no worse than in the relatively uninjured tracts of the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions.

1860-61. Conditions were much the same in 1860-61, when Allahabad suffered much less than the upper Duab. The harvests had been poor for several years and the country had not recovered from the disturbing effects of the Mutiny; but the failure of the rains in 1860 produced scarcity, and much distress was caused by the prevalence of high prices. In the beginning prospects were at least as gloomy as in Rohilkhand and the west, while later much trouble was caused by the influx of starving villagers from the more seriously affected parts, wandering about in search of food or work. Still the *kharif* was not wholly lost and at no time was grain altogether wanting. Colonel Baird Smith in his report declared that the district was not affected directly by the drought, and at any rate no relief measures were undertaken.

1865. Again in 1865 the country south of the Jumna was threatened with famine, and prices rose to an unusual height in Allahabad. The Rewah *darbar* was induced to suspend the levying of transit duties on grain till the *rabi* was gathered, so as to allow supplies to be brought from Jubbulpore, where comparative abundance prevailed, wheat there selling at 32 *sers* to the rupee. The distress, however, was shortlived, for a timely fall of rain in January 1866 averted all further apprehension.

1868-69. Of a much more serious nature was the famine of 1868-69. There had been a heavy fall of rain in the beginning of June 1868, but this was followed by a month of dry weather and parching winds, which continued till the middle of July. Then came another fall, only to be succeeded by prolonged drought, and the position became increasingly critical till a heavy storm broke over the district on the 13th and 14th of September, just in time to save the autumn harvest from utter destruction and

to permit a normal *rabi* area to be sown. At this period there had been imminent danger of famine, matters being rendered worse by the immense exportation of grain to the Punjab, Rajputana and Bundelkhand. Huge quantities were brought up to Sirsa from Bhagalpur and the export went on till February 1869, after which date the traffic was reversed and grain was transported eastwards. On the 11th of December 1868 the Lieutenant-Governor issued an appeal to public charity on behalf of the young, sick, aged and infirm, guaranteeing on the part of Government to double all contributions. A central committee was appointed at Allahabad, and though the appeal was withdrawn in February in consequence of the fair prospects of the *rabi*, their labours continued till the exhaustion of the funds. In this district actual famine only prevailed in Bara and Meja, where the distress was greatly aggravated by the general use of *kesari* as an article of food. In January poorhouses were opened at Sheorajpur, Surwal, Khiri and Kuraon, but subsequently these were abolished in favour of a general poorhouse at Meja for the benefit of paralytic cripples; this poorhouse afterwards becoming a permanent institution, supported by the great landholders of the tahsil. Actually the famine may be said to have ceased with the rains of 1869, which were abundant though late; but for some time prices remained inordinately high and the work of the committee was carried on till October. For the able-bodied employment was provided by Government in the shape of relief works on fifteen roads and the construction of large reservoirs at Meja and Kharki. The attendance was greatest in May, when the number of labourers ranged from 8,000 to 10,000 daily.

1873-74 and 1877-78.

The scarcity of 1873-74 caused some distress in Bara and in parts of Meja, where the rise of prices, combined with the comparative poverty of the people and the existence of large numbers of indigent cripples, necessitated the establishment of two additional poorhouses at Bara and Sheorajpur. These measures answered all the requirements of the situation and no further relief was demanded. Considering the susceptibility of the trans-Jumna tract to the influences of drought, it is somewhat remarkable that the district should have escaped so

lightly on this occasion and still more during the great and widespread famine of 1877-78. In the latter year there was some distress, for prices were extraordinarily high, but at no time was it so severe as to deserve the name of famine. The most critical period was in July 1878, but the danger was averted by a timely fall of rain; and the only relief work undertaken in this district, in the shape of a test work on the Sirsa railway station road, failed to attract any large number of labourers. It was kept open for 33 days and was closed on the 10th of August 1878, the daily average attendance being 251, of whom the great majority were women or children. A temporary branch of the Meja poorhouse was opened in May at Shankargarh and was maintained till October, the expenditure on these institutions from the 1st of July 1877 to the end of October 1878 being Rs. 6,922, of which the whole was met from local and private funds. A small sum was expended in Allahabad itself on the relief of the indigent and infirm at the Colvin hospital; but generally speaking the district fared remarkably well and the agricultural classes benefited greatly from the high prices obtainable for their produce.

1896-97. The greatest calamity from which the district suffered during the nineteenth century was the famine of 1896-97. For several years the seasons had been unfavourable and agriculture was in a depressed state, so that the resources of the people were reduced to their lowest ebb and little power of resistance could be expected from the sorely tried inhabitants of the dry and precarious country south of the Jumna. The trouble was aggravated by the long duration of the famine. The rains of 1895 were satisfactory till they ceased abruptly in September; with the result that though the small and early millets gave a fair outturn, the principal crops, such as *bajra*, *urd* and *mung*, were stunted and poor, giving a yield as indifferent as that of the preceding year, when autumn and spring crops alike had suffered much from the excessive moisture. In parts of the trans-Jumna country the outturn was barely one-half of the normal, while elsewhere in the district it was reckoned at about two-thirds. Under these circumstances the petty landholders were driven for purposes of economy to do

much of the field work themselves, to the great loss of the day labourers, whose troubles had been increased by the general failure of the *mahua* crop, on which the lower classes in the southern parganas largely depend during the summer months. It was for this reason that, though the crops had on the whole done better than in the adjacent districts of Bundelkhand, relief operations were needed at an early date to enable the lower classes to support themselves till the next monsoon. There was little field work during the winter, for the *rabi* area had shrunk to 562,921 acres as compared with 709,183 sown in the previous year. In much of this too the seed failed to germinate, while subsequently the wheat and the linseed suffered from blight; so that the yield was poor, being little more than half the normal in the trans-Jumna country. Famine works were opened on several of the roads in March 1896, the daily wage varying with the price of grain and the sex and age of the labourer. They remained open to the end of July, the attendance reaching its maximum in June, in the beginning of which month 8,323 persons were actively employed and 1,208 were in receipt of gratuitous relief. Poorhouses were maintained at Meja and Sheorajpur, while doles to the aged and infirm were distributed in the villages.

The monsoon of 1896 broke seasonably in June, but the fall was below the normal in July and August, and towards the end of the latter month the rains ceased altogether, the average for the district from June to September inclusive being 20·34 inches, of which no more than ·09 inch fell in the last month. Prices at once rose to an extraordinary height, and on this occasion the whole district was involved, though matters were as usual worse in the trans-Jumna tract than elsewhere; the *kharif* outturn being estimated at three annas, whereas it ranged from three to five annas in the Duab and was about six annas in the rest of the district. The general gloom was intensified by the prospects of the *rabi*, for the forecast showed that only 10 per cent. of the unirrigated area would come under cultivation and that about two-thirds of the normal wet area would be irrigated. In the beginning of November three poorhouses were opened and a work was

started on the road from Bara to Jasra. Relief circles were marked out and lists of respectable persons in need of indoor relief were prepared, while at the same time *taqavi* was freely distributed and much of the revenue suspended. The works were expanded to meet the necessities of the case, but when in November prices continued to rise and all hopes of a fair crop vanished, the numbers increased with a rapidity which taxed the resources of the authorities to the utmost. Severe famine raged in the south of the district and elsewhere acute distress resulted from the shortness of grain and the pinch of high prices. Little advantage was derived from a few showers of rain in November or from a subsequent good fall at Christmas; for they could not bring a crop to land which had not been sown or a full outturn to fields in which the seed had imperfectly germinated. The number of persons relieved rose from a daily average of 1,821 in October to 5,356 and 19,220 in the two following months; while in connection with the works kitchens were established for feeding children, village relief was distributed in the shape of weekly or fortnightly doles and poorhouses were maintained at each tahsil and at Bikar. The prospects of the *rabi* were further marred by hot winds in February and March, and consequently the harvest brought scanty relief to the distressed tracts, the number of persons on the works showing but a momentary decline; the average daily attendance in January 1897 was 94,313, in February 164,928, in March 141,140 and in April 145,636, while in May it reached the remarkable figure of 244,696. It remained very high in June with an average of 204,356, but fell towards the end of the month, and in July the daily number was but 27,476, the works being finally closed in the middle of September. The attendance was largely swelled by immigrants from without, for in May some 15,000 persons from Rewah were seeking relief in this district. The outbreak of a severe epidemic of cholera caused the large works to be split up into smaller undertakings with about 5,000 labourers each, and a number of minor village works were started under non-professional agency, the landowners in many cases rendering valuable assistance. Rain fell on the 19th of June, but field operations were soon suspended and the

labourers returned to the works till the 12th of July, when the monsoon was fairly established. At a few places employment in the form of stone-breaking at piece-work rates was still afforded, but the numbers dwindled as the early *kharif* crops ripened. All relief ceased in October, when nothing remained beyond securing provision for infirmary patients and orphans. Large sums had in the meantime been distributed from the charitable relief fund, both in the city and in the rural tracts to the great benefit of the cultivators, who had lost almost all their cattle. Advances had been made in the shape of *taqavi* to the amount of Rs. 1,73,157, while the revenue demand was suspended to the sum of Rs. 16,25,846, and Rs. 7,85,64, were ultimately remitted. The total famine expenditure from first to last was Rs. 28,14,210 under the Public Works department and Rs. 6,78,210 on other accounts.

Effects of the famine.

It was long before the district recovered from the effects of this calamity, especially in the case of the trans-Jumna tahsils. In 1899 it was found necessary to reduce the revenue of 166 villages, and the tract has since been brought under a system peculiar to Bundelkhand, to which reference will be made in a later chapter. Throughout the district much fresh indebtedness was caused by the famine, and the contraction of credit brought many landholders to grief. As regards the population, though deaths from actual starvation were averted, the privations and hardships endured for so protracted a period could not fail to raise the death-rate and to lower the proportion of births. There was also much migration and the results of the famine and the previous lean years were fully exemplified at the census of 1901.

1907-08.

The district was not seriously affected by the distress which visited Bundelkhand in 1905-06, but two years later acute scarcity was caused by the failure of the rains of 1907, particularly in the trans-Jumna tracts of Meja and Bara. As early as November 1907 test works were opened on the road from Khiri to Kuraon and on the Tilghana *bandh*, the attendance rising steadily till the middle of December, when famine was declared in the two tahsils and eleven regular relief works were started. Elsewhere the existence of scarcity was

recognised from the beginning of January 1908 and relief was administered by gratuitous distribution and the establishment of poorhouses, the latter being opened at Allahabad, Sirathu, Phulpur, Karchana and Manjhanpur, as well as at Bara, Shankargarh and Meja in the famine area. The Sirathu poorhouse was closed after four days and those at Manjhanpur and Phulpur in the beginning of April. By that time the attendance on the relief works had begun to decline as labourers were required for the *rabi* harvest. In May the works conducted by the Public Works department were converted into civil works, supplemented by aided and unaided village works, while the women and children were withdrawn from the works and their needs were supplied by gratuitous relief. During the hot weather matters improved except in Meja, where great distress was still apparent and the number of starving immigrants from Rewah introduced a new factor of considerable importance. Several fresh aided works, chiefly in the form of tanks and irrigation embankments, were opened; but when the rains were established at the beginning of July the number of workers rapidly dwindled and all the works were closed by the middle of the month, gratuitous relief ceasing on the 9th of August. The total expenditure on works amounted to Rs. 83,016, exclusive of Rs. 96,280 on account of aided village works, while Rs. 22,311 were spent on the poorhouses and Rs. 2,62,644 on gratuitous relief. In addition to this Rs. 40,000 were expended on clothes, seed-grain and food by the local branch of the charitable relief fund. Immense amounts too were distributed in the form of advances to cultivators: Rs. 2,46,483 being given out under the Land Improvement Loans Act, chiefly for masonry wells in Karchana, Meja and Sirathu; while Rs. 4,21,314 were paid out under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. For the benefit of the landowners the revenue was suspended to the amount of Rs. 3,26,813 and Rs. 2,85,185 were eventually remitted altogether. The net cost of relief operations was Rs. 11,34,781, of which Rs. 6,83,781 were expended by the Public Works department. The cattle suffered greatly from the drought in the affected tracts, but much relief was afforded by the sale at low rates of forest hay to the amount of 14,816 maunds.

The number of recorded deaths was 3,395, while 10,241 were sold on account of scarcity, though the total was insignificant as compared with the losses experienced in former famines.

A noteworthy feature of the last famine was the extraordinary height to which prices rose, overtopping the highest levels of previous years. The available materials for a history of prices in this district are very scanty, but they serve to show that the rates have always been comparatively high in the city of Allahabad, owing to the cost of importation from a considerable distance, and also that the rise in prices since the beginning of British rule has been fully as marked in this as in other districts. The returns from 1813 to 1817 show that wheat then averaged 30·4, barley 42·2, gram 37·14, *juar* 43·48, *bajra* 40·37 and rice 22 *sers* to the rupee; and though no further returns are extant till 1849, it is known that prices continued to rise steadily, and that the strong upward movement induced by the famine of 1837 caused the level to be permanently heightened. From 1851 to 1860 the averages were 19·3 *sers* for wheat, 29·62 for barley, 32·01 for gram, 30·53 for *juar*, 29·4 for *bajra* and 15 *sers* for rice. The following decade was characterised by several bad seasons and in consequence prices rose rapidly; wheat averaging 16·72, barley 23·68, gram 21·08, *juar* 21·42, *bajra* 19·08 and rice 14·1 *sers* to the rupee. Matters mended between 1871 and 1880, but owing to the famine of 1877-78 the rates still remained high and the averages were much the same as those of the preceding ten years; wheat fetching 16·69, barley 23·55, gram 21·79, *juar* 22·37, *bajra* 21·42 and rice 15·02 *sers* per rupee. Then came five years of extraordinary abundance and prices were generally lower than at any time since the Mutiny: but in 1886 there was a sudden and decisive fall in the value of money, the effect of many contributory causes, and prices rose sharply to a height which had only been observed previously in times of dearth. Moreover the change was of a permanent character, and though subsequent years have witnessed marked fluctuations, there has never been a return to the old rates prevailing before 1886. During the decade ending with 1890 the averages were 16·48 *sers* for wheat, 24·23 for barley, 24·81 for gram, 25·17 for *juar*, 23·62 for *bajra* and 14·58 for rice; but though the mean

Prices.

rate was lower than in the two preceding periods, during the second half of the ten years they were very much higher than ever before. This is illustrated by the returns of the following ten years, which averaged 12·07 *sers* for wheat, 17·19 for barley, 17·45 for gram, 18·1 for *juar*, 16·37 for *bajra* and 11·57 for rice. It is true that some allowance must be made for the heightening effect of the general famine of 1896-97 and for the scarcity which prevailed in other parts three years later; but the five years ending with 1905 were characterised by good harvests and the prices may be regarded as normal. They averaged 12·63 *sers* for wheat, 19·12 for barley, 19·4 for gram, 21·83 for *juar*, 20·13 for *bajra* and 9·81 for rice: rates which show an increase of 52 per cent. on those of 1813—17, and 34 per cent. on those of 1851—60, while during the last few years far greater heights have been reached. Even if the recent famine rates be regarded as abnormal and of a temporary character, the extent of the rise is very striking and cannot fail to have exerted a marked influence on wages, rents and the general condition of life among the agricultural and labouring classes.

Wages.

It is impossible, however, to ascertain the precise effect on wages, for the reason that accurate information as to wage rates in the past is not forthcoming. A statement prepared in 1868 showed that before the Mutiny common labourers received on an average one anna per diem, the rate being six pice in the city and in pargana Bara, owing doubtless in the latter case to the sparseness of the labouring population. By 1868 the general rate had risen to two annas, but the 6 pie wage still obtained in parts of the district, while in the city as much as three annas was frequently paid. Little useful information is to be obtained from the annual returns which are in existence from 1873 onwards, and it was not till 1906 that a regular wage census was undertaken. This showed that the daily rate varied from eight to ten pice in the Duab and the trans-Ganges tract and in the southern tahsils from six to eight. In the Duab the rate is affected somewhat by the city, where the wage is much higher than in the rural tracts, being as a rule three or four annas. Very often agricultural labour is remunerated in kind, usually at the rate of two *sers* of grain daily. In the case of artisans and skilled labour the personal element

is the chief factor. Ordinary masons and carpenters obtain four annas daily, but skilled workmen get much higher wages, Rs. 15 or more per mensem being paid in the city, while established men in the foundries and the railway workshops often receive considerably larger amounts than this. In the villages the blacksmith, the tanner, the watchman, the tailor, the barber and others come in for their share of the tenants' crops, and their wages, being largely in the form of perquisites, cannot be determined exactly. Similarly the ploughman seldom receives a fixed salary. His main remuneration is usually a twelfth of the crops, and while ploughing he gets half an anna per diem and his food; but his position resembles that of a domestic servant and he enjoys many privileges which can hardly be estimated in actual cash.

Weights and measures.

As a rule the standard weights and measures are commonly in vogue in this district and the local standards have practically disappeared. In the past they were very numerous and complex: but while twelve different *sers* have still survived, business is now done almost wholly on the basis of the Government *ser* of 80 *tolas*. In former days the local *ser* was generally of 100 *tolas* for small transactions, of 105 *tolas* for weights exceeding a maund and of 107 *tolas* in wholesale dealing, the last giving a *dhara* or *panseri* of 535 *tolas*. At the present time the *panseri* of five *sers*, the *arhiya* of two and a half, the *doseri* of two *sers* and the *sawaiya* of a *ser* and a quarter are based on the standard *ser*, save in the case of wholesale vegetable dealers, who use a *panseri* of 540, an *arhiya* of 270 and a *sawaiya* of 135 *tolas*, based on a *ser* of 108 *tolas*. It is curious to note that mangoes are sold by the *pachkari* or parcel of five, but that in large dealings a hundred is reckoned as consisting of an *athaisi* or 28 *pachkaris*, so that really 140 are given for 100. The various *sers* probably derive their origin from variations in the weight of the rupee or else of the pice at different periods. Measures of length present no peculiar features and even in cloth measurements the English yard is employed. With regard to measures of area, it is noteworthy that the *pakka* or standard *bigha* is based on a *jarib* of 52½ yards and consequently is 2,730·0625 square yards or ·564 of an acre, this *bigha* having been used at the survey only in the Allahabad and Azamgarh districts. Shares of estates are usually

calculated in fractions of a rupee as low down as pies; but below this the notation varies. In all tahsils except Meja the pie is equivalent to 20 *kirants*, and the *kirant* consists of nine *jaus* or barleycorns save in Sirathu and Manjhanpur, where it is 12 *jaus*. The *jau* is equal to 12 *tonds*, and in Allahabad and Karchana the *tond* is divided into 12 *rawas* and the *rawa* into 20 *tils*, no fewer than 99,532,800 *tils* going to the rupee. In Meja the system is quite different. The pie there contains 6¾ *kauris*, the *kauri* 9 *dants*, the *dant* 3 *kants*, the *kant* 20 *rains* and the *rain* 20 *fains*; so that the rupee is made up of 10,824,000 *fains*, a fraction which is quite small enough for ordinary purposes.

Interest. The current rates of interest vary with the nature of the transaction and the personal credit of the borrower. In petty cash loans made for short terms without security a common rate is six pies per rupee per mensem, while even one anna is frequently exacted in the Duab parganas. These rates amount to 37½ and 75 per cent. per annum respectively, but such loans seldom last for so long as a year and the risk is always considerable. This heavy interest, however, does not appear to be general throughout the district, for in the trans-Jumna and trans-Ganges tahsils the average varies from 18 to 24 per cent. per annum. This is more often charged when jewels or ornaments are pledged as security, since loans without any security are relatively uncommon. When the amount is large and the borrower is a person of substance, the interest is very much lower, ranging from 6 to 9 per cent. per annum, the rate being to some extent regulated by the state of the money market in Allahabad. Simple mortgages carry interest at rates varying from 9 to 15 per cent. per annum, the mean rate of 12 per cent. being most frequently adopted; and where the mortgage is accompanied with possession the lender expects a similar profit on the property in lieu of interest. The most numerous transactions are the loans of grain made by the village money-lenders to cultivators for food or seed. These are repaid in kind, the interest taking the form of *sawai* or one-fourth added to the principal. This amount is exacted when repayment is made at the following harvest, for if it be deferred for two seasons the

interest becomes *deorhi* or one and a half times the amount borrowed. Sometimes *deorhi* is charged for a single season, but only in the case of unusual risk : though failure to repay involves at the specified time a heavy penalty in the shape of compound interest at the stipulated rate.

Banks. The banking business at Allahabad is very important, for in addition to several joint-stock concerns there are many native firms of high standing, both in the city and in the district. Under the former category come the Bank of Bengal, Limited, which was opened in 1863 and does the work of a Government treasury ; the Allahabad Bank, Limited, which dates from 1865 and has its head office in a handsome building near the Government Press ; the Bank of Upper India, Limited, which has a branch in Canning Road ; the Allahabad Trading and Banking Corporation, Limited, and other small concerns of recent origin. Of the native firms by far the largest are those owned by the descendants of a Khattri named Lala Kanhaiya Lal, who at the beginning of the nineteenth century started a business in Kydganj under the name of Gappoo Mal Kandheya Lal, dealing in cloth, tents and general contracts. His son was the well-known Lala Manohar Das, who practically monopolised the banking business of the city and station. Hewas the treasurer of the Currency office, the Bank of Bengal and the Government treasury and acquired a large estate in land, bungalows and indigo factories, while he was also contractor to the arsenal. He remained loyal during the Mutiny and in reward obtained the grant of Kohkhiraj in pargana Kara. He died at a good old age in 1893 after distributing his entire property among his sons and grandsons. One of the former, Rai Ram Charan Das Bahadur, who received his title in 1893 and has been a municipal commissioner for nearly thirty years, owns the original business of Gappoo Mal Kandheya Lal and is the largest house-owner in Allahabad. He is treasurer to the Currency office, the Government treasury and the Allahabad Bank, Limited, with all its twelve branches. Another son was Lala Munni Lal, whose sons, Bisheshwar Das and Misri Lal, own the firm of Manohar Das Munni Lal. That of Manohar Das Chunni Lal is represented by Lala Shimbhunath, who also possesses a considerable estate

in Allahabad and the district. Another large business was founded about a hundred years ago by one Meghraj, who came from Karnal in the Punjab. It was extended by his son Harbilas, who started branches under the name of Meghraj Harbilas at Ghazipur, Benares, Agra, Patna, Kalpi, Murshidabad, Rajapur and Mirzapur, doing a large trade in grain, cotton, salt and other articles and owning many boats on the river. His son, Ganesh Prasad, who died recently, held a large estate in Allahabad and the district, but of the original branches only those at Ghazipur, Benares and Agra are now in existence. Lala Kamta Nath Bhargava, another Mahajan, is descended from one Tori Ram of Bahror in the Punjab, who came to Allahabad during the eighteenth century and established the firm of Toriram Sitaram, subsequently opening branches at Banda, Kalpi and Jubbulpore. His son, Sita Ram, extended the business and maintained agencies at Agra, Farrukhabad, Phariha, Mirzapur, Benares, Ghazipur, Shikohabad, Rajapur, Karma, Cawnpore and Calcutta. He purchased the village of Karma and other properties, while he was Government treasurer in eleven districts. His son was Bansidhar, who resigned all the treasuries save those of Mirzapur and Farrukhabad, devoting himself largely to charity and religion. In 1868 he published an edition of the *Ramayana* at a cost of Rs. 1,25,000 and distributed it to Pandits and Sadhus. He was succeeded by Ram Kishor, who paid more attention to his estates than to business and when he died in 1891, leaving a minor son, all the concerns save the original firm in Allahabad were closed. The present owner came of age in 1904 and has already done much to improve his property, while he has added a ward for females to the dispensary at Karchana. The firm of Piroo Mal Rai Radha Rawan was founded at Daraganj in 1781 by three brothers, Piru Mal, Kunji Lal and Kunwar Sen, who came from the Karnal district. They soon opened two other shops in Mutiganj and the city, while subsequently they established a banking and insurance business at Belanganj in Agra. In later years branches were started at fourteen other places, mainly on the Ganges, the insurance of boats and their cargoes being undertaken to a very large extent. The firm then split up, for the

sons of Kunji Lal and Kunwar Sen set up business separately on their own accounts. The sons of Piru Mal were Ram Rikh and Ram Prasad, to whose excellent work in supplying money and provisions during the Mutiny reference will be made in the history of the district. Each obtained the title of Rai and a large grant of land. The former was succeeded by Rai Radha Rawan, the present owner of the firm, who has three banking establishments at Allahabad and others at Agra, Rajapur and Banda, in addition to a large estate in this and other districts. Rai Kesri Narayan is the head of the firm of Kesri Narayan Mahabir Narayan and enjoys an hereditary title, bestowed by Shuja-ud-daula on his ancestor Lachhmi Narayan, who was keeper of the Begam's palaces. His descendant was Rai Baldeo Narayan, otherwise called Chhotu Lal, who did good service during the Mutiny and obtained a grant of land. The banking business, however, is small and the income of Rai Kesri Narayan is derived mainly from his landed estate. A branch of the same family owns the firm of Jagat Narayan Bhagwati Narayan. It is now the property of Bhagwati Narayan and Bageshwari Narayan, sons of the late Rai Jagat Narayan Bahadur. Among ther large bankers of Allahabad, mention may be made of Bhawani Prasad and Raja Ram, of Lala Manni Lal, of Mewa Lal and Lachhmi Narayan, and also of the *akharas* at Daraganj and elsewhere, notably those of Gokul Das Bairagi, Mahant Partabgir Goshain and the Panchayati Akhara of the Mahanirbani Goshains. Outside the city the most important is the firm of Ramdayal Madho Prasad at Jhusi, owned by Lala Kishori Lal and Makundi Lal. Others include three Teli firms at Pipalgaon, the Banias of Sarai Akil, Manjhanpur, Purab Sarira and Raipur, the Pandes of Udhin Buzurg and the Thakurs of Tilhapur in the Duab; the Brahmans of Dalapur, the Banias of Hajiganj, Ahladganj, Mau Aimma and Phulpur and the owners of Anapur in the trans-Ganges tahsils; and in the trans-Jumna area the Raja of Manda, the Brahmans of Meja, the Banias of Kohrar, the Thakurs of Sinki Kalan and the wealthy owner of Baraon.

Village banks.

Village banks on the co-operative credit principle were first started in this district in 1901. Five such institutions were opened, those at Manda and Mahewa Kalan under the patronage

of the Raja of Manda, that at Shankargarh by the Raja of Bara, and those at Baraon and Bardaha by Rai Mahabir Prasad Narayan Singh Bahadur. Subsequently five more banks were added in the same year, under the supervision of the special manager of the Court of Wards, at Holagarh, Ramgarh, Anapur, Bhupatpur and Bhiti. Later additions have been those at Kara, Meja and Ramnagar. The measure was admittedly an experiment, and so far little real success has been achieved, owing to the difficulty of inducing the members of a society to take up share capital to replace the original funds lent by Government. The banks at Manda, Mahewa, Holagarh, Ramgarh, Bardaha and Bhiti have been wound up, and some others are in a struggling condition, though the progress achieved in a few instances encourages a hope that the system may be more perfectly understood and appreciated in the future.

Manufactures. The indigenous manufactures of the district are singularly few and unimportant. In the days of Akbar the city of Allahabad became a centre of the carpet-weaving industry, but this almost disappeared with the decay of the Mughal empire and the rise of Mirzapur. There is now hardly any carpet-weaving at all. A very little is done in the city and also in the villages adjoining the Mirzapur borders. The weavers of Mau Aimma make striped cotton *saris* known as *khandala* for the Bombay market. Those of Phulpur, Kara and other places still turn out a considerable amount of rough country cloth, but the trade has suffered much on account of foreign competition and many Julahas now go to Bombay and elsewhere to find employment in the mills. The cloth made locally is merely the ordinary *garha* and *gazi*, and there is no fine weaving of any note ; but there are several places, such as Shahzadpur and Bharatganj, where cotton-printing is done, though the skill displayed and the artistic merits of the products are not of a very high order. At Kara some of the weavers have betaken themselves to the manufacture of tinsel lace, both real and false, an industry which was imported, it is said, from Agra. Weaving in wool is confined to rough country blankets, generally made by Gadariyas from the wool of their own sheep. In Allahabad there is a certain amount of silk weaving, generally in the form of *sangi*, a fabric of silk and cotton for

Musalman use with a wavy line running along its width. Another kind is the *ghalta* or *ghatta*, similar to the satinette of Azamgarh. Work in wood gives employment to a large number of persons, especially at Allahabad, where there are several native firms engaged in the manufacture of furniture and in coach-building. These industries, however, are of fairly recent origin and the establishments in most cases represent off-shoots of the large European concerns. There is practically no wood carving in the district and the specimens to be seen in Allahabad are usually the work of immigrant craftsmen. The jungles of the south yield timber, grasses and a small amount of lac; but of more importance is the stone industry of the tract. The chief quarries are at Partabpur on the Jumna and at Sheorajpur, whence large quantities of stone are exported to Allahabad. The masons are principally Chamars, Lunias, Ahirs and Gonds; but few of them possess any skill in stone carving. The best example of this art is the house front of Rai Radha Rawan in Daraganj, completed by a Jaipur man about 80 years ago. The style resembles that of Muttra and the designs are mostly arabesques, relieved with figures of peacocks. In the same street is a small shrine of Mahadeo, built about 1895 by an old Ahir *mistri*. It is in the modern Benares style and the profusion of carved figures is highly effective. Save for some black ware manufactured chiefly at Karari, the pottery of the district calls for no special mention, being of the ordinary description. In places, however, clay of a superior quality is available, such as the *gharhoti*, *karai* and *karbota* found near Naini and used in the central jail. The latter institution turns out a certain amount of roughly glazed pottery and the use of a vitreous glaze is well known among the Kumhars of the district. In the *usar* lands of the northern tahsils the saline efflorescences known as *reh* are utilised for the manufacture of crude glass, and recently a glass factory on modern lines has been opened at Naini. Work in metals deserves some mention. The manufacture of brass vessels is carried on at Allahabad, Bharatganj, Sarai Akil and a few other places to a small extent; but a large amount of work in iron and steel is done at Allahabad, and also in some other places, such as Sirsa and Bharat-

ganj. At the village of Pachperwa are four or five families of Lohars who have gained a reputation for the manufacture of *sarotas* or betel-nut cutters.* The metal industry in the city owes its origin in large measure to the existence of several European foundries ; but a special manufacture is that of travelling trunks, made of sheet iron and painted yellow. These trunks are furnished with German or Aligarh locks and are exported in large quantities ; but the workmanship is poor, especially in the matter of the hinges and the corner pieces. There are several firms, principally Musalman, engaged in the business, which is in a very flourishing condition. Work in precious metals gives employment to a large number of persons, but presents no peculiar features, save perhaps the diamond-cut work in gold and silver, employed on buttons and other small objects. The manufacture of boots and shoes is carried on somewhat extensively at Allahabad, but there are no other industries of note, though possibly mention may be made of the manufacture of rope soles for shoes and that of sola hats from pith, the latter being obtained from the reeds found in the large tanks and *jhils.* Kara was once noted for the paper made there, but the industry has disappeared, being crushed by the competition of the mills at Serampore, Lucknow and elsewhere.

Factories.

The largest factory in the district is the military arsenal in the fort, which is concerned with the manufacture and repair of equipment and stores of every description and affords constant employment to a great number of hands. Of almost equal size is the Government Press in Queen's Road, while other important printing and publishing works are the Pioneer Press in Church Road, and the Indian Press in Pioneer Road. Messrs. Frizzoni are an important firm of builders and brickmakers, employing about 800 hands. Their speciality is the Allahabad lock tile and they manufacture high class tiles of all descriptions. Of a similar nature, but a smaller and more recent concern, is that of Messrs. Vassel and Company. The North-Western Foundry, owned by Messrs. T. Crowley and Company, employs about 150 operatives and specialises in municipal appliances,

* W. E. J. Dobbs.—*A Monograph on Iron and Steel Work* ; Allahabad, 1907, p. 21.

in addition to the maintenance of an ice factory. The firm of Messrs. T. P. Luscombe and Company, employing some 160 hands, is well known for its furniture and camp equipment, and also engages in coach-building and general engineering. Some 225 persons are employed in the carriage and wagon shops of the East Indian Railway. The Allahabad Milling Company is a limited liability concern started in 1906 and owns the large flour mill in Lukerganj; and the only other factory of importance is the oil factory of the East Indian Railway at Manauri station, at which 400 or 500 persons are engaged in the manufacture of castor-oil. Mention should, however, be made of the sugar refinery started a few years ago by the owner of the Baraon estate and also of the larger sugar mills opened at Naini in 1909 under the auspices of a limited liability company. There are many smaller concerns at Allahabad, engaged in coach-building, furniture-making, boot-making and other industries, which do a considerable business in these and the Central Provinces.

Trade. Allahabad, however, is not a trade centre of any great importance, though its position on the railway gives rise to a heavy through traffic. As a commercial city, it cannot compare with Cawnpore and Lucknow or even with Benares. There was once a large river-borne traffic in food-grains and oil-seeds, but this has almost disappeared owing to the results of railway competition. By 1881 the reduction in the volume was very noticeable, and at one wharf, where 2,500 or 3,000 boats had formerly passed in a year, the total had fallen to 50 or 60. Oil-seeds are still brought from Rajapur in Banda to Allahabad by river and stone is imported in the same way from the Partabpur quarries and elsewhere to be loaded on the railway; but the total number of boats does not exceed 300 in the year. A certain amount of grain is conveyed down the Ganges from the markets of Partabgarh; but the bulk of this traffic and of the oil-seeds from the trans-Jumna tahsils goes by rail to Allahabad and is thence carried to Cawnpore, Calcutta or Bombay. Practically the only trade of Allahabad is that in commodities required for local consumption, and if the city was ever a great mart, it was soon supplanted by Mirzapur, which controlled the trade with

the south, just as Mirzapur was ousted from its position by the extension of the railway system to Cawnpore. The nature of the trade of Allahabad is illustrated by the fact that in 1900 the total amount of goods traffic dealt with at the Allahabad and Fort stations was 88,506 tons, of which 31,198 represented the outward and 57,308 the inward traffic. The chief imports are metals, salt and piecegoods, while the exports consist almost wholly of agricultural products in the shape of grain, cotton, oilseeds, sugar and *ghi.*

Markets. There are no markets of any great importance outside Allahabad itself, but a number of small towns and large villages act as collecting and distributing centres for local trade. A list of all the places at which bazars are held regularly once or twice weekly will be found in the appendix. In the Duab the chief bazars are at Daranagar, Kara and Shahzadpur in tahsil Sirathu, at Manjhanpur and Sarai Akil, and Meohar and Kashia in pargana Chail. Across the Ganges the principal marts are those of Mau Aimma, Sheogarh, Holagarh and Ismailganj in tahsil Soraon and of Phulpur and Handia or Munshiganj, the last having an extensive trade in hides. In the three southern tahsils Sirsa, Karma, Shankargarh and Bharatganj are the most frequented markets. Bikar on the Jumna was a flourishing place in the days when the river-borne trade was at its height, but it has declined almost to extinction and Sirsa has suffered from the same cause.

Fairs. The fairs held in the district are of a wholly religious character as a rule, although the larger gatherings afford an occasion for a considerable amount of trade. Apart from the great fairs at Allahabad, which are of sufficient importance to merit separate treatment, there are very many periodical gatherings of this nature in all parts of the district. Most of them, it is true, are of very little note and merely concern the inhabitants of a few adjoining villages, who assemble to celebrate the Dasahra, the Sheoratri, the Dhanusjag and other well-known Hindu festivals. A few, however, are conspicuous for the large numbers of persons who attend to take part in the festivals. At Farahimpur Kalesarmau, close to Kara, three very large fairs are held in honour of Sitla on the 8th of Asarh,

Chait and Sawan, the first attracting some 100,000 persons, while the others are about half as great. On the first Sunday in Jeth, the great sun-festival of northern India, some 40,000 persons assemble at Sikandra in honour of the semi-mythical Musalman saint, Saiyid Salar Masaud, who is worshipped by Hindus as Ghazi Mian; and smaller gatherings occur on the same day at Daryabad and Patti Jalal in Allahabad, at Phulpur and at Khoha near Chaukhandi. The chief gatherings in honour of Shiva or Mahadeo take place at the Sheokoti temple near the Curzon bridge, at Jetwardih in pargana Soraon, at the old temple at Kakra in pargana Jhusi, at Kondaura in Kiwai, at Sonbarsa in Bara and at Sohas in Khairagarh. The Bolan fair at the sacred spring near Meja is in honour of the same deity. Fairs held to celebrate the goddess Sitla or Debi take place at Khoha and Amilia in Bara, at Nindauli in pargana Karari and at the ancient town of Singraur in Nawabganj; while Mahabir is honoured by a large fair at Aunta in the Meja tahsil. A list of all fairs will be found in the appendix.

Pilgrimages.

Allahabad is one of the chief places of pilgrimage in the United Provinces and in this respect is equal if not superior to Benares, Muttra, Hardwar and Ajodhya. It claims to be the Tirath-raj or foremost of holy spots, and this title was acknowledged by the great Raja Birbal, who recorded his visit to Prayag "the place of sacrifice" on the pillar of Asoka. The reasons for this admitted sanctity will be found in chapter V, in dealing with the ancient traditions of Allahabad, and these reasons have as much force at the present day as at any time in its history. The pilgrimage has brought about the existence of a body of local priests known as Pragwals, who are often styled *pandas*, the name used for them at Benares, Gaya and elsewhere. Tradition varies as to their origin. One account states that in old times there was no particular class of priests for the performance of the religious duties at the sacred spot; but that when Akbar began to build the fort and experienced repeated disappointments in the destruction of his foundations by the river, he was advised to sacrifice a Brahman. The victim selected made no demur, but first exacted a promise from the monarch that his descendants should enjoy the exclusive privilege

of officiating in the rites at the Tirbeni. Another story, however, says that before Akbar's day the sacerdotal functions were performed by two classes, comprising the *pithiyas* or local priests and the *pardesis,* the latter being the relatives by marriage of the former, who had settled there on sufferance and were therefore considered interlopers. It was a *pardesi* who accepted Akbar's proposal and in consequence his descendants became supreme; but subsequently during the decline of the Mughal empire the *pithiyas* regained their former ascendancy and after a protracted struggle a compromise was effected whereby according to the system known as *manavirthi* each individual Pragwal might exercise his influence with every pilgrim or client, known as *yajaman* or *jajman*, whom he had gained by his personal efforts. Thus the distinction between the two classes vanished and for a long time the Pragwals have divided the spoïls on a regular system. Every pilgrim has his hereditary priests at Allahabad, and every Pragwal family has its distinguishing emblem painted on a flag which is erected over the place where the *panda* sits. Originally these emblems were figures of deities or else of objects connected with religious performances; but with the increase in the number of Pragwal families many other signs have been introduced, such as figures of railway trains, British soldiers and the like. Each Pragwal keeps lists of his clients, usually one for each caste, and in some cases these *bahis* go back to extraordinarily remote times. Every pilgrim must go to his family *panda;* but as many newcomers visit Allahabad, whose ancestors have never performed the pilgrimage, there is necessarily a large amount of touting, since the visitor becomes the perquisite of the first Pragwal he meets within a certain distance of the sacred spot. Should he advance beyond this limit before being appropriated, he becomes the joint property of all who meet him between the outer and an inner circuit; but on departure he must sign a paper by which he accepts a particular Pragwal for himself and his posterity. In practice, however, the Pragwals do not leave much to chance. The wealthier members of the community employ hundreds of hired servants, who travel about the country canvassing for their masters, and, as is the case with the Gangaputras of

Benares, the whole of India is divided up territorially between the various families. Nevertheless quarrels are frequent, for the general reputation of the Pragwals is not high, and although they are Brahmans by common consent, no other Brahman would eat or intermarry with them, except the *pandas* of other *tiraths* and some caste-fellows in this district. Theoretically the acceptance of gifts by a Brahman on the banks of the Ganges and at the confluence is sinful and an orthodox Brahman, however poor, will resist the temptation, whereas the Pragwal ostensibly derives his subsistence from this source. Secondly the severe competition for clients leads to internal disputes which are wholly incompatible with the purity and simplicity of life that should characterise the Brahman. Further the comparative opulence of the Pragwals has caused them to degenerate. Schools for their children have been started, but it is doubtful whether 100 children are under instruction among the 1,484 families of the caste, and as a rule the Pragwal is extremely ignorant, ability to read his *bahi* being the limit of his learning.

The Magh Mela.

The great fair at Allahabad takes place during the month of Magh at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna. Though there are certain great days, the whole of the month is considered sacred and the most orthodox bathe daily at the Tirbeni, fast by day and abstain from cereal food, such persons earning the title of *kalp-basi* or "he who has resolved to abide" and these reside continuously within the sacred precincts. The first of the chief festivals is the *Makar Sankrant*, when the sun enters Capricorn. Next comes the *Amawas* or new moon of Magh; then the *Basant Panchmi* or fifth day of the light half, reckoned the first day of spring; then the *Achla Satmi*, then the *Ekadashi* and lastly the *Puranmashi* or full moon, after which the assemblage breaks up. Every twelfth year, when the sun is in Aries and the planet Jupiter is simultaneously in Aquarius, occurs a *Kumbh*, and on such occasions a vastly greater concourse assembles. The last *Kumbh* was in 1906, and it was then estimated that three million people were present on the *Amawas*, whereas in ordinary years the total ranges from 300,000 to 500,000. Midway between each *Kumbh* comes an *Adh-Kumbh* and then again a considerable increase in the attendance may be expected. The distinctive

feature of the *Kumbh* and *Adh-Kumbh* is that on such occasions the corporate bodies of the various sects of religious ascetics attend the fair in state and march down to the river in formal procession on the *Sankrant, Amawas* and *Basant Panchmi.* At the last *Kumbh* there were 60,000 Bairagis and others in the camps of the *faqirs*, of whom 30,000 joined the processions. The difficulty of marshalling and conducting the several *akharas* may be well imagined, especially as there is always a danger of conflict among the Bairagis, between the Nirbanis on one side and the Nirmohis and Digambaris on the other. A quarrel of this nature occurred in 1906 and necessitated the intervention of a squadron of cavalry. The general arrangements for the Magh Mela are of a very elaborate character. Between the Jumna bank and Daraganj a small town springs up, with shops, huts, a tahsil, police stations, preaching booths and places of entertainment. A large amount of trade is carried on, not only in food-stuffs for the pilgrims, but also in piecegoods, brass vessels and images, embroidered caps, jewellery, books, rosaries and other sacred objects, and in all manner of articles, traders flocking hither for the fair from all parts of India. The money expended on conservancy, roads, buildings, huts, police protection and the like is derived from shop and ground rents, licence fees paid by barbers, hawkers, divers, boatmen, sellers of cows, calves, flowers and milk, and from various other sources, such as *benidan* or customary payments by pilgrims from the Deccan, *mundan* or fees paid by barbers for permission to shave infants at the confluence and *kanat* or fees for screened and reserved bathing-places. At the *Adh-Kumbh* of 1900 the total income was Rs. 26,621 and at the great *Kumbh* of 1906 it was no less than Rs. 62,480; but on such occasions the expenditure exceeds the income, amounting in the two years in question to Rs. 38,400 and Rs. 92,024 respectively. In ordinary years the figures are much lower and from 1895 to 1905 inclusive, apart from the *Adh-Kumbh*, the average receipts were Rs. 18,935 and the charges Rs. 14,300 annually. The large increase in the expenditure at the *Kumbh* was due in part to the greater cost of police protection and conservancy necessitated by the presence of an enormous concourse and partly to the heavy charges

incurred in the matter of public works. The sanitary administration of the fair is an anxious task, owing to the danger of epidemics; for on many occasions cholera has broken out during the Magh Mela and has been disseminated by the returning pilgrims over several provinces. Recently too a great deal of trouble has been caused by the changes in the course of the Ganges. The confluence is now often so close to the fort cantonment that a more expensive system of conservancy becomes necessary; while for the same reason, there is no longer room for the pilgrims to approach the *sangam* by land, and consequently they have to be conducted to the bathing-places in boats. A few years ago there was a large spit of sand east of the fort, capable of accommodating any number of people, who could reach the river in safety; but at present there is generally a deep channel close to the fort and bathing is matter of considerable risk. A regular tax on pilgrims was introduced by Regulation XVIII of 1810, but was repealed by Act X of 1840.

Monastic orders.

The *akharas* which take part in the processions represent only a portion of the total number of *faqirs* of every denomination who visit Allahabad for the fair. They have separate camps and an established order of precedence, no *akhara* being allowed to take part save those whose place is based on prescriptive right. First come the Nirbanis, who are Naga Goshains, followers of Siva. They used to go naked on all occasions and still adopt their old costume on the occasion of the Magh Mela, but are at other times compelled to wear clothes. They have matted hair and usually carry a bell; but being a wealthy community they do not beg. They have a large establishment in Daraganj. The Niranjanis, associated in the processions with a similar fraternity called Junas, are also Saivites and go naked: they too belong chiefly to Daraganj. They are equally wealthy and carry on an extensive banking business. The Bairagis are all Vaishnavites and are wandering mendicants without any fixed residence. They have three divisions, the Nirbanis, the Nirmohis and the Digambaris, who are generally at variance amongst themselves and are always apt to cause trouble at these assemblages. Then comes the Chhota Panchayati Akhara, a body of Udasis of the Punjab, who have a large monastery in Mutiganj. Originally they were

provinces of Bihar and Bengal, and it was doubtless the strategical advantages of the place, with respect to these waterways, that induced Akbar to build the fortress of Allahabad. The fort moreover commanded the Jhusi crossing, which for centuries has been adopted by travellers from the Duab to the east. It lay on the so-called Mughal road from Agra to Etawah, Kora, Kara and Benares, a work which in all probability should rather be assigned to Sher Shah. Of little less importance was the crossing to Arail, since this gave access to the Chunar road. The road from Allahabad to Jaunpur was apparently in existence at an early date, but under the later Mughals and the Nawab Wazirs of Oudh little attempt was made to maintain or develop the old lines of communication. On the introduction of British rule the roads were in a deplorable state and despite the urgent representations of the earlier district officers, the means at their disposal for the improvement of the roads were wholly inadequate. As late as 1818 the river formed the easiest and most expeditious route to Benares, but an immense stride was made when in 1823 the grand trunk road was carried up to Allahabad, while the westerly continuation to Cawnpore was laid out and metalled during the next three years. The imposition of a road cess at the first regular settlement and the appointment of a road and ferry fund committee to administer the proceeds led to the extensive development of the local roads, the old routes being realigned and repaired, while from time to time new lines were opened out. This process has been continued steadily to the present day, but the greatest advance was tmade just after the Mutiny when the roads to Fyzabad, Jaunpur and Jubbulpore were rebuilt and metalled as military works.

Railways: E. I. R.

Before the Mutiny, however, a considerable start had been made with the construction of the railway from Allahabad towards Cawnpore and it seems that in 1857 the line was sufficiently advanced to carry construction trains up to Bharwari. The works were wrecked by the rebels, but by the 3rd of March 1859 the line was opened as far as Cawnpore. The portion between Mirzapur and the right bank of the Jumna was not finished till the beginning of 1864, while the bridge over the

river was thrown open on the 15th of August 1865. This bridge was at the time almost the largest structure of the kind in India. It was built to carry a double line of girders, but it is doubtful whether the piers would satisfactorily stand the additional strain. The rails run on the level of the top of the girders, with a roadway below, and at either end is a fortified blockhouse. The extreme length of the bridge is 3,150 feet and there are 16 spans, two of 30 and the others of 200 feet in clear. The completion of the structure, at a cost of Rs. 44,46,300, marked the opening of the main line of the East Indian Railway through the district, for as originally built the line from Allahabad to Cawnpore had its terminus at the fort station. The main line has since undergone no alteration, save for the recent addition of several new stations. The branch from Naini to Jubbulpore was opened in August 1867, but it was not till 1907 that the Chheoki loop was made with the object of avoiding the necessity of bringing the mail trains between Bombay and Calcutta into and out of Allahabad. The stations on the main line are at Nahwai, Unchdih, Meja Road or Sirsa, Birpur, Karchana, Chheoki and Naini in the trans-Jumna portion; and at Allahabad, Bamrauli, Manauri, Manoharganj, Bharwari, Shujaatpur, Sirathu and Kanwar in the Duab. Those on the Jubbulpore line are at Jasra, Lohgara and Sheorajpur.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

In 1901 sanction was accorded to the construction of a branch line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Partabgarh to Allahabad, so as to connect the latter with the main line of that system. Portions of this railway were completed by 1903, but the opening of the whole section was delayed till 1905 owing to the difficulties encountered in building the great Curzon bridge over the Ganges at Phaphamau. The line starts from the East Indian station at Allahabad and then curves northwards in a wide sweep between the fort and the civil station to the station of Allenganj, now known as Prayag. Thence it runs due north over the bridge to Phaphamau, Siwaith and Mau Aimma and into the Partabgarh district. Shortly after the completion of this line a branch was taken from Phaphamau eastwards through the stations of Sarai Chandi,

Phulpur and Bibipur to Janghai on the main line, which just touches the district boundary, though Janghai station itself is actually situated in the Jaunpur district; while from Janghai a branch leads on to Jaunpur. A further extension of the same system is in progress in the shape of a railway from Phaphamau direct to Unao, with a branch to Rai Bareli, which will materially shorten the distance between Allahabad and Lucknow. It is to run from Phaphamau to Nawabganj and thence through a station at Anapur to Lalgopalganj, an important market on the Partabgarh border, subsequently passing through Kunda to Dalmau and so on to Unao and Cawnpore. This great development has been rendered possible by the existence of the Curzon bridge, which was opened to traffic on the 20th of December 1905. This grand structure consists of 15 spans, each of 200 feet in clear, and has a total length of about 3,250 feet, the girders being 21 feet above high flood level. There is a roadway above the rails, replacing the old bridge of boats and ferry at Phaphamau. The estimated cost of construction was Rs. 39,58,838, this sum including the roadway and the approaches. The roadway is free to every description of traffic and no tolls are levied on goods or passengers.

Bengal and North-Western Railway.

A third railway system which has been extended to this district is that of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company's metre-gauge branch from Benares direct to Allahabad. The line was surveyed in 1906 and construction was begun a year later. It follows the course of the grand trunk road and passes through the stations of Baraut, Handia, Saidabad and Kotwa to Jhusi, where a bridge of 45 spans, each 150 feet in length, is being erected, so as to bring the railway into Allahabad. The original plan was to take the line to Phaphamau from Jhusi, but the scheme was open to several objections and the construction of the new bridge was eventually sanctioned in 1909. It was proposed at first to combine a road and railway bridge, but the cost was considered prohibitive and the idea of a road bridge, which would have obviated the one important break in the grand trunk road, was definitely abandoned.

Provincial roads.

The roads of the district are either provincial or local, excluding the considerable length of municipal and cantonment

roads at Allahabad itself. The former are maintained from provincial revenues by the Public Works department, while the latter are under the management of the district board, a body which is the lineal descendant of the old road and ferry fund committee of early days. A list of all the roads, showing their length and class, will be found in the appendix, while their position may be seen by a reference to the map. The provincial roads are 125 miles in length, and of this total 75 miles belong to the grand trunk road from Calcutta to Dehli and Peshawar. This great highway enters the Handia tahsil at the beginning of mile 468 and runs westwards through Handia and Hanumanganj to Jhusi, where it crosses the river by a bridge of boats, replaced during the rains by a ferry. Thence it traverses the heart of of the city, passing under the Kotaparcha railway arch, through the Khuldabad *sarai*, again crossing the railway at Sipahdarganj before finally emerging into the open country at the south-west corner of the new cantonment. From that point it follows a course about midway between the railway and the bank of the Ganges, passing through Pura Mufti, Muratganj, Kohkhiraj and Saini into the Fatehpur district, which it enters at the end of mile 543. From Sipahdarganj at mile 501 a branch leads through the cantonment and civil station for a distance of 5½ miles to join the Fyzabad road. The latter is 23 miles in length in this district and runs from Phaphamau, where it formerly crossed the Ganges by a bridge of boats but now utilises the Curzon bridge, westwards to Malak Harhar. Thence it turns northwards to Soraon and passes into the Partabgarh district just beyond Ghansiari. A short branch connects this road with the Phaphamau railway station, and this also is under provincial control. Lastly there is the road to Phulpur and Jaunpur, which leaves the grand trunk road at mile 494 near Jhusi and runs in a north-easterly direction for 21 miles before reaching the Jaunpur boundary. The annual cost of upkeep of these roads averages somewhat over Rs. 300 per mile annually.

Local roads.

The local roads are of several classes, the first including those which are metalled. Few of the latter are of any length, though they aggregate more than 87 miles. The old military road to Rewah and Jubbulpore was once metalled throughout

its length in this district, but it has been displaced by the railway and the metalling is now maintained for ten miles only. A metalled road 27½ miles in length, though as yet in an uncompleted state, leads from Muratganj on the grand trunk road to Naubasta on the Jamna, opposite Rajapur in the Banda district, while a short branch connects this road with the town of Manjhanpur. Similarly the road from Sirsa to Meja Roa dstation, Meja and Kuraon is partly metalled and in time will be similarly treated throughout. Among the remaining roads of this class are those connecting Manda, Bara, Sahson, Kara and Gutni-ghat with the nearest railway stations and the numerous short roads leading from other stations to the provincial highways. The second-class roads are unmetalled and are subdivided into two categories according as they are wholly or partially bridged and drained. To the former belongs the unmetalled portion of the Jubbulpore road and a few others of minor importance, the total length being 61 miles; while of the 75 miles coming under the latter head, nearly half is comprised in the road from Muratganj to Ramchaura-ghat on the Ganges and thence to Nawabganj, Soraon and Phulpur. The third class roads are described as banked and surfaced with *muram*, but not drained, and aggregate 108 miles, while the sixth-class roads, 373 miles in all, are merely cleared tracks, whose value as means of communication depends on the nature of the country and the season of the year. In many cases, where the natural drainage is adequate and the surface is firm, they are serviceable enough, but sufficient funds to maintain them always in good order are not available. Further details regarding the local roads will be found in the several tahsil articles.

Bungalows and camping grounds.

Inspection bungalows are maintained on the grand trunk road at Baraut, Saidabad, Jhusi, Tiwari Talao, Muratganj and Kamasin. There are military encamping grounds at Baraut, Saidabad, Jhusi, Alopi-bagh, Pura Mufti, Kohkhiraj and Saini, all of these save Alopi-bagh having store depôts attached. All along the road are to be found *sarais* for travellers, notably that at Hanumanganj, the Sarai Garhi in the city and that at Imamganj between Pura Mufti and Muratganj. By the side of the road are numerous masonry tanks, as at Tiwari Talao,

Saini and Muratganj. The last has the largest, built by one Chandru Lal: on the steps leading down to the water is a *nach-ghar* or dancing room and on the opposite side is a bathing-house for women, both being highly decorated with frescoes. On the Fyzabad road there are bungalows at Malak Harhar or Malaka and at Amanganj, while the principal camping ground is at Soraon. On the local roads there are inspection houses at Ghurpur, Meja, Khiri, Kuraon and Partabpur on the Jumna.

Bridges and ferries.

Save on the provincial roads, bridges are few in number. In the south of the district the rivers are in most cases crossed by Irish bridges or stone pavements set in the bed of the stream. There are bridges over the Sasur Khaderi on the roads from Sirathu to Dhata and Manjhanpur, on the metalled road from Muratganj to Rajapur and at Makhupur near Chail on the road to Sarai Akil and Banda. Mention may also be made of the bridge over the Manseta between Soraon and Phulpur. The passage of the larger rivers has usually to be made by ferry. There are several private ferries over the Belan and Tons, but those crossing the Ganges and Jumna are managed by the district board, by whom they are leased annually to contractors. The ferries at Nimah, Ramchaura, Mau Saraian and Sirsa are very valuable; but the Rajghat ferry on the grand trunk road has now been freed from toll. A list of all the ferries, showing their situation, management and income, will be found in the appendix, while elsewhere the receipts by the district board under this head are shown in tabular form.*

Water-ways.

Both the Ganges and Jumna are navigable rivers, but owing to the competition of roads and railways as well as to the serious diminution in their volume caused by the depletion of the rivers to supply the canals, the amount of traffic is now relatively small. When the railway was first built at Allahabad it was expected that the wharves on the Jumna would receive a large volume of steamer-borne traffic; but though steamers have in the past ascended to Allahabad and even to Cawnpore, it is doubtful whether the passage could be effected at the present day except by boats of extremely small draught. The once extensive river-borne trade in grain is now a thing of the past, though

*Appendix, table XV.

a certain number of boats are to be seen on the rivers at all seasons. Stone is still transported in this manner from the quarries of Deoria, Partabpur and Rajapur, whence in the sixteenth century came the materials for the construction of the Allahabad fort.

CHAPTER III.

The People.

The first attempt at an enumeration of the inhabitants of the district was made in 1847; but this was admittedly of little value, being based on estimates sent in by police and revenue officers at various periods during the preceding eight years. It gave a total of 710,263 persons; but it was clear at the time that this figure was altogether inadequate, and no further notice of this so-called census need be taken. The enumeration of 1853 was far more satisfactory as regards both the methods and the results. The number of inhabitants was 1,379,788, of whom 656,990 were females: while of the total 1,199,927 were Hindus and 179,861 of other religions, the great majority of course being Musalmans. The average density was 483·8 per square mile of the present area, but the local variations were very great. The Soraon tahsil came first with 757·2, followed by Allahabad with 733·7, Phulpur with 587·7, Handia with 570·3 and Sirathu with 499·6. The other subdivisions were below the average, Karchana having 460·8, Manjhanpur 422·6, Meja 289·7 and Bara only 260·2 to the square mile. Out of 3,555 towns and villages 3,319 contained less than 1,000 persons apiece and only Allahabad itself, Mau Aimma and Kara had more than 5,000 inhabitants. **Census of 1853.**

The next census was taken in 1865, and on this occasion the total population was 1,406,624, of whom 662,133 were females, the former figure including 1,213,122 Hindus, 189,923 Musalmans and 3,579 Europeans or Eurasians. Whether the increase was real or merely due to more accurate enumeration, it was certainly not general to the whole district. The Allahabad tahsil showed a large gain, due mainly to the great expansion of the new provincial capital, and a small increase was observed in Karchana and Handia: but every other tahsil exhibited a **Census of 1865.**

decline, slight in most cases but very marked in Soraon and Meja. The average density for the whole district was 493·2 to the square mile; and of the various tahsils Allahabad came first with 909, followed by Soraon with 682, Handia with 572·5, Phulpur with 567·3 and Sirathu with 493·3. The others were well below the general average, Karchana having 471·7, Manjhanpur 422·1, Meja 268·9 and Bara 249·6. The number of towns and villages was 3,521, and of these 3,303 contained less than 1,000 inhabitants, the only place with a population of more than 5,000 being Allahabad itself.

Census of 1872. Famine and sickness appear to have contributed chiefly towards the decline in the population which was observed in 1872, when the next census was taken. The total fell to 1,396,241, of whom 680,171 were females, and included 1,211,778 Hindus, 181,574 Musalmans and 2,889 of other religions. On this occasion the Duab tahsils, notably Allahabad, showed an increase, the city continuing to expand in a remarkable manner. Elsewhere the decline was general, Meja perhaps losing more than any other part of the district. The average density per square mile was 489·9, the highest rate as before being 972·8 in the Allahabad tahsil, followed by Soraon with 668, Handia with 560·9, Phulpur with 552·2 and Sirathu with 514·6. In the other tahsils the figure was below the average, Karchana coming next with 462·2, and after this Manjhanpur with 423·6, Meja with 259·2 and Bara with 236·3 to the square mile. There were on this occasion 3,503 towns and villages, and of these Allahabad and Mau Aimma contained more than 5,000 inhabitants, while in 3,306 the total was less than 1,000.

Census of 1881. In spite of the famine of 1877-78 and several severe epidemics the census of 1881 showed a marked increase during the past nine years. The total population rose to 1,474,106 persons, of whom 732,376 were females, and of the inhabitants 1,272,408 were Hindus, 195,201 Musalmans, 6,079 Christians, 337 Jains and 81 of other religions. The average density was now 516·9 to the square mile, the highest rate being 1,035·8 in tahsil Allahabad, after which came Soraon with 695, Handia with 621·7, Phulpur with 596 and Sirathu with 524·1. Those below the average were the same as before, Karchana having 474·5,

Manjhanpur 438·4, Meja 290·7 and Bara no more than 206·2 persons to the square mile. Every tahsil had gained save the last, which was in a worse condition than ever before or since: Allahabad had advanced very rapidly, as also had Meja and the parts north of the Ganges. Out of 3,509 towns and villages 3,289 had under 1,000 inhabitants, while those with 5,000 and upwards were Allahabad, Mau Aimma, Phulpur and Kara.

Census of 1891.

The rate of progression was well maintained during the ensuing decade, which was a period of general prosperity, and by 1891 the population had risen to 1,548,737, of whom 767,228 were females. Classified by religions there were 1,341,934 Hindus, 199,853 Musalmans, 5,933 Christians, 568 Jains and 449 others. The average density had risen to 543·07 per square mile and every tahsil showed a decided increase, especially Allahabad, Manjhanpur and Bara. In the first of these the density was 1,115·5, and as before Soraon came next with 702·2, followed by Handia with 629·5, Phulpur with 609·2 and Sirathu with 551·96. After these came Karchana with 515·5, Manjhanpur with 480, Meja with 295·2 and Bara with 246·2. There were 3,516 towns and villages, of which 3,288 contained less than 1,000 persons apiece, the towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants being the same as before, save that Kara had again dropped out of the list.

Census of 1901.

Ten years later a general decline was found to have occurred mainly as the result of famine in 1896-97, and also of several severe epidemics of fever, cholera and small-pox. At the same time the recorded births showed an excess of almost exactly 20,000 over the deaths; so that the large decrease can be explained only by emigration, though it is certain that some allowance must be made for faulty registration. The number of persons enumerated in the district was 1,489,358: but this is clearly below the mark, if only for the reason that 4,397 residents of Allahabad were enumerated at the great fair at Ajodhya which took place on the day of the census. Nevertheless it is obvious that there was a decided decrease, the loss being close on 55,000; and this decrease was shared by every tahsil, though the population remained almost stationary in Sirathu, Soraon and Manjhanpur. The parts which suffered most

were Meja, Bara and Karchana: a result which was only natural, since the pressure of famine was felt far more acutely in the tract south of the Jumna than elsewhere. The average density for the whole district was 522·25 to the square mile and the relative position of the various tahsils remained unchanged. Allahabad took the lead with 1,103·8, and next in order came Soraon with 702·1, Handia with 616·7, Phulpur with 591·3 and Sirathu with 548·8. Karchana had 487, Manjhanpur 473·1, Meja 252·6 and Bara 214·16 persons to the square mile, the combined population of the two last subdivisions being lower than on any previous occasion.

Migration. It is difficult to state the exact effect of emigration, though it is clear that the movement of population is very considerable. Large numbers of labourers proceed from this district to the east, as is clear from the fact that 4,125 natives of Allahabad were found in 1901 in Assam and 9,678 in the city of Calcutta and in the adjacent districts of the 24-Parganas and Howrah. Such emigration is in most cases of a temporary nature, but at all times an appreciable proportion of the population is absent in search of employment far afield. Of a more permanent nature is the emigration to Natal, Fiji, the West Indies and other colonies, and during the ten years 6,181 registered emigrants went thither from this district. This movement has been going on for a long time, and even in the decade ending with 1881 the total was almost as large. The actual number of emigrants of all kinds cannot be determined. It was found in 1901 that of all the persons residing in India who were born within the limits of the district 92·24 per cent. were enumerated in the district of their birth. This figure betokens a constant loss on account of emigration, but it is of course impossible to say what proportion of the emigrants left Allahabad during the inter-censal period. Account too must be taken of immigration; for of all the inhabitants 93·78 per cent. were born in the district and the remainder came from elsewhere. It would appear that there was some gain on this account, since in 1891 the proportion of immigrants was 5·9 per cent. as compared with 6·22 at the last census, and it is known that there was a very considerable influx from Banda during the famine of

1896-97. The net result is shown by the census figures: for whereas there should have been a gain of 20,000, according to the vital statistics, there was actually a loss of 55,000. The returns quoted account for 20,000, and the balance must be found under the head of emigration to other parts of India than those specifically mentioned.

Towns and villages. The urban population comprises, for the purposes of the census, the residents of Allahabad itself and of the towns administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act of 1856, though in several cases the latter are mainly agricultural in character. It amounts to 14·5 per cent. of the whole population, and the relatively high proportion is due to the presence of a large and important city. Altogether there were at the last census 3,485 inhabited towns and villages, and of the latter 3,269 contained less than 1,000 inhabitants apiece: 213 places had populations between 1,000 and 5,000, and the remaining towns were Allahabad, Phulpur and Mau Aimma. The villages are for the most part small and their average population is only 366; but even this fails to represent the actual state of affairs, since large inhabited sites are rare and most villages possess several detached hamlets. The villages of this district generally resemble those of southern Oudh and the lower Duab. They consist as a rule of an irregular cluster of mud huts ordinarily roofed with thatch, though the use of tiles is constantly on the increase, built round the large brick dwelling of the *zamindar*. The latter is often a pretentious structure, quadrangular in shape, containing an inner court surrounded by the dwelling apartments. The doors are frequently decorated with carving, while the inner rooms in some cases have windows and balconies of stone in the upper storeys. In the south of the district, especially near the Mirzapur border, stone is largely employed in houses of the better class; but those of the old *zamindari* families are for the most part in a dilapidated condition, and the presence of a good house covered with stucco and whitewash usually denotes that the village has passed into the hands of a money-lender.

Sex. Of the whole population as enumerated at the last census 744,654 were males and 744,704 females, the numerical equality

of the two sexes being more exact than in any other district of the United Provinces. This equality does not obtain throughout the area, but only in the Sirathu, Karchana and Bara tahsils.* In Manjhanpur there is a slight deficiency of females, who there amount to 49·3 per cent. of the population, and in Allahabad the defect is more marked, only 48·7 per cent. being females, though here the inequality is confined wholly to the city and cantonment. Elsewhere females are in excess, as is the case in all the districts to the north and east, the proportion to the total population being 50·5 per cent. in the Handia tahsil, 50·6 in Phulpur and Meja and 51·14 in Soraon. The probable reason for this phenomenon is that males are fewest in those subdivisions which contribute the largest number of temporary emigrants to the coalfields and factories of Bengal. On the other hand the present equality of the sexes has been established but recently. In 1853 females numbered 47·6 per cent. of the population and the figure actually dropped to 47·06 in 1865; though since the latter year there has been an almost constant rise, the ratio being 48·71 in 1872 and 49·68 in 1881, while ten years later it was 49·5 per cent., the temporary check being clearly due to increased emigration. The increase in the number of females has given rise to much fruitless speculation. It is extremely doubtful whether infanticide has anything to do with the state of affairs in this district, and it is most likely that in former enumerations the existence of females was systematically concealed owing to suspicion of the motives of the Government in undertaking a census.

Religions. Classified according to religions, the inhabitants of the district at the last census included 1,281,153 Hindus, 199,635 Musalmans, 6,814 Christians, 1,264 Jains, 256 Aryas, 129 Buddhists, 83 Sikhs, 21 Parsis, two Brahmos and one Jew. Hindus thus comprise 86·02 and Musalmans 13·4 per cent. of the entire population, the proportion of the latter ranging from 24·1 per cent. in the Allahabad tahsil, which contains two-fifths of the Muhammadans of the district, and 15·1 in Sirathu, another old centre of Musalman power, to 5·2 in Meja and only 3·6 per cent. in Bara. Soraon and Phulpur approximate closely to the general average, while in Manjhanpur the figure

* Appendix, table I.

is 10 and in Karchana 8·8 per cent. The district appears to provide an exception to the general rule that Musalmans tend to increase more rapidly than their Hindu neighbours, for at no census has the proportion exceeded 13·5 per cent.: and this figure was reached only in 1865, whereas in 1891 the ratio was no more than 12·9 per cent. Perhaps the reason may be found in the general poverty of the Musalman community, which is drawn mainly from the lower orders of society, though migration has doubtless something to do with the result. The other religions are unimportant save in the Allahabad tahsil, the vast majority of the Christians belonging to Allahabad itself.

Hindus.

An attempt made at the last census to classify Hindus according to the special forms of belief and worship proved of little use, and merely served to show that the mass of the people adhere to no particular dogma or school of thought, but follow a comprehensive Hinduism as strong as it is indeterminate. The returns show that about 15 per cent. of the Hindus worshipped the Panchon Pir, a curious cult of the lower orders which is very prevalent in the eastern districts; while 6·7 per cent. were professed Vaishnavites of different denominations, about 4 per cent. were monotheists and less than one per cent. declared allegiance to some form of Saivism. These figures are really valueless; for the vast majority of the people attend the Sheoratri as willingly as the Dasehra festival, while almost every village has its *shivala* and the temples of Vishnu are comparatively rare. The simplest and the most common place of worship is the mud platform raised in honour of Debi under the village *pipal* tree; but well-built temples of the usual type, with a pointed spire or a rounded dome, are common enough everywhere. Many of the Allahabad temples are fine structures, but outside the city, and apart from the shrines at Jhusi and Arail which are intimately connected with Prayag, there are few buildings of any note or antiquity; the most noteworthy exceptions being the old Jain temple at Pabhosa, the temple of Sitla at Farahimpur Kalesarmau, the *asthan* of Baba Malab Das at Kara, built in 1682, and those at Shahzadpur a few miles lower down the Ganges. A conspicuous and familiar

sight in many villages are the gigantic figures of Rawan, made of mud and whitewashed. They are the work of the lower castes and only serve a definite purpose when the Ramlila is enacted at the Dasehra festival. A fine example is to be seen at Kohrar, while another stands by the side of the road from Dhata to Sirathu close to the latter place.

Hindu castes.

The Hindu population is drawn from an extraordinary diversity of castes, and at the last census representatives were found of no fewer than 80 different castes, excluding subdivisions, while in the case of 200 persons no castes was specified. It is true that many of these castes are very closely allied to one another, and also that many are relatively unimportant; but there are 15 castes with more than 20,000 members apiece and ten more with over 10,000. Several castes occur in unusual strength; but there is none which is peculiar to the district, though a few castes are seldom to be found except in the neighbouring parts of Mirzapur and Bundelkhand.

Brahmans.

The foremost place is taken by Brahmans, who numbered 176,881 or 13·81 per cent. of the Hindu community. They are the strongest caste in all tahsils except Manjhanpur, Phulpur and Handia, but everywhere they are prominent as landholders and cultivators, while in some cases they have acquired much wealth as money-lenders. The great majority of the Brahmans of this district belong to the Sarwaria subdivision, but there are many Kanaujias and a few others, mainly residents of Allahabad. The Chaudhris or Chhatarsals of Jhusi are said to be spurious Brahmans: and to this stock belong the Hirapuri Pandes of Arail, who have large possessions in the Karchana tahsil. The Chhappan Pandes of pargana Kara are so-called because they claim descent from the 56 grandsons of one man. Among the Brahmans are included the majority of the Bhuinhars, to which caste some of the leading landowners belong. They are immigrants from Benares and Mirzapur, one of their chief families having been founded by the famous Deokinandan Singh, a notorious revenue-farmer of the early days of British rule. Among the Brahmans also are included the 1,454 families of Pragwals, who have been fully dealt with in the preceding chapter. Whatever their origin may be they are admitted to

be Brahmans, but they have a low social status and their reputation leaves much to be desired.

Chamars.

Little need be said of Chamars, despite the fact that they numbered 154,803 persons or 12·08 per cent. of the Hindus. They are most numerous in the Allahabad, Karchana and trans-Ganges tahsils, and everywhere they are found as cultivators and general labourers. Ahirs are exceptionally strong in this district and take the leading place in Phulpur and Handia. They numbered 153,263 persons, or 11·96 per cent. of the Hindu population, and most of them belong to the great Gwalbans subdivision. Their traditional occupation is cattle-breeding, but most of them are agriculturists and with the Kurmis they form the backbone of the cultivating community. The latter numbered 111,540 persons or 8·71 per cent. of the Hindus, and are very evenly distributed throughout the district, though they occur in greatest strength in the Soraon and Allahabad tahsils. The Kurmis have many subdivisions, but in this district they are mainly Patarihas and Singraurs, the latter deriving their name from the ancient town in párgana Nawabganj. Next come the Pasis, to whom reference will be made in dealing with the criminal administration of the district. By occupation they are keepers of pigs, drawers of toddy, general labourers, watchmen and burglars. Their total was 91,203 or 7·12 per cent. of the Hindus, and they are far more numerous in the Allahabad and trans-Ganges tahsils than elsewhere. Nearly all the Pasis of the district describe themselves as Kaithwans and claim a Kayasth origin, though the real derivation of the name is unknown.

Ahirs.

Kurmis.

Pasis.

Rajputs.

The Rajputs numbered 63,489 persons or 4·96 per cent. of the Hindus. They are strongest in the Meja, Manjhanpur and Allahabad tahsils, but throughout the district they take a prominent place both as landholders and cultivators, owning more land than any other caste in spite of their extensive losses during the past century. The Rajputs include representatives of a great variety of clans, and the rule of exogamy, which prevails in almost all cases, probably accounts in some measure for the introduction of Rajputs belonging to clans which have their principal settlements in distant parts of the United Provinces. Exact differentiation is extremely difficult, for it is not uncommon

to find several distinct names applied to persons of the same clan. The most numerous are the Bais, of whom 11,757 were found at the last census. They reside in all parts of the district, especially in the Jhusi and Arail parganas, but while some of them are undoubtedly connected with the great Bais families of Oudh, many go by the name of Banbais and are considered Rajputs of inferior origin. The Gaharwars, who are probably the same as the Rathors, are descended from the ancient rulers of Kanauj and took up their abode in the trans-Jumna tract, where they still hold most of the Meja tahsil and parts of Karchana and Bara. The Baghels of Bara are one of the few endogamous clans and trace their descent from the ruling house of Rewah. In the Duab and in the parts of the trans-Ganges tract adjoining Partabgarh, as well as in Kiwai to the east, are to be found large numbers of Bisens, who are probably connected with the great families of the Kunda tahsil in Partabgarh, an ancient abode of the clan. In the Handia tahsil are numerous Rajputs of the Monas clan, which in former days held all the adjoining pargana of Bhadohi in Mirzapur. In the parganas of Mah and Sikandra are many who go by the name of Tissania, Tisahia or Tahisaha. Their origin is uncertain, but they explain the name as a corruption of Tegh-shahi or "the sword of the king," stating that their ancestors were sent from Etawah to subdue the Bhars. The Soraon tahsil contains several colonies of Nandwaks, who are probably Bais by descent and in former days held all the south of Jaunpur. The Chauhans are one of the strongest clans in the district and are for the most part concentrated in the Manjhanpur tahsil. They are said to be immigrants from Mainpuri, the chief seat of the race, and they probably came long after the Musalman conquest. The Sombansis had their earliest home at Jhusi, but most of those found in the district migrated hither from Partabgarh and took up their abode in different parts of the trans-Ganges tahsils. So too did the Dikhits, Drigbansis and Bilkharias, all of whom have a common origin ; but it is possible that the dispersion of the ancient Dikhit settlement at Simauni in Banda accounted not only for their migration into Unao and Partabgarh, but also for their establishment in Karchana and the neighbouring tracts south of the

Jumna. The Bachgotis again came southwards from Patti in Partabgarh, and to the same stock belong the Rajkumars. Other immigrants from Oudh are the Kanhpurias, the Raghubansis, the Raikwars and the Bhale Sultans ; while from the Duab came the Sengars, the Tomars, the Jadons, the Gautams, the Sikarwars, the Panwars, the Kachhwahas, the Bhadaurias, the Gaurs, the Parihars and the Dhakras, all of whom occur in considerable strength in Manjhanpur and various parts of the district. The Chandels are said to have come from Bundelkhand, but the name is also applied to Baghels who have incurred disgrace by marrying with other clans. They are found mainly in the trans-Jumna tract, where also are fair numbers of Bundelas and Banaphars. These clans by no means exhaust the list, and the great variety is due to the fact that few of the Rajput settlements are of ancient origin or have been established for centuries in definite tracts of country, like the Gaharwars of Manda and Daiya or the Baghels of Bara, but rather came into existence more or less accidentally, being founded either by those who accompanied the Musalman armies or else by small bodies of colonists from the overgrown communities in Oudh and the western districts. In connection with the Rajputs it is noteworthy that in almost every case there is a marked discrepancy between the number of males and females. It is generally supposed that infanticide, which once was rife, especially among the higher clans, has become a thing of the past, but if this be the case there must have been an extensive concealment of females, both in this district and in Fatehpur, at every census. In 1881 the proportion of Rajput males to females was 100 to 78; in 1891 it was 100 to 79; and at the census of 1901 it was 100 to 75. It is probably true that many men of other castes wrongly described themselves as Rajputs ; but this hardly accounts for so great a disproportion between the sexes in the case of this caste as compared with the general average for all Hindus.

Koris.

The Koris or weavers numbered 45,012 persons or 3·51 per cent. of the Hindu total. They are found everywhere, but are strongest in the Duab and the Soraon tahsil. While many of them still follow their traditional calling, the Koris are often to be found as cultivators and general labourers. The Gadariyas,

Gadariyas.

shepherds and goatherds by profession, though frequently betaking themselves to agriculture, are more numerous in this district than in any other part of the United Provinces. They numbered 43,757 persons or 3·42 per cent. of the Hindus and are evenly distributed throughout the entire area, but relatively they are most common in the Meja and Bara tahsils.

Banias.

The Banias form an important section of the community, numbering in all 41,066 persons or 3·21 per cent. of the Hindus. Nearly one-third of them belong to the Allahabad tahsil, but the rest are spread evenly over the district and members of the caste are to be found in almost every village. They have acquired a large area of land and include among their numbers several of the wealthiest men in the district. There are many subdivisions of the caste, but here the most important by far in every tahsil is the Kasarwani, which had 20,280 representatives. They are said to have come from Kara and to obtain their distinctive name from the sale of brass vessels. The Agarwal Banias numbered 3,264, and belong mainly to Allahabad, Soraon and Meja; while the Agraharis, 3,160, are more widely distributed, though their chief settlement is in the Sirathu tahsil. Others are the Kasaundhans, 1,083, almost wholly in the Allahabad and Karchana tahsils; the Rastogis, 919, principally in the city; the Umars and Uswals of Soraon, and small numbers of Gahois and Mahesris.

Kachhis, Malis and Muraos.

Kachhis numbered 35,243 persons, and to these may be added the 13,187 Muraos and the 5,830 Malis, aggregating nearly 4 per cent. of the Hindu community. They are all agriculturists of the first rank, adopting an intensive cultivation and generally devoting themselves to market-gardening and the production of the more valuable crops. The distinction between the castes is merely nominal, and it would appear that the women prefer the name of Murao. They are found everywhere, but are most numerous in Soraon, the Duab and Meja.

Kewats and Mallahs.

The Kewats, of whom 29,196 were enumerated, belong mainly to Phulpur and Handia. They are mostly cultivators, but are closely allied to the Mallahs or boatmen, 14,097, the bulk of whom are found along the Ganges and Jumna in Allahabad, Karchana and Meja. The Mallahs are in many cases addicted

to crime but carry on their depredations far afield, frequenting the waterways of Bengal in large numbers.

Other castes.

Nothing need be said of the Telis, 25,839; the Lohars, 25,531; the Kumhars, 20,685 and the Dhobis, 20,234. All are too well known to deserve further mention and they are found in all parts of the district. The Kayasths, 19,827, are strongest in Allahabad and Manjhanpur, but they have long held land in Kara and other parganas. They belong mainly to the Sribastab subdivision, but several others are represented by small numbers of persons. The remaining castes with more than 10,000 members apiece are Nais, 19,773; Kahars, 19,189; Lodhs, 17,601; Kols, 15,530; Bharbhunjas, 14,237, an unusually high figure; Kalwars, 13,002, and Barhais, 10,154. After these come Sonars, Khatiks, Bhangis, Lunias, Bhats and Darzis. The Kols are practically confined to the trans-Jumna tract, more than half of them residing in the Meja tahsil. They are an aboriginal caste of cultivators, woodmen and fishermen, and are only found elsewhere in these provinces in Mirzapur and Bundelkhand. The Khatiks are butchers, cultivators and keepers of pigs: they are closely allied to Pasis and have the same criminal instincts. Their principal habitat is the Duab, many of them residing in Allahabad itself. Among the minor or less common castes mention may be made of Arakhs, who are said to have held sway over a large tract of country in former days but, like the Bhars, who have entirely disappeared from this district or else have been merged in other castes, they now take a very humble place as cultivators and village servants. They numbered 3,862 persons, most of them residing in Karchana and the Duab. The Dharkars, 3,661, of whom the majority are to be found in Meja and the trans-Jumna tract, are a sub-caste of Doms and are generally workers in bamboo and cane, closely resembling the Domars and Basors. The Khattris, 2,671, belong with few exceptions to Allahabad and Phulpur, and include some of the leading bankers and landowners of the district. The wandering and criminal tribes are well represented. There were 3,363 Nats, 1,054 Berias, 1,036 Kanjars and smaller numbers of several other castes of like habits and reputation: they seldom stay long in any place

and their territorial distribution varies from time to time.

Musalmans. As is invariably the case throughout the United Provinces, the vast majority of the Musalmans belong to the Sunni sect, which embraced at the last census 95·88 per cent. of the Muhammadan population. There were 7,971 Shias, or nearly 4 per cent., most of whom were Saiyids, and the small remainder were Wahabis and Ahmadias, though in either case the numbers are quite unimportant. The division of the Musalmans into tribes and castes is far less complex than that of the Hindus. Members of 44 different castes were enumerated, but in 27 instances there were less than 1,000 representatives, while the five castes numbering more than 10,000 persons apiece make up 76·77 per cent. of the entire Musalman community. Many castes too have their Hindu counterparts and call for no special mention; but on the other hand several occur in unusual strength and deserve notice on that account if for no other reason.

Sheikhs. First and foremost come Sheikhs, who numbered 72,481 persons or 36·31 per cent. of the Muhammadan population, the total being higher than in any other district except Moradabad. Nearly half of them belong to pargana Chail, but there were 11,990 in tahsil Sirathu and they take the leading place in all tahsils except Handia and Phulpur. Many of the Sheikhs trace their origin to invaders who accompanied Shahab-ud-din Ghori or even Mahmud of Ghazni; but no credence can be given to such tales, and though the Sheikhs of the Soraon tahsils state that they first obtained their property when Ala-ud-din Khilji was governor of Kara, it appears certain that the majority of the Musalman settlements are of comparatively recent date and were founded by adventurers in the armies of the governors of Allahabad. Thus the Sheikhs of Mahgaon claim descent from one Salar Baha-ud-din, who came with Shahab-ud-din and was buried in the village; those of Seonda boast an Arab origin, though some of them assert that their ancestor was one Mubarak Shah of Ghor; those of Makhdumpur again are said to be Arabs by descent and to have sprung from an officer in Shahab-ud-din's army; the Chaudhris of Bamhrauli are descended from Makhdum

Sheikh Ismail, who came to India in 1349 and is buried in a remarkable old tomb near the Ganges in that village; and those of Utraon say that their ancestor was Ibrahim, a Sultan of Bukhara, who abdicated his throne and came to Jaunpur, where one of his descendants obtained from the Sharqi kings the grant of pargana Mah. But in spite of their alleged distinguished origin it is indubitable that many of the Sheikhs are merely the descendants of converted Hindus who were received into Islam by the pargana officials, such as the *qazis* and *muftis*, whose tribe and clan they and their descendants adopted as their own. The Sheikh subdivisions are very numerous, but by far the strongest are the Siddiqis, nominally the descendants of Abubakr, of whom there were 46,853. More than half belong to the Allahabad tahsil, but the Siddiqis predominate in every part of the district. Next come Qurreshis, principally in Allahabad, with a total of 6,394; Usmanis with 1,576, in Allahabad, Sirathu and Phulpur; Ansaris with 1,526, mainly in Sirathu, Manjhanpur and Karchana; Abbasis with 1,361, almost wholly in Soraon; and Faruqis with 950, scattered over the Duab and the trans-Ganges parganas, while many others, such as Milkis, Hashmis and Mansuris, are to be found in smaller numbers. The Sheikhs own a large amount of land, some of which has undoubtedly been in their possession for several centuries, though the greater part was acquired in the days of Oudh rule or else shortly after the cession, when the Duab was farmed to Nawab Baqar Ali Khan.

Julahas and Behnas.

The Julahas or weavers numbered 33,980 persons or 17·02 per cent. of the Musalmans. They are found everywhere, but most of them reside in the Allahabad tahsil and the tract north of the Ganges. They still follow their traditional calling, but the competition of factory-made cloth has caused many to abandon weaving and to betake themselves to agriculture. Closely akin to them, and probably having a common origin in ancestors converted from the lower grades of Hinduism, are the Behnas or Naddafs, whose special industry is cotton-carding. They numbered 13,415 or 6·71 per cent. of the Muhammadan total and occur in fair strength throughout the Duab and the trans-Ganges tract.

Pathans.

The Pathans are unusually numerous in almost all parts of the district, and in 1901 aggregated 19,990 souls or 10·01 per cent. of the Muhammadan community. Many claim descent from early Afghan colonists, but many others are in all probability of Rajput extraction and are Pathans only by courtesy, this style generally accompanying the assumed title of Khan. Probably the oldest settlement is that of the Iradatkhel Pathans of Iradatganj, who are said to have come from Kabul in the days of Akbar and to have acquired a large estate in pargana Arail. Others were settled in the vicinity of Allahabad by Shaista Khan, governor during the reign of Shahjahan. In numerous instances the Pathans acknowledge no particular clan; but 5,208, chiefly in Allahabad, Phulpur and Soraon, were described as Yusufzais; 1,317, principally in Phulpur and the Duab, as Lodis; 1,262 in Allahabad, Soraon, Handia and Meja, as Ghoris; 481, almost wholly in tahsil Allahabad, as Dilazaks; and 415 as Bangash, the majority residing in the Duab.

Saiyids.

Next come Saiyids, who in 1901 numbered 13,422 persons or 6·72 per cent., a figure which is exceeded only in Moradabad and Lucknow. They are found in strength throughout the Duab and the trans-Ganges parganas, but their chief estates lie in pargana Karari of the Manjhanpur tahsil. Some of them, such as the so-called Saiyids of Masari in pargana Mah, are of very doubtful origin; but there are many old families, the most ancient, it is said, being that founded at Kara by Qutb-ud-din of Medina in the days of Shahab-ud-din. His descendants still hold property in Kara and are in flourishing circumstances. The Saiyids of Mahawan and elsewhere in Karari are alleged to be of Persian descent and to have settled there in the days of Bahlol Lodi. Saiyid Sarawan was founded by an Arab adventurer at the time of the Musalman invasion, but his descendants left the place in a body on account of a quarrel with their neighbours and took up new possessions in Mah across the Ganges. The Saiyids of Bisauna claim descent from Abbas, the armour-bearer of Husain; those of Daraganj came from Bukhara in the days of Akbar; those of Bahadurganj came in 1642; those of Khuldabad accompanied Khusru in his banishment; and those of Aswa are said to have come from Medina, and one of them rose

to high position in the days of Muhammad Shah, obtaining in reward for his services twelve villages, of which only Aswa remains. There is a great number of Saiyid subdivisions. The chief in this district are the Rizwi, 3,756, mainly in pragana Chail and Manjhanpur; the Taqwi, 1,227, in the Duab and trans-Ganges tahsils; the Husaini, 1,586, for the most part in Chail and Phulpur; the Zaidi, 617, in the same tahsils and Handia; and several others such as the Kazimi, Jafari, Bukhari, Abdi, Baqri, Sabzwari and Alwi.

Other Musalmans.

The remaining castes which occur in any strength are Nais or Hajjams, 9,008; Faqirs of various denominations, 7,963; Kunjras or greengrocers, 4,524; Darzis, who are very numerous in the trans-Ganges tahsils, 4,112; Qassabs or butchers, 2,986, mainly in the city and its vicinity; converted Rajputs, 2,052, and Churihars and Manihars, who are practically identical, both being occupied in the manufacture of glass bangles, and numbered 2,103 persons. The Rajputs are principally found in Phulpur and Handia, and are drawn from several clans, particularly the Chauhan and Baghel. The latter obtained the Jalalpur *taluqa* from Akbar, who granted it to a Baghel chieftain of the Rewah house in recognition of services rendered in Central India and his subsequent conversion. Other castes with more than 1,000 members apiece are Dafalis, Bhatiaras, who are unusually strong in Allahabad itself, Bhangis, Mughals and Bhats. The Mughals are mainly Chaghtais and Turkmans, the latter being found in the Mah pargana, where they claim to have received *taluqa* Masari from Ala-ud-din Khilji: a story which is undoubtedly false, for that monarch was an unrelenting foe of all Mughals and would never have settled a colony of this race in any part of his dominions. Of the minor castes Gaddis or Musalman Ahirs, 737, and Kingarias, 504, dancers and singers by profession, are relatively numerous, the former belonging mainly to Sirathu and the latter to the trans-Ganges tahsils. Very few Mewatis were enumerated, but the caste is well represented in the Soraon tahsil and elsewhere. Probably they were included among Sheikhs, for the Mewati is in bad odour with the police and prefers the security of an assumed name.

Christianity.

Of the other religions Christianity is by far the most important. Not only is Allahabad a Roman Catholic see and the cathedral town of the Anglican diocese of Lucknow, but it possesses a large number of churches and is a great centre of mission enterprise. The Anglican churches comprise the chapel in the fort, to which a chaplain was appointed at least as early as 1826; Holy Trinity Church, built in 1839 at a cost of Rs. 35,500, to which the Government contributed Rs. 7,000; St. John's Church in the city, built in 1872; St. Peter's at the Christian village of Muirabad, built in 1875; All Saints' Cathedral, opened in 1887 and subsequently extended at various dates; and the new cantonment church of St. David, built by the Government in 1889. There are, in addition to the Bishop of Lucknow, two Government chaplains and an assistant chaplain, while the Church Missionary Society provides the clergy for Holy Trinity and the city and Muirabad churches. In addition to its educational and missionary work, which will be mentioned later, the Church of England is responsible for the foundation of the Allahabad Charitable Association and the Strangers' Home in the city. The former was started in 1854 "for the relief of both the Christian and native poor and especially for the maintenance of a leper and blind asylum." The funds are derived from Government and municipal grants, the income from investments and voluntary contributions. The Strangers' Home for vagrant Europeans and Eurasians was started in 1866. The Roman Catholic Church in addition to the Cathedral maintains a convent with a girls' school attached and a boys' school worked by the Christian Brothers. In the new cantonment is a church of the Established Church of Scotland, served by a Government chaplain, while in Cannington are Baptist and Methodist chapels.

Missions.

Of the whole Christian population enumerated at the last census 2,230 were natives, as compared with 1,330 in 1891 and 910 ten years before. Out of the 2,230 a considerable number belonged to no specified denomination, but 1,075 were Anglicans, 349, all females, were Roman Catholics, 253 were Presbyterians and 130 were Methodists. The Anglicans reside for the most part in the Christian village, but evangelistic work is carried on by the Church Missionary Society in the city and in the trans-

Ganges tahsils, while work among women is conducted by the Zanana Bible and Medical Mission, which also maintains an orphanage near Holy Trinity Church. The Church Missionary Society has its provincial headquarters in the Canning road, close to St. Paul's Divinity Schools, an institution for the training of Indian clergy. The American Presbyterian Mission has its premises in Mutiganj near the Jumna bridge. It began work here in 1836 and has since expanded greatly, the increase during the last few years being especially noticeable. The Mission maintains three churches at its headquarters, in the Chauk and in Katra, as well as the Sara Seward Hospital for women in the city, a high school for boys in Mutiganj, a middle school in Katra and the recently founded Christian College. There is also a large high school for girls, opposite the collector's house. Evangelistic work is carried on in the city and also at Sirsa and Sheonangapur in the trans-Jumna tract. The American Episcopal Methodist Church started operations in Allahabad in 1873. It maintains churches for the European and native congregations and devotes much attention to evangelistic work in the rural tracts, having out-stations at Manauri and Shankargarh in this district, as well as others in Banda and Mirzapur.

Other religions. The Arya Samaj was started in 1880, but is of relatively small importance in Allahabad, the number of professed adherents in 1901 being but 256, though several of these are persons of wealth and position. There is a small orphanage supported by the Samaj. The Jains belong mainly to the city and include a number of Marwari traders. The Sikhs are in Government service, either the army or the police, and the Parsis are shopkeepers in the civil station. There were 129 Buddhists at the time of the census, but these were all Burmese convicts lodged in the Naini Jail who have since been drafted to prisons in Burma.

Occupations. Beyond the limits of the Allahabad municipality the population is almost wholly agricultural. Of the eight great occupational classes into which the people were divided at the last census pasture and agriculture account for 69·92 per cent. of the total number of inhabitants, the proportion rising to 85 per cent. in Karchana and to little less in the trans-Ganges

tahsils. General labour, other than agricultural, makes up 8·03, personal and domestic service 6·67, Government or local service 1·24, and means of subsistence independent of any occupation 1·64 per cent., the last including the great army of beggars with which Allahabad and the district generally are infested. The professional population, ·68 per cent., is surprisingly small; but it is practically confined to Allahabad itself and the low proportion is due to the unusually large rural area. The category of commerce, transport and storage makes up ·91 per cent.; but this is swollen by the large number of persons connected with the railways, for commerce proper accounts for only ·2 per cent. and this low figure serves to emphasise the fact that Allahabad is not a trading centre and that, outside the city, there are no markets of any importance whatever. There remains the industrial class, which amounts in all to 10·91 per cent., again a relatively low figure. It includes 162,486 workers and dependants, and of this number the vast majority are engaged in the preparation and supply of the ordinary necessaries of life. Thus 41·9 per cent. deal with articles of food and drink, 25 per cent. with clothing, 12·17 with metals and 4·74 with glass and earthenware and 4·4 per cent. with leather. The paucity of manufactures has been noted in the previous chapter, and there are few districts containing a large city which are so essentially rural in character. The returns do not even show the full extent to which the people depend on agriculture, for many resort to cultivation as a subsidiary means of support, fully 5 per cent. of the total population combining tillage with some other form of employment.

Language. The common tongue of the people is the Awadhi dialect of Eastern Hindi, merging into Bagheli on the south and southwest and into the Bhojpuri of the Benares division on the east. These adjoining languages pass into one another so imperceptibly that the determination of the geographical limits is impossible. In the city and in the Duab, which contains a large Musalman population, Hindostani or Urdu is extensively spoken, especially among the educated classes. According to the census returns 89·7 per cent of the people spoke Eastern Hindi and

9·6 per cent. Urdu, the bulk of the remainder speaking English and Bengali.

Literature.

There is no ancient indigenous literature unless we except the *Prayag Mahatmya*, to which reference has been made in the account of the Magh Mela. The work is undoubtedly of great antiquity and refers to a time when the appearance of Allahabad must have been very different to its present aspect. No authors of repute seem to have lived either at Kara or at Allahabad in the days of Muhammadan rule, and the voluminous literature produced at Allahabad since the introduction of British rule, and particularly since the removal thither of the provincial capital, consists mainly of official, legal or scholastic publications at the Government Press and other institutions of a like nature. The place can boast of a large number of newspapers. Of these the *Pioneer*, started in January 1865 as a tri-weekly paper and converted into a daily in 1870, is too well known to require further comment. The *Indian Herald*, another daily paper, was ably conducted for several years, but dropped out of existence in 1881. At the present time the English publications comprise the *Allahabad Law Journal*; the *Allahabad Magazine*, an educational monthly started in 1907; the *Hindustan Review*, a monthly magazine of high class, formerly called the *Kayasth Samachar*, which was in existence for a long period; the *Leader*, a daily organ of Indian opinion, which has absorbed the bi-weekly *Indian People*; the *Student World*, which is issued monthly and is more of a school magazine than anything else; and the *United Provinces Times*, a weekly newspaper devoted chiefly to local news; as well as a few periodicals concerned with institu tions and departments. The vernacular publications are very numerous, but many are of an ephemeral type and in few cases possess any importance. The *Prayag Samachar* is the oldest and is published once a week. Other Hindi journals are the *Saraswati*, a literary magazine of a high class; the *Abhyudaya*, the organ of the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, both published weekly; the *Shri Raghavendra*, a monthly magazine of a social and religious character; the *Kavindra Batika*, a monthly magazine started in 1905; and the *Kalwar Mitra*, a caste organ of the same date. The Urdu papers

include the monthly *Al Islam*, mainly of a religious character.

Proprietary tenures.

The forms of land tenure in this district present no peculiar features and belong to the ordinary types which prevail throughout the United Provinces. The rights in land are of a simple nature save in the case of a number of villages in the trans-Jumna parganas, where superior rights were acquired by the ancestors of the Rajas of Manda, Bara and Daiya. These rights accrued in 1839, up to which date the Rajas of Manda, Daiya and Bara had held the whole of the Meja and Bara tahsils; but in that year the settlement was made in many villages with the cultivating communities on condition of their paying a *malikana* of 10 per cent. on the revenue to the old owners and their representatives. This *malikana* is still collected and at the last settlement amounted to Rs. 23,816. That enjoyed by the Raja of Bara, however, was sold long ago to Lala Manohar Das of Allahabad in order to extinguish the debts owed by the Raja and the chief of the present recipients is Lala Shimbhunath. With this exception the tenures require no further comment. The district contains 3,972 *mauzas* or villages and these were divided in 1907-08 into 7,966 *mahals*. The number of *mahals* at the settlement of 1870 was 5,665, so that the subsequent increase has been very considerable, owing to the subdivision of estates consequent on the increase in the number of sharers. There has been a rise of nearly 50 per cent. in the Duab, about 43 per cent. in the trans-Ganges tahsils and 30 per cent. in Jamnapar, where so much of the land is held by large proprietors. Of the whole number of *mahals* 2,270 are held in single *zamindari* tenure, this being the commonest form in Meja, Bara and the Kiwai pargana; 2,963 are joint *zamindari*, a type which prevails in all other tahsils except Allahabad; 1,305 were perfect *pattidari*, which is found everywhere, but is most prevalent in the Allahabad tahsil and the Duab generally; 1,139 were imperfect *pattidari* and the remaining 289 were *bhaiyachara*, more than half the last belonging to the Phulpur tahsil.

Proprietary castes.

In the days of Akbar the land was held principally by Rajputs and Brahmans, the latter prevailing in the neighbourhood of Allahabad. Musalmans held some of the country round Soraon, Nawabganj and Kara, while Kayasths also are

mentioned as the landholders in the last of these parganas. During the two following centuries a great change was effected. Saiyids displaced the Rajputs and Brahmans of the Duab to a large extent, while across the Ganges the Musalmans gradually extended their possessions, so that only in Bara and Khairagarh were the old Rajput estates left intact. Still greater changes occurred during the early years of British rule owing to the system of farming the revenues, which unhappily lent itself to grave abuse. The farmers set themselves to oust the old proprietors and succeeded in acquiring property paying six lakhs of rupees annually. The special commission of 1821 attempted to remedy this deplorable state of affairs; but, though a considerable area was restored to the old owners, it was impossible to do much and many of the estates now owned by Musalmans in the Duab and by Bhuinhars in Karchana were obtained at this period. In 1840 Rajputs held 37·7 per cent. of the total area, and next came Musalmans with 25·9, Brahmans with 20·7, Banias with 4·5 and Kayasths with 4·1 per cent., the remainder belonging to miscellaneous castes. During the next thirty years Banias and the trading classes gained largely and Brahmans also improved their position, notably in the trans-Ganges tahsils; but the Musalmans and Rajputs lost heavily except in the southern parts, the former suffering a heavy decline in the Duab and the latter in the tract north of the Ganges. A comparative statement drawn up in 1907-08 unfortunately does not include the figures for the trans-Jumna parganas; but there the great Rajput families have held their own and the Bhuinhars have made considerable headway, so that the changes have not been of great importance. In the rest of the district Musalmans hold 35·4 per cent. of the area as compared with 36·75 in 1874-75 and 40·8 in 1840, having lost in all tahsils, but chiefly in those of the trans-Ganges tract. Next come Rajputs with 18·2, mainly in Manjhanpur, Handia and Phulpur. They have lost more heavily, for they held 19·6 in 1874 and 26·2 per cent. in 1840. The Bisens of the Duab sold most of their estates, as also did the Bais of Saraon and Jhusi, the Tissanias of Sikandra and Mah and the Monas of Kiwai, while the bulk of the Nandwak properties in Nawabganj was confiscated for rebellion. Brahmans, including Bhuinhars, now hold 17 per cent., having gained largely

in Sirathu, Handia and Phulpur; but elsewhere they have lost, the proportion falling from 18·5 in 1874 though in 1840 they owned but 15·3 per cent. The Kayasths have also declined, for though their holdings increased from 6·2 per cent. in 1840 to 6·5 in 1874, they have fallen to 6·09 at the present day. They have gained largely, it is true, in Manjhanpur and to a small extent in Handia: but elsewhere the area has diminished, especially in Phulpur and Sirathu. Banias have gained everywhere, except in the Phulpur tahsil, where some large estates have been sold. Their holdings amounted in 1840 to 6·74 per cent. of the whole area and the proportion rose to 10·7 in 1874, while it is now 11·92 per cent. Similarly Khattris have made large gains, notably in Handia and Sirathu. They hold 4·05 per cent.; while the Kalwars, another trading caste, own 2·27 per cent., chiefly in Handia. Of the remainder the most important are Kurmis, with 3·25 per cent., showing a satisfactory increase, and Goshains with 1·2 per cent., the only other caste of any importance whatever being Ahirs, who hold small areas in Sirathu and elsewhere.

Manda. The leading place among the landholders of the district is taken by the Raja of Manda, who is the head of the Gaharwar Rajputs. The family is descended from the last of the ruling princes of Kanauj, who were overthrown by Muiz-ud-din Muhammad *bin* Sam, better known as Shahab-ud-din Ghori in 1194. After their defeat some members of the royal family fled eastwards and settled near Benares, their headquarters being probably in the Kera Mangraur pargana of the present Mirzapur district. There they remained for 15 generations, according to the chronicles of the house, and during this period they established their authority over a very large tract of country which was taken from the Bhars and other aboriginal tribes, the territory embracing fourteen parganas. Bhuraj Singh, the sixteenth of the line, had three sons, of whom Deo Datt, the eldest, became a Musalman. His brothers, Gudan Deo or Kundan Deo and Bharati Chand, thereupon moved westwards, the former establishing himself in Kantit and Manda, while the latter made his home at Kohrar. This migration is said to have taken place in the days of Sher Shah, but according to the Manda and

Kantit pedigrees the present Rajas are respectively the twenty-second and twenty-first in descent from Gudan Deo, which would give over five generations to a century. Gudan Deo had two sons of whom Bhojraj took Manda and Ugarsen obtained Bijaipur or Kantit, the former and his descendants holding sway over the whole pargana of Khairagarh. Six generations later came Raja Puran Mal, whose sons divided the estate, Chhatar Sen, the younger, receiving the *taluqa* of Barokhar as his share; and this property remained separate till the end of the eighteenth century, when itwas forcibly recovered by the Manda Raja. Lakhan Sen, the elder son of Puran Mal, was followed in succession by Bir Sah, Rudra Sah and Mardan Sah, the last of whom had two sons, Pirthiraj Singh and Chhatarsal Singh, born on the same day. They divided the property, Chhatarsal taking *taluqa* Daiya while Pirthiraj held Manda and the rest of the estate. After the latter came Jaswant Singh, Ajab Singh, Bharat Singh and Udit Singh, celebrated for the victorious resistance offered by him to Chhote Khan, an officer of the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, who had attempted to bring the Gaharwars into subjection. The next Raja, Pirthipal Singh, was succeeded by Israj Singh, who lived to see the cession of the district to the British. He engaged for the whole of the pargana, and for services rendered to Lord Wellesley against the Baghels of Rewah he obtained a grant of 31 villages revenue-free in perpetuity. The Raja died in 1805, and his successor was Rudra Partab Singh, who spent the greater part of his life in translating the *Ramayana* into Hindi verse. The estate had been mortgaged by his father to Moti Chand, a banker of Benares, and on the former's death had been taken over by the Board of Commissioners, who retained control till the fourth settlement, the Raja being allowed Rs. 2,000 a month for maintenance. Rudra Partab was then permitted to engage; but he was quite unable to manage his property, which was hopelessly encumbered at his death in 1827. Matters went from bad to worse under Raja Chhatarpal Singh; and in 1838 the settlement of many villages was made with the resident communities, the Raja's rights being reduced to a *malikana* of 10 per cent. of the revenue. Chhatarpal Singh resembled his father in being a fine Arabic and Sanskrit

and also holds a sm[illegible] Mutiny he rendered good service by Hon. K[illegible] the administration of the tahsil. He died in 1864 leaving 15 lakhs of debt and an infant son, Ram Partab Singh, who married the daughter of the Maharaja of Dumraon and has a son, Ram Gopal Singh, the heir to the title and estate. The latter was managed by the Court of Wards till its release, free from encumbrance, in 1881. The property comprises 207 whole villages and portions of 45 others in the Meja tahsil assessed at Rs. 85,854; as well as 67 portions of villages in Phulpur, assessed at Rs. 8,721, smaller estates in Karchana and one village and one *patti* in the Mirzapur district. The Raja resides at Manda and is one of the most prominent members of the Rajput community in the United Provinces.

Daiya. Raja Drigbijai Singh of Daiya represents a younger branch of the same family, being descended from Chhatarsal Singh, the brother of Raja Pirthiraj Singh of Manda. In the early days of British rule Lal Dhaukal Singh of Daiya obtained possession of his ancestral estate after many years of litigation, and he was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, Tejpal Singh, who was given the personal title of Raja in recognition of his services during the Mutiny. The present owner, on whom a similar title was conferred in 1909, is his adopted son and resides at Ramgarh, the old fort at Daiya having long ago fallen into ruins. His estate comprises 67 whole villages and 44 *mahals* in the Meja tahsil, paying a revenue of Rs. 33,678. He also receives Rs. 3,168 as *malikana* from the revenues of 135 villages in *tappa* Daiya. Another kinsman of the Raja of Manda is Lal Chhatarpati Singh of Barokhar, the son of Lal Narhar Singh. He is descended from Chhatar Sen, the brother of Raja Lakhan Sen of Manda. His estate lies round Barokhar and consists of six whole villages and 22 *mahals*, with a revenue demand of Rs. 7,594; but he also owns the Nokha estate in the Shahabad district of Bengal.

Bara. The Raja of Bara is the representative of an ancient family of Baghels, descended from one Baghesh Deo, who came from Gujarat and was the ancestor of the Rewah and Kotah houses.

of British rule. After the cession the ̇re lakhs to the Nawab whole pargana of Bara, but in 1810 it was so... n sold during the revenue and passed into the hands of the Raja of Benares. In 1831, however, the sale was annulled by the special commission appointed to enquire into the state of the revenue administration and the pargana was restored to Lal Chhatarpati Singh; but at the settlement of the next year the entire area was given to farmers, to the exclusion of the Raja, who merely received a *malikana* of 20 per cent. on the revenue. No enquiry was made as to the existence of inferior proprietary rights. The farmers were usually the village headmen, but they engaged simply as farmers and all paid *malikana*. This settlement was to have expired in 1847, but in 1839 Mr. Montgomery resettled the pargana, accepting the existing arrangements and taking engagements for thirty years. But when the farming leases expired the matter was brought to the notice of Government: several officers were deputed in succession to investigate the question between 1847 and 1853, the eventual result being that the Raja was excluded from management for another term of twelve years, to terminate in 1859. The investigation showed the existence of subordinate rights in two-fifths of the villages, and in these a settlement was made with the headmen, who had to pay the *malikana* as before; while the remainder were continued in farm subject to a *malikana* payment, save in those cases where the Raja had granted away his proprietary right in the past, the persons in possession of such villages being admitted to engagements as ordinary proprietors. Chhatarpati Singh, whose title of Raja does not appear to have been recognised officially, died in 1854, and his successor, Lal Banspati Singh, obtained the personal title for his loyal services in 1857. He assumed possession of the farmed villages in 1859, but in 1863 he was obliged to sell his *malikana* allowance for Rs. 1,40,000 to Manohar Das of Allahabad, and also to lease his own property for a short term in order to pay his debts. He took over the estate in 1871: but fresh debts were contracted, with the result that the management was entrusted to the Court of Wards. Raja Banspati Singh, who is still alive, is the owner of 142 whole

and also holds a small estate in Karchana. One of his sons, the Hon. Kunwar Bharat Singh, who resides with his father at Shankargarh, owns nine villages and 39 *mahals* with a revenue demand of Rs. 6,534. He is a retired Statutory Civilian, who manages the Bara estate on behalf of the Court of Wards, and was elected by the landowners of the Agra Province to represent them in the first reformed Council of the Lieutenant-Governor. Other Rajput landowners of the Bara tahsil are Lal Tribhuwanpat Din Sah and Sheo Partab Singh of Sundarpur, who own seven villages and four *mahals* assessed at Rs. 3,274.

Other Rajputs.

There are some Bais estates of little importance in the Karchana tahsil, but in the Duab large Rajput properties are practically confined to the Atharban pargana. The chief is that of Shahpur, held by Thakur Jaswant Singh, a Bisen, who is an honorary magistrate and owns 26 whole villages and one *mahal* with a revenue demand of Rs. 9,000. The Bisens are found in several other villages of the neighbourhood, such as Andhawan, Sarira and Katri. They are said to have acquired the grant of Atharban in the days of Shahjahan, in whose honour they founded the village of Shahpur. During the Mutiny their leader was Natthan Singh, whose loyalty was rewarded with a grant of land. His son was Raghuraj Singh, the father of the present owner. Another family of Bisens lives at Unon in the same pargana and its head, Thakur Sheo Dayal Singh, owns three villages assessed at Rs. 1,200. In the trans-Ganges tahsil there are other Bisens, chief among them being those of Sahipur in pargana Kiwai. Like those of Atharban, they claim connection with the Raja of Majhauli in Gorakhpur. Tradition states that their first settlement was at Paranipur and that they overthrew the Bhars by stratagem, adopting the device, so often related of those days, of falling upon the Bhars when drunk. A variant of the legend relates that the first Bisen took service under the leader of the Bais, one Rai Purandar of Daundia Khera in Unao, and conquered the Bhars for his master. The territory was appropriated by the Bais, now represented by the families of Kotwa and elsewhere, but the Bisen

for the Raja of Manda in the sum of nine lakhs to the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. Much of the property has been sold during the past fifty years, but Thakur Mathura Singh of Sahipur owns eleven whole villages and 20 *mahals* in tahsil Handia assessed at Rs. 9,900 and one *mahal* paying Rs. 1,000 in Meja; while his cousin, Thakur Udai Bahadur Singh, owns five villages and 29 *mahals* in the former tahsil, assessed at Rs. 10,500. Of the Bais estates that remain the chief are those of Dhokri in pargana Sikandra, consisting of one village and 19 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 7,081 and owned by Thakur Magan Singh, an honorary magistrate, his brother and his nephew; and of Jamnipur in Jhusi, held by Thakur Mahabal Singh and his brother, who pay Rs. 10,535 on a property of one village and 56 *mahals*. The Tissanias of the Phulpur tahsil have one or two properties of importance. Lal Mahadeo Prasad Singh of Nasratpur in pargana Sikandra holds 71 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 12,576; Thakur Jang Bahadur Singh of Tardih with his brother owns three villages and 69 *mahals*, paying Rs. 11,916, both the above estates being under the Court of Wards; and Thakur Babu Singh of Gorapur has 64 *mahals* with a revenue demand of Rs. 4,775.

Brahmans.

The foremost place among the Brahman proprietors is taken by the Bhuinhars of the Karchana tahsil, notably those of Baraon. Ajodhya Bakhsh Singh of the latter place made extensive purchases of land and the process was continued by other members of the family, chief among them being Rai Mahabir Prasad Narayan Singh Bahadur. The latter's son, Rai Ragho Prasad Narayan Singh Bahadur and Sarju Prasad Narayan Singh, the son of Ajodhya Bakhsh Singh, own 140 villages and 188 *mahals* in Karchana, five villages and 14 *mahals* in Meja and four *mahals* in Bara, assessed at Rs. 78,268, exclusive of the property owned by Sat Narayan Singh of the same family. An estate of 25 villages and 92 *mahals* in Karchana and ten *mahals* in Bara, with a combined revenue demand of Rs. 25,018, is owned by Jai Gopal Singh of Birpur, the son of Ajkumar Singh, whose father was Ram Bakhsh Singh. His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, a [illegible] Brahman of the Gautam clan, holds 70 villages and [illegible] Karchana and

57 *mahals* in Phulpur. Other Bhuinhars are those of Anapur in the Soraon tahsil. This property was acquired in the early days of British rule by the revenue contractor Deokinandan Singh of Benares, while his descendant, Sheo Shankar Singh of Anapur, obtained in reward for his loyal services during the Mutiny the confiscated estates of the Nandwak Rajputs of pargana Nawabganj. His son, Babu Siddh Narayan Singh, holds 48 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 4,739, as well as land in Mirzapur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Benares. Babu Bhagwati Saran Singh, the son of Debi Saran Singh, owns 65 *mahals* in tahsil Soraon assessed at Rs. 4,534; Babu Narayan Saran Singh, son of Sukhdeo Narayan Singh, has 66 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 4,775; and Jodha Kunwar, widow of Gauri Shankar Prasad Singh, whose estates is under the Court of Wards, has 60 *mahals* paying Rs. 7,739 as revenue; while all three have large estates in the above-mentioned districts and Ballia. In the Sirathu tahsil the Pandes of Udhin Buzurg, where stands their handsome but decayed residence, have a large, though somewhat diminished estate. The widow of Babu Sheo Sahai owns six villages and 37 *mahals* in Sirathu and six *mahals* in Manjhanpur, assessed at Rs. 13,800; and Mathura Prasad owns one village and 15 *mahals* in the former and four *mahals* in the latter tahsil with a total revenue demand of Rs. 4,136. Another family is that of Koron, represented by Bishun Datt Ram, who holds one village and eight *mahals* in Sirathu and one village in Manjhanpur, paying a revenue of Rs. 4,431. At Birauncha in the Manjhanpur tahsil lives a well known family of Tiwaris, now represented by Thakur Bua Singh. He owns shares in 28 villages of Manjhanpur, two in Bara and one in Chail and Sirathu, paying a revenue of Rs. 5,752, as well as five *mahals* in the Banda district assessed at Rs. 535.

Musalmans.

Though they own so large a proportion of the district, the important estates held by Musalmans are few in number. In the trans-Jumna tahsils there is none, unless the decayed property of the Pathans of Iradatganj and the small holdings of the Mahewa Sheikhs be considered worthy of notice. In the trans-Ganges tract there are two of some importance. One is held by Malik Muhammad Ayub of Sarai Ghani in pargana Sikandra,

who with his mother and brother pays a revenue of Rs. 9,884 on four villages and 75 *mahals*. The other is that of the Sheikhs of Mau Aimma, an ancient family claiming descent from Maulana Shah Kamal-ud-din, who obtained the revenue-free grant of Mau Aimma in the days of Jalal-ud-din Firoz Shah from the Sultan's nephew, Ala-ud-din Muhammad Khilji, then governor of Kara. In the early days of British rule Farhat Ali Khan, who had attained high rank in the army of the Nawab Wazir, enlarged the estate and further obtained a life *jagir* in 1806 paying a revenue of Rs. 6,542. Sheikh Nasir-ud-din rendered loyal service during the Mutiny and was rewarded with the gift of three villages; but the family has not prospered since, owing to extravagance, quarrels and the indifferent character of several of its members. The property has become heavily embarrassed and much land has been sold, a fate which has been shared by many of the Musalman landlords throughout the district. Sheikh Rashid-ud-din, the son of Nasir-ud-din, owns four villages, and 49 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 5,665; Sheikh Abdur Rauf holds five villages and 15 *mahals* paying Rs. 6,205; Sheikh Ghulam Murtaza holds 18 villages and portions of 17 others paying Rs. 10,101; Sheikh Sharaf-ud-din owns two villages and nine *mahals* paying Rs. 3,175; and Sheikh Mazhar-ul-Haq owns three villages and eight *mahals* with a revenue demand of Rs. 1,670. In the Duab the Musalman properties are more numerous. An estate of one village and 26 *mahals* in pargana Chail is owned by Mir Khair-ud-din Husain, a Saiyid of the Shahganj *muhalla* in the city; and in the same pargana considerable estates are owned by the Sheikhs of Umarpur Niwan, Audhan and Bamhrauli, to which reference is made in the article on the Allahabad tahsil. Similarly there are the Saiyids of Kara and the Sheikhs of Kara and Nara in Sirathu, mentioned in the account of that subdivision. In Manjhanpur, especially pargana Karari, there are some large Saiyid properties, all owned by members of a family which is said to be a branch of that established at a very early date in Zaidpur of the Bara Banki district. One of them named Hisam-ud-din drove out the Rajputs of Kosam and founded Karari during the days of Ala-ud-din. His descendant, Ghazanfar Ali, settled at

Manjhanpur and from him came Chaudhri Khurshed Ali, who with his relative, Ali Abbas, rendered good service during the Mutiny, sheltering the loyal tahsildar and treasurer. Ali Abbas was the father of Chaudhri Ghulam Haidar of Manjhanpur, who owns 21 villages and one *mahal* in Manjhanpur and five villages in Sirathu, paying a revenue of Rs. 7,848. Mazahir Husain of Karari, with his brother, Inayat Husain, a tahsildar, owns seven villages and one *mahal* in Manjhanpur assessed at Rs. 4,672. Iftikhar Husain, son of Chaudhri Fateh Muhammad of Mahawan, owns ten villages and three *mahals* in Manjhanpur and three villages in Sirathu, with an aggregate demand of Rs. 4,923, while other property is held by his brothers. Azhar-ul-Husain of Asarha owns eleven villages and eleven *mahals*, two of the latter being in Sirathu, with a revenue of Rs. 9,799, though formerly this estate was considerably more extensive. Mention may also be made of the Pathans of Dia in Manjhanpur, the representatives of a family which came from Kabul. During the Mutiny Salar Jang Khan and Hingan Khan rescued the officials at Mau in Banda and also helped to save the Manjhanpur tahsil, actions for which they received the grant of a village in the former district. They now own four villages in Manjhanpur and three in Banda, paying a revenue of Rs. 2,584.

Other landholders.

With few exceptions the remaining landholders of note come under the category of bankers and traders mentioned in the preceding chapter. Rai Ram Charan Das Bahadur has a large estate paying Rs. 14,706 as revenue in the Phulpur tahsil and other property elsewhere; Lalas Bisheshwar Das and Misri Lal own 17 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 4,152 in pargana Chail; and Lala Shimbhunath has six whole villages and six *mahals* in the same pargana with a revenue demand of Rs. 2,139. Lala Kamta Nath Bhargava owns nine villages and eight *mahals* in Karchana, assessed at Rs. 8,438. Rai Radha Rawan holds 30 villages in the same tahsil, 12 *mahals* in Chail and the village of Chaukhandi in Bara, paying Rs. 16,892, and also has property in the Ghazipur, Fatehpur and Mirzapur districts, as well as in Bihar. Rai Kesri Narayan owns 25 *mahals* in Chail assessed at Rs. 3,987, and other estates in various parts of the district; the Kalwars of

Mutiganj, Mewa Lal and Lachhmi Narayan, own two villages and three *mahals* in Bara, assessed at Rs. 3,803; Bageshwari Narayan and Bhagwati Narayan, Khattris of Allahabad, own 24 *mahals* in Chail, with a revenue demand of Rs. 4,539; Mahant Dharam Das of Kydganj owns two villages and 38 *mahals* in Phulpur assessed at Rs. 6,033; and the Kayasths Kanahiya Lal and Madho Prasad, of Allahabad, pay Rs. 2,784 on 13 *mahals* in Chail and two in Barah. Among the remaining landholders mention should be made of the Khattri family of Faridganj near Kara, represented by Kashi Prasad and others. They came to the district after the battle of Buxar and have acquired a very large estate. The Kurmis of Sarai Akil are in a flourishing condition and have increased their possessions, Hanwant Singh and Raghuraj Singh owning 32 *mahals* in Chail with a revenue of Rs. 14,207. Lastly there is a very important property in the Phulpur tahsil owned by Kasarwani Banias of Phulpur. It was acquired by Manik Chand, a trader, the father of Rai Partab Chand Bahadur, who added much to the estate, which is now owned by his widow, Gomti Bibi. She holds 212 villages and 317 *mahals*, paying a revenue of Rs. 43,607; besides a property of 201 villages and 227 *mahals* with a demand of Rs. 1,22,248, which has been endowed as *waqf* and is managed by her brother, Gaya Prasad.

Revenue-free lands.

In 1907-08 an area of 23,951 acres comprising 113 *mahals* was held free of revenue. Of this amount 14,347 acres lies in the Meja tahsil and represent the grant of 31 villages made by the Marquis Wellesley to the ancestor of the Raja of Manda for services rendered shortly after the cession in the campaign against the Baghels. There is practically no revenue-free land in the Karchana, Bara and Manjhanpur tahsils. In the Chail pargana are 55 *mahals* with an area of 5,055 acres, representing for the most part grants by the Nawab Wazirs of Oudh which were confirmed by the British Government. Similarly there are ten *mahals*, 3,064 acres in area, in the Sirathu tahsil, the largest plot being one of 1,233 acres in the village of Afzalpur Saton, which is a religious endowment dating at least from the days of Muhammad Shah. Other plots are those in Salempur and Maheshpur, granted by Asaf-ud-daula for the maintenance of *imambaras*. In the Soraon tahsil there are seven such *mahals*,

1,212 acres in area, in the Soraon and Mirzapur Chauhari parganas; while in pargana Sikandra of the Phulpur tahsil there are five *mahals* with an area of 427 acres, pargana Jhusi containing no revenue-free land. In Kiwai two small plots in the villages of Handia and Dhenda form a religious endowment which dates from 1838, but the total area of *muafi* land in that pargana is only 22 acres. In Mah there are two *mahals* of 799 acres, one of which is the village of Damgara, 361 acres, released in perpetuity by the orders of Asaf-ud-daula. The only permanently settled village is Sheikhpur Rasulpur in pargana Chail, which was granted in 1863 at a perpetual revenue of Rs. 1,000 to a Kayasth named Durga Prasad in recognition of his loyal services.

Government estates.

No fewer than 670 *mahals* are entered as Government property. Of these 233 are in Meja, 195 in Karchana and 92 in Bara; while of the rest 32 with an area of 7,292 acres are in Chail, 114 with an area of 25,168 acres are in the Soraon tahsil and three, 174 acres in extent, lie in Phulpur. A special manager is in charge of the more important of these properties. The Holagarh and Khargapur estates are contiguous properties in tahsil Soraon and were originally owned by the descendants of a common ancestor. The former escheated to the Government in 1878, and the latter in 1887 owing to the failure of heirs. They comprise 74 whole villages and portions of 36 others, with an annual income of about a lakh. They are divided for administrative purposes into five circles, the work of management consisting of the collection of rent and other dues as well as the provision of wells and other improvements. The property known as the confiscated estates is situated within municipal limits. It is partly under the control of the Board of Revenue and partly under that of the municipal board, the former being principally agricultural land and the latter including markets, buildings, bungalows and scattered plots. The small properties of Chak Jalalpur in tahsil Phulpur and Chauradih and Balipur Tata in pargana Chail were purchased in satisfaction of a decree and are administered, under the control of the special manager, by the *ziladars* of neighbouring estates under the Court of Wards. Another estate is that of Bhita Soraon in tahsil Soraon and

Morcha Arail in Karchana. These are extra-municipal properties transferred to the Board of Revenue and consist of agricultural land let on long leases.

Cultivating castes.

No statistics of cultivators by castes have been compiled since the last settlement; but the composition of the cultivating community has undergone little change and the relative position of the various castes is much the same as it was thirty years ago. The lead is taken by Brahmans, who in 1870 held 28 per cent. of the land cultivated by tenants: but they are much stronger in the trans-Jumna tahsils than elsewhere, and in the Duab they occupy the second place after the Kurmis and Kachhis, who together held 21·1 per cent. and were very evenly distributed. Rajputs held 13·2 per cent. and these again are strongest in the south; while next came Musalmans with 6·9, mainly in the Duab, and Kayasths with 2·2, the remainder being in the hands of miscellaneous castes, principally Chamars, Ahirs, Gadariyas and Kewats, who together held 27·9 per cent., the proportion rising to 36·1 in the Duab. It is noteworthy that the Brahmans and Rajputs hold the greater proportion of the occupancy area and therefore of the best land, this being but natural in view of the fact that they were the earliest settlers. Their cultivation, however, is much inferior to that of Kurmis, Kachhis and others, who as a rule occupy small holdings which they cultivate closely and manure plentifully.

Cultivating tenures.

The total area recorded in holdings in 1907-08 was 1,236,895 acres and of this 165,796 acres or 13·4 per cent. was either the *sir* or the *khudkasht* of proprietors, *sir* alone amounting to 120,418 acres. The proportion rises to 20·1 in the Allahabad tahsil and is above the average in Manjhanpur, especially pargana Atharban, and also in Soraon; the lowest figures occur in the trans-Jumna tahsils, notably Karchana, which has only 8·5 per cent. of proprietary cultivation. The district contains an enormous number of small plots owned by Brahmans, whose ancestors usually obtained them as *shankalp* grants, and these are almost invariably tilled by the proprietors. The area coming under this head, however, is smaller than it was at the settlement of 1870, when it aggregated 171,074 acres: for while the Bara, Meja, Handia and Kara parganas show an increase, there

has been a marked decline in Allahabad, Soraon and Karchana, the tracts in which alienations have been most numerous. Probably the loss of old proprietary cultivation has really been greater than would appear from the figures, for there are now 13,363 acres of former *sir* in the hands of exproprietary tenants, a class which did not exist when the settlement commenced. This gives a proportion of 1·08 per cent. of the total holdings area and more than one-fourth is to be found in the Allahabad tahsil. The reason why the decline in *sir* and *khudkasht* is not greater is that the latter has increased in extent of late years owing to the growing pressure of the population on the land, which has driven the proprietary communities to take as much of their possessions as possible into their own cultivation. The area held rent-free or at privileged rates aggregates 11,974 acres or ·97 per cent., and the only tahsil which contains an appreciably higher proportion of such land is Phulpur. Nearly half the area is in the possession of Brahmans, to whom small plots are frequently given in return for the performance of religious rites. The rest is held mainly by the relatives or dependants of the *zamindars* or else by the village servants in lieu of wages.

Occupancy tenants.

But the great bulk of the area included in holdings is cultivated by cash-paying tenants, whether with or without rights of occupancy. At the settlement of 1870 the area held by occupancy tenants was 653,649 acres, whereas by 1907-08 it had dropped to 499,993 acres or 40·43 per cent. of the total holdings. The decrease was common to all tahsils, but was far greater in Jamnapar than elsewhere, the area having fallen from 280,750 to 186,881 acres in the three southern tahsils. The result is due to the abandonment of much old cultivation and to the migration of the tenants; but this does not account for the decline in other parts of the district, where occupancy rights have disappeared in a very striking manner, especially in the Allahabad and Soraon tahsils. On the other hand, although the landlords have done all in their power to prevent the accrual of occupancy rights, there is a very large number of tenants who have been in uninterrupted possession for more than twelve years and are in consequence entitled to occupancy rights, so that the commencement of a new settlement

will probably see the old proportion maintained if not exceeded. At the present time the Handia tahsil takes the lead with 59·37 per cent., and then come Manjhanpur with 44·79, Phulpur with 43·69 and Sirathu with 42·69; while at the bottom of the list stand Karchana with 35·23 and Bara with 23·92 per cent. The area held by tenants at will is 545,769 acres or 44·12 per cent. of the holdings and the proportion is naturally highest in Bara and lowest in Handia and Manjhanpur, both of which have unusually large amounts of occupancy land and proprietary cultivation.

Grain rents.

Rents are paid almost exclusively in cash: and this has always been the case, though the small grain-rented area has materially decreased of late years. At the last settlement 6,954 acres were held on a *batai* rental, the crop being actually divided on the threshing-floor, and of this area more than half lay in pargana Bara. In 1907-08 the total was 2,325 acres only, and out of this 679 were in Bara, where the custom survives in the poorest portions of the hilly tract and indeed cultivation would not be attempted on any other terms; while 1,542 acres lay in the trans-Ganges tahsils, particularly in the Sikandra and Mah parganas, where the more on less precarious cultivation on the edges of *jhils* is usually rented in this manner. In almost all cases the landlord's share is *adhiya* or one-half, but occasionally only *tihai* or one-third is taken in the worst of the hill villages.

Cash rents.

In practically every instance cash rents are calculated on the holding in the lump, field rents being seldom recognised or employed. The rates vary with the situation of the land, the quality of the soil, the status of the cultivator and his caste. At the last settlement it was found that the high caste tenant was almost invariably allowed to hold at privileged rates, and these privileges were granted on the score of caste and not merely because of a connection with the landowners; but it is not clear whether it was allowed out of deference to the social status of the tenant or because the cultivator of high caste cannot compete with his low caste neighbour in the matter of cultivation and the produce of his fields is much less. If the latter, as is more probable, the increase of competition will tend to

break down privilege: but as yet there are no means of determining such a tendency. It has already been observed that the best lands are in the possession of tenants belonging to the higher castes, and a further point worthy of notice is that the occupancy holdings are as a rule of a much higher quality than those of tenants-at-will. In consequence of this the average occupancy rental is frequently higher than that paid by unprivileged tenants. This is the case throughout the trans-Jumna tract and also in pargana Sikandra. Elsewhere it holds good only for low-caste tenants; possibly for the reason that the rents paid by the hereditary high caste tenants are so low that newly cultivated lands of inferior quality are leased to the same classes of tenants at much higher rates. Unfortunately it is not possible to follow the history of rents further back than the last settlement. The actual rentals of 1840 are not known, and the standard soil rates then employed for assessment purposes are valueless for comparison. In 1870 the average occupancy rental was Rs. 3·94 per acre and that of tenants-at-will Rs. 3·62; the former ranging from Rs. 5·37 in the trans-Ganges tahsils to Rs. 4·28 in the Duab and Rs. 2·77 in Jamnapar, while the latter was practically the same as the occupancy rental in the trans-Ganges tract, Rs. 4·43 in the Duab and only Rs. 2·63 in the parts south of the Jumna. Since the settlement there has been a very material rise in rents, for in 1907-08 the average recorded rate was Rs. 4·55 for occupancy tenants and Rs. 4·19 for tenants-at-will. It is curious that the rise should have been exactly proportionate, for in the trans-Jumna tahsils the rental for tenants-at-will has fallen appreciably, though there has been a general rise in the occupancy rental in that part, the present averages being Rs. 3·21 for the latter and Rs. 2·52 for the former class, while the fall is due to the abandonment of so much land during the famine and its subsequent resumption as *nautor* at very easy rates. In the Duab the occupancy rental has risen to Rs. 4·71 and that of tenants-at-will to Rs. 5·59, while in Gangapar the corresponding figures are Rs. 5·93 and Rs. 6·16 per acre. The occupancy rental is extraordinarily high in the Soraon tahsil, averaging Rs. 7·27 in Mirzapur Chauhari pargana, while also in Kiwai and Sikandra

it exceeds Rs. 6. The rise in the rents paid by statutory tenants has been fairly steady and every year has witnessed a large number of applications for enhancement. These almost invariably accompany the transfer of the land and have been very numerous: the purchasers are often traders and professional men in the city, who look upon the land merely as an investment, with the result that many claims are made that are wholly unwarranted by the circumstances of the holding. Further details as to the rental will be found in the several tahsil articles.

Sub-tenants.

A very considerable area is sublet, and this consists mainly of *sir* or else is included in the large unwieldy holdings of high caste occupancy tenants. It is very frequently the case that land sublet is not recorded as such, the tenant denying the fact of the sublease for fear that it may be used against him in enhancement, while the *shikmi* follows suit, as he holds the land merely at the pleasure of the tenant. None the less the recorded area is 230,897 acres or 18·67 of the land included in holdings, the proportion rising to 25·6 per cent. in the Allahabad tahsil. It is also above the normal in Handia, but elsewhere the figure differs little from the general average save in Bara, where it is only 11·7 per cent., owing probably to the great scarcity of cultivaors in that subdivision. The *shikmi* pays much more than the tenant-at-will, for his is a true competition rental and his holding is generally of a superior description. The average is Rs. 6·89 per acre, rising to Rs. 8·31 in the Allahabad tahsil and very little less throughout the trans-Ganges tract, while in Meja it is Rs. 4·27 and in Bara only Rs. 3·76, though this is very much higher than the amount paid by ordinary tenants.

Condition of the people.

There can be no doubt that the general condition of the people has improved materially during the past fifty years. The rise in prices has benefited the agricultural classes to a large extent, while the accompanying rise in wages, which is especially noticeable in Allahabad itself, has been fully proportionate in the case of the labouring and menial classes. Judging from outward appearances also, the improvement in the food and clothing of the people and in the furniture of their houses is apparent, and a higher standard of comfort can only be ascribed to greater prosperity. The landholders have fared unequally:

for while the large proprietors have done well on the whole and in many instances have extended their properties, it is unfortunately true that the small landlords and the cultivating communities are frequently embarrassed and often have been compelled to part with their ancestral estates. This result is by no means peculiar to Allahabad and arises from the same causes which are at work elsewhere: pre-eminent among them being the increase in the number of the sharers, and old habits of extravagance which they are unable to eradicate in spite of altered conditions. As in the districts to the east so also in Allahabad have many of the agriculturists, whether owners or cultivators, been compelled to eke out their means of subsistence by temporary migration to Bengal, where they obtain employment in service and in the great industrial centres. This movement is illustrated by the increasing demand for labour, and its effects are shown in the higher wages prevailing at home and in the additional wealth brought into the district in the shape of wages earned abroad.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE.

The district is in charge of a Collector and Magistrate, who is subject to the general control of the Commissioner of the Allahabad division. The sanctioned magisterial staff comprises a joint magistrate, a covenanted assistant and six deputy collectors, as well as a cantonment magistrate; but in practice this is frequently exceeded. There are also nine tahsildars and a number of honorary magistrates, including the bench in the Allahabad municipality. The civil courts are those of the district judge, the subordinate judge, the judge of the small cause court and the munsif of Allahabad. The last exercises jurisdiction throughout the Duab and the trans-Jumna tahsils, while original civil suits in the trans-Ganges tract are entrusted to the subordinate judge. The rest of the district staff consists of the superintendent of police, with one or more assistants and a deputy superintendent, two district engineers, the civil surgeon and his assistants, the sub-deputy opium agent, the agent of the Bank of Bengal, the superintendent of Government gardens, three chaplains on the Bengal establishment, the postmaster and the headmaster of the high school. As Allahabad is the provincial capital and the headquarters of a division there are many other gazetted officers in addition to the district staff proper. Apart from the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, the Government secretariat, the Board of Revenue and the Accountant-General's office the place contains the central office of the inspector-general of police, the criminal investigation department, the superintending engineer, 3rd circle, the executive engineer of the Allahabad division, the superintendent of the Allahabad division, railway mail service, a superintendent of post-offices, an assistant commissioner and a superintendent of salt revenue and the inspector of schools, Allahabad division. Other officers include those of the telegraph

District staff.

department, the superintendent of the central prison, the large educational staff attached to the Muir Central College, the headmaster of the normal school and the principal of the training college.

Garrison. Allahabad is the headquarters of a brigade in the 8th or Lucknow division, and the local garrison consists of one British infantry battalion, a regiment of native infantry, a regiment of native cavalry, a battery of Royal Field Artillery and a company of Royal Garrison Artillery stationed at the fort. There is also a large establishment of the supply and transport corps, while in the fort is an arsenal under the Ordnance department. The volunteer force comprises a squadron of the 1st United Provinces Horse, the Allahabad volunteer rifles and a detachment of the East Indian Railway volunteer rifles. Allahbad has three cantonments, all under the control of a single cantonment committee. To these reference will be made later.

Subdivisions. Allahabad became the headquarters of a district on the cession of this and other territories by the Nawab Wazir of Oudh to the East India Company in 1801. The area was at first much larger than at present and comprised 26 parganas, excluding Chaukhandi, which under British rule has generally been treated as an integral portion of Bara. In 1816 the pargana of Handia or Kiwai was added in exchange for territory restored to Oudh in the present district of Gonda; but in 1825 a new district was formed with headquarters at Fatehpur and 13 parganas were transferred from Allahabad. This left a total of 14 parganas, which have since remained unchanged save for the occasional transfer of a few individual villages. About the time of the first regular settlement in 1840 these parganas were arranged in nine tahsils, and no further alterations have taken place except that after the Mutiny the headquarters of the Chail tahsil were moved to Allahabad for greater administrative convenience. Under the present arrangement the Allahabad tahsil is conterminous with the Chail pargana; the Sirathu tahsil with that of Kara; and the Manjhanpur tahsil includes the parganas of Karari and Atharban. The trans-Ganges tract similarly comprises three tahsils, of which Soraon contains the parganas of Soraon, Nawabganj and Mirzapur Chauhari; Phulpur those of Jhusi and Sikandra; and Handia those of Kiwai and Mah. In the

trans-Jumna tract again there are three tahsils, each conterminous with a single pargana. The Bara tahsil consists of the pargana of the same name, the Karchana tahsil is identical with pargana Arail and the Meja tahsil with that of Khairagarh. All these tahsils for administrative purposes have hitherto formed revenue and criminal subdivisions of the district.

The fiscal history of the district may be said to begin with its formation as a revenue unit at the cession in 1801. It should be borne in mind, however, that the area was not the same as at present, owing to the subsequent addition of pargana Kiwai and the detachment of the Fatehpur parganas in 1825. Unfortunately detailed figures for the several parganas at the early settlements are not available, and it is possible only to state the demand for the whole district in the lump. Fiscal history.

The average annual revenue for the parganas now included in Allahabad, excepting Kiwai, was Rs. 15,58,073 in the five years immediately anterior to British rule. It is a matter of common knowledge that the demand was exceedingly severe, the tenants being entirely at the mercy of the farmers, who were guided solely by the tenants' capacity for paying, irrespective of the value of the land. This sum, too, large as it was with reference to the condition of the district, did not represent the whole amount extorted from the *zamindars* and cultivators, since large payments were exacted in the shape of cesses and manorial dues. In 1801-02 the revenue arrangements were left entirely to the collector, Mr. Ahmuty, who had nothing more satisfactory to guide him than the *pattas* granted by the Oudh revenue officials. Presumably the demand for the first year was based on these leases, but no records are extant to show the amount collected, though the severity of its incidence is proved by the large remissions which were afterwards found necessary. In 1802 orders were given to make a settlement for three years, and for this purpose the old and objectionable practice of farming was adopted. Nawab Baqar Ali Khan of Fatehpur, the Raja of Benares and Deokinandan Singh offered themselves as securities for the tahsildars to be appointed to the several parganas, which were accordingly made over to officers of their nomination appointed by the collector. With the exception of 1802-03 to 1804-05.

the Nawab these three men knew nothing of the district; but nevertheless they made certain offers for each of the parganas greatly in excess of the sums previously realised, and when their offers were accepted they let out various villages at sums calculated with reference to the general assessment of the pargana, those places for which engagements could not be obtained being held under the personal management of the tahsildars. This settlement therefore was one of extreme severity and marked inequality, some villages being hampered with an absurdly high demand while others were assessed far too lightly. This policy led to an immense number of transfers; and the three farmers themselves purchased at sales for arrears of revenue landed property paying an aggregate demand of six lakhs, or more than one-fifth of the entire amount. In the first year the whole district paid Rs. 27,62,149, and this rose to Rs. 27,76,318 in 1803-04 and to Rs. 27,92,433 in the following year, the demand for the Allahabad district proper, Kiwai excluded, being Rs. 18,04,588 in the first year.

1805-06 to 1807-08. At the second triennial settlement efforts were made to dispense with farming as far as possible. The villages were offered to the *zamindars* at the rates of the previous year; and only when they refused the offer was the village let to the highest bidder. Nevertheless, in spite of the strenuous exertions of the collector, Mr. E. A. Cuthbert, two-fifths of the area remained in the hands of the farmers, the only improvement on the old system being that, instead of the arrangements being left to the tahsildars, farming tenders were taken for each *taluqa* or *zamindari* holding direct, permission being given to the farmer to pay his revenue to the collector without the intervention of the tahsildars. The latter were thus kept in check, and the *zamindars* were given an opportunity of appealing against an iniquitous demand. The best feature of this settlement was the general reduction of the assessment, which was made just in time to save the *zamindars* from absolute ruin. As before, the demand fluctuated, amounting to Rs. 23,27,272 in 1805-06, to Rs. 23,16,320 in 1806-07 and to Rs. 24,10,973 in 1807-08,; the actual figure for this district, omitting Kiwai and the Fatehpur parganas, being Rs. 15,12,804 in the first year.

The third settlement was made by Mr. Christian for four years and was a great improvement on its predecessors, inasmuch as it was based on an estimate of the area and produce of the various estates and parganas according to returns furnished by *zamindars*, *patwaris* and *qanungos*. The assessments were progressive, amounting in the first year to Rs. 15,42,392, in the second to Rs. 16,18,351, in the third to Rs. 16,32,570 and in the last to Rs. 16,51,251, the figures in this case referring to the existing district, pargana Kiwai still excepted. In spite of the enhancement the settlement appears to have worked remarkably well, and at its termination less than one per cent. of the aggregate demand remained uncollected. 1808-09 to 1811-12.

In 1812 a fresh settlement was carried out and was originally sanctioned for a term of five years. The principles on which it was effected were the same as on the last occasion, but the farmers were eliminated to a much greater extent than before and an increasing number of proprietors were admitted to engage. Again the progressive system was adopted, and in every year a gradual enhancement took place, the total rising from Rs. 16,94,321 in the first year to Rs. 17,43,854 in 1816-17, the assessment being that of the district as now constituted except for pargana Kiwai. This settlement worked fully as well as, or even better than, its predecessor; for the first three years the balance was only one-half per cent. and no remissions had to be made. In 1816 a substantial addition was received in the shape of Rs. 1,05,361 on account of pargana Kiwai. On the termination of the settlement the measures afterwards embodied in Regulation VII of 1822 were under consideration; consequently the term was extended for a second period of five years, the assessment remaining unchanged save in pargana Kiwai, which was resettled in 1820-21 at Rs. 1,27,435. Similar extensions were made from time to time and the assessment remained in force till 1839. The collector had been directed to undertake a revision in 1822, but the Regulation of that year proved unworkable and nothing was done till the separation of Fatehpur in 1825. From that year desultory settlement operations appear to have been carried on, pargana Bara being assessed anew, while some enhancements were made and collected in Kiwai, 1812-13 to 1837-38.

Nawabganj, Soraon and Sikandra, although they never received the sanction of the Government. This quinquennial settlement, of which the details will be found in the appendix, was a great success throughout, and the only remissions of any note were caused by occasional hailstorms, by an emigration of tenants from Bara into Rewah in 1830 and by the famine of 1837.* The demand at its expiration amounted to Rs. 20,13,211 for the district as now constituted.

1839. The settlement under Regulation IX of 1833, generally known as the first regular settlement, was conducted by Mr. R. Montgomery. It differed from all its predecessors in the decrease of the rate of assessment from ten-elevenths to two-thirds of the recorded assets, and also in being based on the actual measurements of the land. The survey was commenced in February 1838 and was completed within a year; but though fairly accurate it was of an imperfect nature, as the village maps were not drawn to scale but were mere sketches. Still they proved extremely useful, and their correctness, in spite of the methods adopted, was indeed remarkable. As soon as the papers were received from the surveyor a *peshkar*, with a small staff, was deputed to each pargana to prepare statements showing the capabilities of each village with respect to soil, crops, irrigation and the like, together with a note of the former revenue and its incidence. The settlement officer then proceeded to fix standard rates in the light of these returns, employing two circles only, one consisting of the Duab parganas and the other of the trans-Ganges tract and Arail Bara had been settled already by Mr. Spiers betwen 1829 and 1834, and Meja was assessed without regard to standard rates. In each division there were three classes, and each class was subdivided into wet and dry. Then came a hasty inspection, each pargana being allotted about ten days: indeed rapidity seems to have been the predominant characteristic of this settlement, for the whole district was assessed in a single year. The revenue was then fixed for the pargana as a whole, the distribution being made by the proprietors themselves, the only subsequent operations being the preparation of the village records, *khewats* and rent-rolls. The last occasioned a general outcry and thousands of petitions

* Appendix, table IX.

poured in, with the result that the papers were not completed for two years. In Khairagarh the settlement was made with the village *muqaddams* or the cultivating communities, direct settlement with the Raja taking place only where these did not exist; and in the former case a *malikana* allowance of 18 per cent. was given to the superior proprietor. In this tahsil the demand was determined by reference to the village papers after their correction; but here again the evil effects of haste were soon apparent, for the Raja, to whom the distribution was left as usual, caused the highest revenue to be put on the poorest estates and these he mortgaged to one of his own dependents, who at once fell into arrears, so that the property was sold by auction and of course realised nothing. Against a plot of this kind nothing but thorough inspection of each individual village would have been of any avail, and this was wholly impossible in the limited time allowed by Mr. Montgomery.

The revenue.

The revenue assessed on the whole district was Rs. 21,09,176, excluding Rs. 80,781 levied as *malikana*, and the details for the various tahsils are shown in the appendix.* These details do not, however, make up the total given above, as owing to alterations in the boundary the actual demand for the district as now constituted was Rs. 20,81,612. The increase was not excessive but the incidence of the new demand was very unequal, a result that was inevitable under a system whereby the distribution was effected by the proprietors themselves, often in a single day. The enhancement was greatest in Bara and Meja, the two tahsils which were least fitted by nature to stand an excessive strain. There the settlement not unnaturally broke down and a revision had to be undertaken in 1860, when large reductions were made. Of the other tahsils Handia alone was highly assessed, and only for the first few years; while elsewhere the settlement was either very moderate or else extremely light, particularly in pargana Chaïl, where it was popularly known as a *chauanni bandobast* or assessment at one-fourth of the assets. If the revenue incidence was relatively high, this was due to the remarkable rise of rents prior to the settlement, resulting in turn from the rise in prices, which had largely encouraged speculation in grain and the control

* Appendix, table IX.

of cultivation by the exporting merchants of Allahabad. The proof of the general lightness of the demand, as also of its inequality, is to be found in the marked difference between the several tahsils in the selling price of land during the 30 years for which the settlement was current. In pargana Chail this ran up to 25 times the revenue; in the other Duab parganas it ranged from 18 to 20 years' purchase; in Arail and the trans-Ganges tract from eight to ten; and in Bara and Meja one to two years' purchase was obtained with difficulty till 1860, the rate being from three to four after the revision.

1867-68 to 1877-78.

The second regular settlement was commenced in October 1867 and offered a strong contrast to its predecessor by lasting till March 1878. The delay was due chiefly to the numerous changes in the staff and also to the fact that the assessments could not keep pace with the survey, with the result that in every pargana a fresh set of statistics had to be compiled for attestation. The cost of the settlement was consequently enormous, amounting to Rs. 10,93,641, which gave an average of Rs. 387 per square mile; but two-fifths of this were expended on the preparation of the village records, which were not completed till the end of 1877, the delay being enhanced by the unusual volume of litigation which came before the settlement courts. The first settlement officer was Mr. Cadell, but he was merely engaged in preliminary work and in December 1867 was replaced by Mr. A. Colvin who, with Mr. D. M. Smeaton as assistant, assessed the Sirathu and Manjhanpur tahsils, the new revenue coming into force in November 1870. In the latter year Mr. Colvin was succeeded by Mr. C. W. Carpenter and Mr. Smeaton by Mr. Hanson, who died in 1872, the former assessing the Allahabad, Soraon, Bara and Phulpur tahsils, in which the new revenue was collected from November 1873 for the parganas of Nawabganj, Soraon, Jhusi and Sikandra and a year later for the remainder. In 1872 Mr. F. W. Porter took the place of Mr. Hanson, succeeding Mr. Carpenter in 1874, and he completed the assessment of the remainder of the district, the new demand being introduced in Mah from 1875, in Kiwai and Karchana from 1876 and in Meja from 1878.

The various officers adopted different methods in assessment. Mr. Colvin employed a six-fold soil classification, demarcating the area as *dumat* or rich loam, *sigun* or sandy loam, *balua* or sand, *matiar* or stiff clay and *chanchar* or low rice land; the sixth class being the conventional *goind* or land immediately adjoining the village site. He then appears to have deduced soil rates from the results of personal enquiry, assuming that similar rates are paid on similar soils over large areas; but in actual practice he seems to have assessed on assumed rentals, the basis of which was the sum recorded in the rent-roll, corrected for *sir* and the like, utilising as a check a general circle rate, so that the classification of soils and the standard soil rates might well have been dispensed with altogether. Mr. Carpenter, instead of proceeding to ascertain actual soil rates in the first instance, deduced a general average rate for all soils in an entire circle from the recorded rents, and after correcting the assets on account of *sir*, estimated future enhancements in backward estates and other considerations, assessed at about half the product obtained by this general rate. Subsequently he worked out soil rates by abstracting the rentals of particular soils, but these did not form primarily the basis of assessment. Mr. Porter's first care on the other hand was to secure an accurate demarcation of soils and then to ascertain the actual rates paid by each class of tenant in each kind of soil, the consideration of local conditions enabling him to evolve prevailing soil rates, which were applied to the soil areas in each *mahal* in order to obtain the assessable assets. Allowance was made for the caste and status of the tenant and the revenue was fixed at roughly 50 per cent. of the corrected rental. The demand was made progressive wherever the enhancement was large and the final result was a revenue of Rs. 23,78,738.* This gave an increase of 20 per cent. on the expiring demand, the Duab paying 34·8, Gangapar 21·8 and Jamnapar 5·3 per cent. more than formerly. There was an actual reduction in Bara and Atharban, while in Khairagarh the increment was extremely small. The incidence per acre averaged Rs. 2-5-0, being Rs. 2-5-4 in the Duab parganas, Rs. 2-15-3 in the trans-Ganges area and Re. 1-12-2 in the rest of the district. The

Assessment.

* Appendix, table IX.

highest rate was Rs. 3-12-11 in Mirzapur Chauhari and the lowest Re. 1-6-6 in Khairagarh.

Working of the settlement.

When first imposed the new assessment was undoubtedly severe. For the ten years ending with 1881-82 the average annual balance was Rs. 5,473, which shows that continual difficulty was experienced in collections; but the general rise in prices rendered the settlement workable for the most part till deterioration in the south of the district became apparent. The third decade was altogether disastrous. In the Duab and the trans-Ganges tahsils conditions were fairly satisfactory and at all events the assessment required no alteration; but the series of bad years which commenced in 1894-95 reduced the trans-Jumna area to a deplorable state. The average balance for the ten years ending with 1901-02 was Rs. 2,31,954 annually, and, though most of this was due to two years of famine, there is no doubt that the assessment in Bara and Meja broke down completely. Population and cultivation declined, large areas were abandoned and the collection of rents became impossible, the amount realised being but a fraction of the total due. As a temporary measure an inspection was made of the depressed tract in 1898 by Mr. S. H. Fremantle, who proposed immediate reductions of Rs. 22,280 in 167 villages, mainly in Meja and Bara, subject in some cases to subsequent adjustment in the interval before the termination of the settlement. The latter event occurred in 1904, but before that date enquiry had shown that no material enhancement was possible in the Duab and trans-Ganges tracts, and that, though the former displayed many inequalities, a satisfactory adjustment of the demand could hardly be achieved till the influence of the canal on the country it commanded could be definitely determined. On the other hand it was obvious that a substantial reduction was immediately required in the trans-Jumna tract, where the old demand could not equitably be enforced. Consequently, it was ordered that for the six tahsils north of the Jumna and Ganges the settlement should be extended for a period of ten years expiring in 1914, any particular instances of over-assessment being separately dealt with as exceptional cases.

Revision in Jamnapar.

For the trans-Jumna tahsils three separate proposals were made. The first involved a summary resettlement for ten years

on existing assets, under the hope that at the end of that period the tract would be ripe for a complete attestation of records and regular settlement. The second contemplated a regular revision, to be preceded by a full verification and attestation of records and to be followed by a summary revision ten years later. The third was to extend to southern Allahabad the scheme then in process of evolution with regard to Bundelkhand, whereby the assessment was to be made on established cultivation, excluding untilled land in tenants' holdings and *nautor* or land newly broken up. Such a settlement was to be made for thirty years, subject to revision every five years in cases where the cultivation had increased or decreased to the extent of 10 per cent. or more. The last proposal was adopted, and it was determined to effect a new settlement without a preliminary survey. In 1902, pending the enactment of special legislation, summary reductions were made in the demand. These were of two kinds, ordinary reductions to the extent of Rs. 50,595 being granted with the object of bringing the revenue into a more regulated proportion to the assets; while special reductions, aggregating Rs. 31,130, were allowed in the case of old proprietors and cultivating communities as compensation for recent losses. In the same year Mr. A. W. Pim was appointed settlement officer for the tract in question. Arail was the first pargana to be dealt with, and here it was found that the system of fluctuating assessments was unnecessary and that there was no need to distinguish *nautor* from other cultivation. The revenue was assessed at 47·88 per cent. of the accepted assets, which were considerably lower than the rental recorded or determined by standard rates, and the demand was fixed for 30 years at Rs. 2,39,145.* This was less than the former revenue by Rs. 26,140, but the difference was only Rs. 5,269 between the new amount and the old demand as already reduced: showing that the summary reductions of 1902 were equitably made, though relief had not been given in all cases in which it might reasonably have been granted. In Bara and Khairagarh, save in the north-eastern portion of the latter, where a fluctuating system was not needed and the assessments were made under the ordinary rules, the great difficulty lay in

* Appendix, table IX.

the separation of the rental of the large area of uncultivated land included in holdings and in the valuation of *nautor*. The task was complicated by the prevalence of lump rents and the absence of recognised soil rates, as well as by the varying nature of the uncultivated land, which was sometimes fallow and sometimes grazing ground. Further there was found a customary allowance, varying from village to village, for such uncultivated areas, while at the same time the records of collections were notoriously inaccurate. Consequently the rates could only be evolved by personal enquiry into the circumstances of every village, but even so the assessable assets were largely a matter of assumption. In actual practice the rates paid for grazing land as such were ascertained, special soil rates were worked out for *nautor*, and rates for established cultivation were obtained independently by comparing recognised soil rates with those of holdings in which the soil was of a uniform description; while the rental of the established area was then determined by taking into consideration the character of the recorded rents and the nature of the fallow in each case. The final process was the fixation of revenue rates on the area of established cultivation for use at future revisions. The sanctioned demand for Bara was Rs. 1,02,339, giving a reduction of Rs. 28,211 on the old initial revenue and of Rs. 5,257 on the demand as already reduced. In Khairagarh the corresponding reductions were Rs. 54,300 and Rs. 11,219, the sanctioned revenue being Rs. 2,43,617.* Settlement operations closed in August 1904.

Alluvial mahals.

The first attempt at settling the alluvial lands along the Ganges was made in 1839 by Mr. Montgomery, who found that the settlement of the *kachhars* at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna had always been a source of trouble and disputes. He accordingly settled six such *mahals* with the *zamindars* of the adjacent villages at fixed revenue rates per acre, no alteration to be made except in the case of an increase or decrease to the extent of 10 per cent. or more in the area. At the last settlement the alluvial villages were divided into three classes. Those situated on the banks of the Ganges and Jumna but containing a very small proportion of alluvial land were treated as upland villages. Those in which the land subject to fluvial action was of no great

* Appendix, table IX.

extent but still liable to change formed the second class, and in such cases the revenue was assessed separately on the upland and the *kachhar*; while in the third class, where there was a large alluvial area, this was demarcated as a separate *mahal* and engagements were taken for five years only, whereas in other cases the settlement was made for the full term subject to the usual conditions with regard to change. At the present time there are 506 alluvial *mahals* of which 92 are on the Jumna, 7 on the Tons and the rest on the banks of the Ganges, the whole being assessed at Rs. 1,09,273. Those in the Soraon and Handia tahsils were last assessed in 1904, those in Allahabad, Phulpur and the trans-Jumna tahsils in 1904-05, and those of Sirathu and Manjhanpur in 1905-06. Further details will be found in the various pargana articles.

Cesses.

A table given in the appendix shows the revenue demand as it stood in 1907-08, together with the amount payable in each pargana on account of the local rate.* The latter obtained the sanction of law in 1871, when all the different cesses were amalgamated, including the road, school, district post and rural police rates, which had been imposed at various dates. In 1878 a further rate was added, but this was abolished in 1905, and a year later the *patwari* rate, which had been imposed and removed on several occasions, was struck off the list. These rates are of an entirely different nature to the manorial dues exacted by the *zamindars*. Of the latter only *jalkar* or payments for the right of fishing or gathering the wild products of tanks, *bankar* or the contribution of a fourth share of the wood gathered in the jungle, and *phalkar* or a like share of the fruit are entered in the settlement record and therefore are capable of being enforced by law. But there are many other customary impositions which, though much less generally exacted than in the past, are still recognised in the majority of villages. Such are contributions made on the occasion of births, marriages and deaths in the landlord's family and the annual tribute, whether in cash or kind, paid by the village craftsmen. A common tax is the *bhent* or *nazrana*, which consists in the payment by each tenant of one rupee in addition to his rent; while in the south of the district the proprietors take a commission on all sales of

* Appendix, table X.

cotton and grain, though the collection of transit dues on merchandise may be regarded as a thing of the past.

Police.

After the introduction of British rule the tahsildars were at first made responsible for the provision of an adequate police force; but their failure to perform this portion of their duties led to the establishment in 1809 of a force of *barkandaz* stationed at the various tahsil headquarters and other convenient points. This system was afterwards developed from time to time but was abolished after the Mutiny, when the local police was replaced by a provincial constabulary. At first this body was of a military character, consisting for the most part of discharged soldiers under British officers of the Indian army; but gradually the armed police was reduced in strength and its place taken by the ordinary civil police. At the present time, however, there is still a considerable force of armed police at Allahabad, including a troop of 22 mounted men, as well as four sub-inspectors, 43 head constables and 282 men. These are located in the police lines at Allahabad, and with the civil reserve of 15 sub-inspectors, 29 head constables and 167 men, who are detached for duty as occasion requires, are under the reserve inspector. The force distributed among the various police stations comprises 63 sub-inspectors, 62 head constables and 681 men, their allocation being shown in the appendix.* The total includes the municipal police, 327 men of all grades, who belong to the regular force, the latter having replaced the municipal *chaukidars* in 1907. In addition there are the town police, comprising 13 men for the notified area of Phulpur and 60 for the Act XX towns; though the latter will be reduced by 26 consequent on the withdrawal of the Act from five of the towns, where their place will be taken by ordinary village *chaukidars*. These last number 3,270, and there are 134 road *chaukidars*, who patrol practically all the metalled roads in the district. In the Mau Aimma police circle of the Soraon tahsil there are 10 *chaukidars*, belonging to eight villages, who are not paid in cash like the rest, but hold rent-free *jagirs* in place of wages. The revenue of these villages is collected by the tahsildar of Partabgarh; to which district they belong, but for criminal purposes they lie

*Appendix, table XVII.

within the jurisdiction of the Mau Aimma *thana*, being surrounded on all sides by Allahabad territory. The control of the police is vested in the superintendent, subject to the general supervision of the district magistrate, and his staff includes one or two assistant superintendents and a deputy superintendent. Subordinate to him are two European reserve inspectors, three European sergeants, the prosecuting inspector, the city inspector or *kotwal* and two other visiting inspectors.

Police stations.

On the reconstitution of the police in 1861 the number of stations was greatly increased, the total being raised to 35, exclusive of 21 outposts. Various changes were made from time to time, and in 1907 there were 34 stations and 13 outposts, apart from those in the city. Under a new scheme introduced in that year six stations were to be abolished. Already Sirsa has been reduced to an outpost, its circle being divided between Meja and Manda; Baraut has been partitioned between Handia and Sarai Mamrez; Sikandra between Phulpur, Soraon and Mau Aimma; Karari between Manjhanpur, Pachhim Sarira and Kohkhiraj; and Pipalgaon between the Pura Mufti and Kotwali circles. Bara is still in existence, but will be divided between Ghurpur, Dando and Shankargarh; in its place an outpost will be established at Gurmhi when that of Kohrar is abolished. Other changes involve the removal of the Pura Mufti station to Tiwari Talao, of Kohkhiraj to Bharwari, of Ghurpur to Jasra and of the Pipalgaon outpost to Punghat. This rearrangement will leave a total of 28 stations and 7 outposts, the old and the new distribution being shown in the appendix.* It was found impossible to define the police circles so as to make their boundaries coincide with those of the tahsils, and the attempt was abandoned in spite of the obvious advantages of such a system. According to the new scheme the Allahabad tahsil comprises the city police stations of Kotwali, Cannington, Mutiganj, Kydganj, Daraganj and Colonelganj, the last having an outpost at Phaphamau and Mutiganj one at Naini across the Jumna; the cantonment station, to which are attached the cantonment police force of eleven men; Pura Mufti, with an outpost at Pipalgaon, and the Sarai Akil station. In the Sirathu tahsil there are

* Appendix, tables II and XVII.

stations at Kohkhiraj and Saini; in Manjhanpur at Manjhanpur and Pachhim Sarira, the latter having an outpost at Mahewa; in Soraon at Soraon, Mau Aimma and Nawabganj; in Phulpur at Sarai Inayat, with a dependent outpost at Jhusi and at Phulpur; in Handia at Handia and Sarai Mamrez; in Karchana at Karchana and Ghurpur, with an outpost at Gurmhi; in Bara at Shankargarh and Dando; and in the Meja tahsil at Kuraon, Khiri, Manda and Meja, the last having an outpost at Sirsa. These stations are for the most part conveniently situated, the great majority being close to the line of railway. In the trans-Ganges tract the most remote *thana* is Nawabganj, eight miles from a railway station; in the Duab those of Sarai Akil and Pachhim Sarira lie on unmetalled roads and are somewhat difficult of access, being 13 and 14 miles respectively from the nearest station; while in the trans-Jumna area conditions are necessarily of a less satisfactory nature, at all events in the case of Dando, 11 miles from Jasra station, Kuraon, 16 miles from Meja Road, and Khiri, 22 miles from Jasra.

Crime.

Tables given in the appendix show the most prevalent forms of crime with which the police have to deal in this district.* The work is distinctly heavy and is increased by the number of miscellaneous duties, other than the detection and prevention of crime, which fall to the lot of the police in Allahabad itself. Serious crime in the form of organised dacoities, which in early days was very prevalent in the trans-Jumna tahsils, is now very rare; but crimes against property, such as theft and burglary, are unusually common. Burglaries are most frequently reported in the Kotwali and Soraon circles, and are usually the work of Pasis. This caste is to be found everywhere in strength save in the Sarai Inayat, Khiri, Dando and Manda circles, but the Pasis of the Soraon tahsil give the most trouble. Many reside in the Cannington and Colonelganj *thanas*, and are joined by their caste-fellows from beyond the Ganges in their depredations in the city and civil station. The Cannington Pasis often obtain employment in domestic service and are not slow to avail themselves of the opportunities thus offered, while the preventive work of the police is constantly hampered by the

* Appendix, tables VII and VIII.

obstructive attitude adopted by house-owners and tenants in the matter of surveillance, especially in the railway settlement. The Pasis do not confine their attention to this district alone, for recently it has come to light that for the commission of the more serious crimes they often wander far afield, dacoities having been traced to members of this caste in Nadia and in Jubbulpore. Large numbers of Pasis from this district resort to the Central Provinces, Calcutta, Bengal and Assam, where they obtain employment on railway works, in brick-fields, stone quarries and coal mines, and the local knowledge they obtain assists them materially in their criminal expeditions. In a similar manner the Mallahs, particularly those of the Daraganj, Meja, Saini, Sarai Akil and Handia circles, are suspected of participating in river crime both in the United Provinces and on the waterways of Bengal. The district is infested by large numbers of wandering Kanjars or Kachhbandias and other tribes, who commit numerous offences against property; but the thefts are usually of a petty nature and are seldom reported. Cattle-theft is fairly common and cattle-poisoning by Chamars is not unfrequently reported from the trans-Ganges and trans-Jumna tracts. The Allahabad butchers have been suspected of complicity in such crimes, and it was at least significant that an outbreak of cattle-theft in Banda a few years ago synchronised with the advent into that district of several butchers from Allahabad.

Infanticide. In former days infanticide was very prevalent among the Rajputs of the district, especially those of the Monas, Bais and Bachgoti clans, the crime being particularly common in the parts adjoining Oudh. A number of villages were brought under the operations of the Female Infanticide Prevention Act, VIII of 1870, but by 1881 only 25 were still kept on the list and ten years latter the measure was withdrawn from the last remaining villages as the practice was considered to be extinct.

Jails. The district possesses two jails, of which the central prison is at Naini, on the south side of the Jumna, while the district jail is at Malaka in the civil station, close to the district high school. The Naini jail dates from 1836, when the system of divisional central prisons was introduced with the object of providing accommodation for long-term prisoners and relieving

the congestion in the district jails. The jail itself is a large enclosure surrounded by inner and outer brick walls, and within are the barracks for the prisoners, the workshops, and storehouses and brickfields. There are separate wards for females and for European prisoners. The charge is vested in a superintendent, who is an officer of the Indian Medical Service and resides in a house close to the jail, situated among the extensive farm and gardens which are maintained by prison labour. There are also quarters for the warders, the guard and the staff connected with the prison outside the walls. The special industries carried on in the jail are printing, mainly in connection with the Government Press, brick and tile-making, the manufacture of *munj* matting, oil-pressing, carpentry, gardening and blacksmiths' work. The average daily number of convicts during the five years ending with 1907 was 1,394, as compared with 864 in 1850, 1,596 in 1860, 1,714 in 1870 and 1,838 in 1880, the decline during recent years being very noticeable. The district jail is of the first-class and is under the control of the civil surgeon. It includes the civil prison and the lock-up for persons awaiting trial. The average number of prisoners was 684 in 1870, 579 in 1880, 652 in 1900 and 551 during the last five years, including 28 women. In addition to the two jails there is an institution at Allahabad which is the only one of its kind in the United Provinces. This is the workhouse, situated next to the tahsil and opposite the district courts. It was established under the European Vagrancy Act, IX of 1874, and the inmates comprise persons from all parts of the provinces, in most cases "loafers" of the worst sort, although occasionally a respectable man gets there through misfortune. The men are employed in pounding *munj*, gardening and miscellaneous work. There are on an average about 50 inmates during the year and the cost of maintenance is some Rs. 2,900: the number would be much greater but for the existence of the strangers' home in the city, maintained by the Allahabad Charitable Association.

Excise.

In early days the excise revenue was farmed to contractors, either for single parganas or by groups of parganas, and this system remained in force till the introduction of the distillery

system in 1862. The innovation was not altogether successful and before long recourse was had once more to farming. By 1878 the trans-Jumna tahsils, as well as Manjhanpur and the rural portion of pargana Chail, were farmed, while in the same year the rest of the district, except the Soraon tahsil, was brough under the modified distillery system, all the shops within certain tracts being leased to a single contractor. In 1882 the latter system was abolished and the whole district was farmed except the trans-Ganges tahsils, in which the distillery system was introduced. There were distilleries at Karela Bagh, at Soraon and at Phulpur, while in 1884 a fourth was added at Sirathu, that tahsil together with Manjhanpur being made a distillery area. In 1887 the outstill system was applied to the south of pargana Bara, while a year later the modified distillery system, which had been in force in the city and cantonment since 1883, was reintroduced for a year only in Phulpur and Handia in order to break up a Kalwar ring. In 1889 farming was abolished and outstills were established in the tracts hitherto farmed: while subsequently the outstill area was limited to the south of the Bara and Meja tahsils and to the detached villages of Chaukhandi and Khoba, with the object of checking smuggling from Rewah, all the rest of the district being under the ordinary distillery system. There has been no subsequent change, save for the abolition of the Karela Bagh, Soraon and Sirathu distilleries in 1892 and the establishment of a new distillery at Rasulabad to the north of the civil station, near the Christian village. The latter not only supplies this district but also exports liquor to Jaunpur, Banda, Partabgarh and other districts. The excise receipts on account of liquor vary with the nature of the season, a year of famine causing a great set-back, as was the case in 1896-97 and 1900-01. For the ten years ending with 1886-87 the average was Rs. 1,24,053 from all sources; still-head duty, farms and license fees being the principal items. In the next decade the total rose to Rs. 1,88,777 annually, out of which still-head duty accounted for Rs. 1,00,320, license fees for Rs. 85,091 and outstills for Rs. 2,693. During the ten years ending with 1906-07 there has been but little increase in the consumption, but the income has risen rapidly, owing in part to greater

competition but mainly to the higher duty in force. The average revenue was Rs. 2,82,146, including Rs. 1,79,410 for duty, Rs. 97,596 for licenses and Rs. 4,352 for outstills.* These figures do not include the receipts on account of foreign liquors, which averaged Rs. 3,197 annually. They are realised almost wholly in Allahabad itself and are gradually increasing, though this increase is due rather to the enhancement of the license-fees for wholesale and retail dealers than to a growth in the consumption. Another source of income is the fermented liquors obtained from the toddy and Palmyra palms, which are known as *tari* and *sendhi*. The right of vend is leased to a single contractor and the average receipts are Rs. 2,322 per annum, though of late the amount has increased largely owing to competition.*

Hemp drugs.

The old system of farming has never been abandoned in the case of hemp drugs and for a long time the right of sale has been auctioned, the only modification being the recent introduction of a system of triennial contracts. The income has increased of late owing to the enhancement of the duty and in a small degree to a larger consumption. From 1877-78 to 1886-87 the average was Rs. 32,882, rising in the next decade to Rs. 37,516, while for the ten years ending with 1906-07 it was Rs. 63,762. During the last period the consumption amounted to 7 maunds of *ganja*, 81·5 of *charas* and 439·3 of *bhang*, the first having been supplanted in large measure by *charas* during recent years.

Opium.

Poppy is cultivated throughout the district and the opium is taken to specified centres such as Sirsa and Sirathu to be made over to the departmental officers. There was once a factory at Sorampatti near Sirsa, but now all opium is sent to Ghazipur. It is probable that a certain amount of crude opium remains in the hands of the growers, but this is seldom sold and is reserved only for private consumption. Excise opium is now sold by a single contractor, the monopoly having been introduced in 1908 in order to check the extensive smuggling which had formerly been rife. Opium was purchased from petty shopkeepers by a closely organised gang and was then despatched to Lower Bengal and Burma in very large quantities. At the same time the official

* Appendix, table XI.

vend at the nine tahsils has been maintained with the object of preventing an undue rise in the price. The income from opium has been remarkably steady. It averaged Rs. 39,268 for the ten years ending with 1886-87, when the sales amounted to 96·18 maunds; Rs. 40,120 for the next decade, the amount being 95·52 maunds annually; and Rs. 39,727 for 109·52 maunds from 1897-98 to 1906-07.

Registration. The registrar of the district is the judge of Allahabad, and subordinate to him are the sub-registrars at each of the tahsil headquarters. In the case of some of the smaller offices the work is done by the tahsildars, but as a rule departmental officers are employed. The average receipts during the five years ending with 1907-08 were Rs. 10,243 and the charges Rs. 7,061, figures which differ but little from those of thirty years ago.

Stamps. A statement given in the appendix shows the receipts from stamps in each year since 1891.* The figures are unusually large owing to the fact that the volume of judicial and legal work is so much greater than in any other district. For the ten years ending with 1907-08 the average receipts were Rs. 4,57,372 annually, of which Rs. 3,54,875 or 77 per cent. were derived from the sale of judicial stamps; the average charges were Rs. 13,469. There has been an immense increase in the stamp revenue during recent years, for in the five years ending with 1880-81 the average was only Rs. 2,83,388 for stamps of all kinds and Rs. 2,32,920 for judicial stamps.

Income-tax. Income-tax has been levied in various forms almost continuously since the introduction of Act XXXII of 1860. This income-tax was in force for five years and was followed in 1867 by a license-tax on trade and professions and the income-taxes of 1869 and 1870. The last was assessed at the rate of six pies in the rupee on all profits of whatever kind exceeding Rs. 500 and in the first year yielded Rs. 1,64,637, though in the two following years the totals were only Rs. 45,599 and Rs. 39,482, owing to the great reduction in the number of assessees. The tax was then abolished, but in 1878 a license-tax was introduced which yielded a net total of Rs. 41,400 in

* Appendix, table XII.

1880 and Rs. 41,070 in the following year. This was replaced by the present income-tax levied under Act II of 1886, subsequently modified in 1903 by the exemption of incomes not exceeding Rs. 1,000. Tables given in the appendix show the collections under the various forms for each year since 1890-91 and also the details for the city and each tahsil from 1900-01 onwards.* The great bulk of the tax is obtained from assessments on incomes realised in the city of Allahabad, and the tahsil totals are almost insignificant save in Soraon, Meja and Phulpur, which contain the principal markets of the district. The average total receipts for the five years ending with 1907-08 were Rs. 1,34,869 as compared with Rs. 1,51,191 in the preceding five years, figures which show the importance of the relief afforded to persons with small incomes by the modification introduced in 1903. The chief assessees are the officials, legal practitioners, bankers and traders of Allahabad, no other district showing so large a sum derived from salaries of Government servants. The average tax paid by those assessed at five pies under Part IV of the Act is Rs. 188, giving an average income of Rs. 7,219, a figure which is exceeded in few districts.

Post-office. The early history of the post-office is much the same as in other districts, the local or district *dák* growing up gradually from its inception in 1838 till it began to be absorbed by the imperial post under Act XIV of 1866. The process was more rapid than usual, since by 1880 there were 28 imperial and only 9 district offices, though it was not till 1907 that the last district office was handed over to the imperial authorities. A list of all the post-offices in existence in 1908 will be found in the appendix. The head office is in Canning Road, and in the municipality and cantonments there are 14 sub-offices and four branch offices. Outside Allahabad itself there are 18 sub-offices and 43 branch offices, the number having increased very rapidly of late years. The mails are carried, as far as possible, by rail, but off the railway runners are employed, the cost being met wholly from imperial funds. The Allahabad postal circle includes not only the district of Allahabad but also the sub-offices at Rewah, Panna, Nagód,

* Appendix, tables XIII and XIV.

Maihar and Satna with 26 branch offices in native territory, as well as that of Dahiawan, which village actually belongs to the Partabgarh district. On the other hand the office at Mirzapur Chauhari lies in the Partabgarh circle. In addition to its normal functions the post-office does a very large business in money-orders and as a savings bank.

Telegraph.

There is a Government telegraph office near the railway station at Allahabad, and others at the fort and in the new cantonment. The City, Cutcherry, Katra, Queen's Road and Daraganj offices are combined post and telegraph offices, as also are those of Daranagar, Bharwari, Naini, Phulpur and Sirsa. In addition to these, railway telegraph offices are available at every station on the various lines and a departmental telegraph has been established along the Dhata canal distributary.

Municipality.

The only municipality is that of Allahabad itself. For a short time Act VI of 1868 was applied to Sirsa, but the taxation proved too heavy for the town and the measure was withdrawn in 1873. In early days the management of the city was entrusted to an official committee known as the local agency, and provision was made for watch and ward, lighting and conservancy from the proceeds of a house-tax, very similar to that legalised under the Chaukidari Act XX of 1856. This measure was extended to Allahabad shortly after its introduction, but in 1863 a municipal committee was appointed under Act XXVI of 1850, with the object of providing a sufficient police force, improving the conservancy arrangements and generally promoting the welfare of the city. In 1867 the civil station and city were amalgamated for municipal purposes, and the next year saw the introduction of the elective principle and also of an octroi-tax on imports. This still forms the chief source of income, but the municipality also enjoys the sums derived from water-rates, a horse and wheel tax, licenses for brick, lime and pottery manufacture, licenses for hackney carriages, ground-rents of Government lands leased for building purposes, surplus rents of confiscated lands within the jurisdiction of the municipal board, surplus receipts of the old local agency placed at the disposal of the municipality by Government, commuted in 1903 for an annual grant of about Rs. 20,000,

receipts from municipal pounds and fines realised under any municipal rules and the Gambling, Lodging-House, Cruelty to Animals and Vaccination Acts. There is a house tax on all houses above a certain annual value, introduced in 1904-05, and considerable amounts are realised from the sale of manure at the municipal sewage farm, from slaughter-houses and the sale of water. Details of the income and expenditure under the main heads for each year since 1891-92 will be found in the appendix.* During the ten years ending with 1907-08 the average total receipts were Rs. 4,62,325, and of this octroi contributed Rs. 1,92,249, the house-tax and water-rate Rs. 1,01,473, other taxes Rs. 14,639, rents Rs. 41,301 and other sources, including the annual grant in compensation for relinquished land and the sale of water, as well as loans, Rs. 1,12,663. The affairs of the municipality are managed by a board of 28 members, under an official chairman. Seven members, including the chairman, are appointed either by name or by virtue of their office and 21 members are elected. Of the elected members six are returned for the civil station by occupants of houses paying a rent of Rs. 25 and upwards; six are elected for Katra and north and south Kotwali, three for Daraganj, three for Colonelganj and three for Kydganj and Mutiganj. The voting qualification in the city consists in the ownership of land or houses within the ward, the occupancy of houses rented or rated at Rs. 5 and upwards and assessment or liability to assessment to income-tax or other municipal taxation.

Act XX towns.

Act XX of 1856 was applied in 1860 to the towns of Sarai Akil, Karma, Manjhanpur, Ismailganj and Karari, but was withdrawn from the last owing to the unpopularity of the measure and the threatened desertion of the place. In 1867 Kara, Bharatganj, Sirsa, Mau Aimma and Shahzadpur were added to the list, while Daranagar, Phulpur and Jhusi were included in 1872, when fresh notifications were gazetted with respect to Karma, Ismailganj and Manjhanpur. In 1908 the Act was withdrawn from Phulpur, which became a notified area under United Provinces Act I of 1900, its affairs being managed by a small committee under the presidency of the tahsildar. In

*Appendix, table XVI.

1909 Shahzadpur, Manjhanpur, Sarai Akil and Ismailganj were struck off the list, so that the existing Act XX towns are Sirsa, Mau Aimma, Kara, Daranagar, Bharatganj, Jhusi and Karma. Details of the income derived from the house assessment and of the main heads of expenditure in each case will be found in the several articles on the places in question. The United Provinces Act, Village Sanitation Act, 1892, II of 1892, was brought into operation in Sirsa in 1902 and in Manjhanpur in 1905, when rules for the regulation of conservancy were published.

District Board.

The district board originated in several distinct committees, formed at various times to administer local funds, the proceeds of the road and ferry cess, the school cess, the district *dák* cess, the rural police rate and others. When these were amalgamated in 1871 the control was vested in a central district committee and no further change occurred till the district board, composed partly of officials and partly of members nominated by local or tahsil boards, was constituted under the Local Boards Act, XIV of 1883. The composition of the board was modified in 1906, when the local boards were abolished and the elected members of the district board were returned direct from each tahsil. As at present constituted the board consists of 28 members, of whom 18 are elected. Its functions do not differ from those of other bodies of the same nature elsewhere and include the management and upkeep of local roads, buildings, dispensaries, ferries and cattle-pounds, medical administration, roadside arboriculture and many other departments, as well as the control of schools and education. The annual income and expenditure under the main heads since 1890-91 will be found in the appendix.*

Education.

Allahabad is the chief educational centre in the United Provinces, but the history of education only begins at a comparatively late date. For many years the only schools were the small indigenous *maktabs* and *pathshalas*, which maintained a precarious existence without any official support and attempted nothing beyond instruction in the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic or else in the Hindu and Musalman scriptures. A Government anglo-vernacular school was started in 1836 and

*Appendix, table XV.

for a time was conducted with fair success; but in 1846 it was handed over to the American Mission, who were given the old judge's court for the accommodation of the school. The same agency started a day-school for girls and seven bazar schools in the city during the next two years. The other educational institutions were all of the indigenous type and in 1848 were 446 in number, with an aggregate attendance of 3,716 pupils. It was not till 1856 that the *halqabandi* system was introduced and tahsili schools were established in each of the nine subdivisions; but matters came to a standstill shortly afterwards owing to the Mutiny. The tahsili schools were re-opened in 1858 at Karchana, Bara, Sirsa, Chail, Kara, Karari, Handia, Phulpur and Ismailganj, the last being moved to Mau Aimma in 1860. A year later village schools were started, while many institutions sprang up at Allahabad, including the anglo-vernacular school now represented by the district high school. In 1863 the first Government schools for girls were established, and since that time progress has been rapid and constant. In addition to the schools maintained by the district board and the municipality, there is a very large number of aided institutions. At Allahabad the chief are the boys' high school, founded in 1861 for the education of European and Eurasian children; the girls' high school, dating from the same period and managed by the same committee, with its branches known as the All Saints' district schools and the Holy Trinity parochial school, amalgamated with the former in 1897; the large and important schools of the American Presbyterian Mission, and the many missionary schools of other denominations. Mention should also be made of the Kayasth Pathshala, the Anglo-Bengali school and the free schools maintained by the Anglican Church. The latter comprise the Colvin free school, known prior to 1889 as the City free school, and the Bishop Johnson orphanage for girls, opened in 1891. They are supported from contributions and from Government and municipal grants, and are maintained for the benefit of orphans or children of indigent but deserving parents belonging to the Church of England. In the appendix will be found a statement showing the remarkable progress of education during recent years; while following this is a list of all the schools in the city

and district in 1908.* The latter include the middle vernacular schools at Chail, Daranagar, Karari, Soraon, Jamnipur, Phulpar, Handia, Karchana and Sirsa, most of which have been continuously in existence since 1858. These are all under the management of the district board, which also maintains 51 upper and 66 lower primary schools, as well as 13 girls' schools, and gives grants-in-aid to 109 indigenous schools, of which three are for girls. In addition to those shown in the list there is a number of unaided indigenous schools; but these are of an inefficient and ephemeral type, maintained in many cases solely for instruction in the Quran or the rudiments of Sanskrit.

The university.

The idea of establishing a central college at Allahabad for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh finally took shape in 1872. The original scheme was two-fold, embracing in the first place a college to be maintained in connection with the principal vernacular schools and to hold examinations up to which the latter could work; and secondly an institution to be affiliated to the Calcutta University and to educate candidates for the various arts examination. The Muir College was started in the same year, a bungalow being utilized for temporary purposes; while the foundation stone of the present imposing structure was laid in 1886 by Lord Dufferin. Since that date the college has expanded immensely and many hostels have grown up in its neighbourhood, including the Muhammadan Hostel, the MacDonnell Hindu Boarding-House and the Oxford and Cambridge Hostel. The University of Allahabad was established by Act XVIII of 1887 and inaugurated in that year by Sir Alfred Lyall at the first convocation, though no examinations were held till 1888-89. The affairs of the university are managed by a senate consisting of the chancellor, vice-chancellor and fellows and this body appoints a syndicate from among its members and the various faculties. The university is affiliated to those of Oxford and Cambridge and the institutions affiliated to itself are very numerous, including all the arts colleges in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana. Those in Allahabad itself comprise, in addition to the Muir Central College, the Christian College of the American Mission for arts and science, and the

*Appendix, table XVIII.

Boys' High School, the Girls' High School and the Kayastha Pathshala up to the intermediate standard.

Literacy. The returns compiled at each successive census from 1881 onward serve to illustrate the remarkable progress that has already been achieved in the matter of education, though in all probability the figures at the next enumeration will show a far more rapid advance than has ever been achieved hitherto. The number of males able to read and write in 1881 amounted to 5·4 per cent. of the total male population, while ten years later the proportion had risen to 6·1 and in 1901 it was 7·96 per cent., a figure which is exceeded only in Lucknow, Benares and the hill districts. The two first moreover have very small rural areas, whereas that of Allahabad is unusually extensive and the southern and largest portion must be considered an essentially backward tract. The improvement among females is equally striking, the percentage rising from ·26 in 1881 to ·36 in 1891 and to ·56 in 1901, proportions which give Allahabad a correspondingly high place among all the districts of the United Provinces. The standard is somewhat higher among Musalmans than among Hindus; for of the former 10·87 per cent. of the male population can read and write as compared with 7·02 per cent. in the case of the latter. The reason is doubtless that a larger relative number of the Musalmans reside in the towns than of the Hindus, while of the latter more belong to the poorer and habitually uneducated classes. Of the Chamars for example, who form so large a section of the Hindu community, barely three in a thousand can read and write, and among the Kachhis not one in a thousand is similarly qualified; though on the other hand no class of Musalmans can approach the standard attained by Kayasths, over 55 per cent. of whose males are literate. Of the whole literate population 62 per cent. were acquainted only with the Nagri character and 17 per cent. with Persian script, while 9 per cent. knew both, and the remainder knew either English or Bengali, the former largely preponderating. Education in English is more general than in any other district except Lucknow and Dehra Dun, both of which contain larger European communities, at all events in relation to the total number of inhabitants.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

The medical institutions, including both those under the management of the district board and also those under private or other control, are numerous and important. At Allahabad too the medical profession is unusually well represented; for in addition to the numerous *hakims* and *baids* there are several private practitioners who have studied English medicine either in England or at Calcutta and elsewhere, some of them enjoying a well deserved reputation. The first public hospital to be opened at Allahabad was that in the city now known as the Colvin Hospital. Before 1865 branches were established at Katra, Daraganj and Kydganj in Allahabad and at Phulpur and Shahpur in the district. These are all in existence save the last, which was closed in 1870. In 1865 other dispensaries were opened at Bara and Meja, of which the former has since been transferred to Shankargarh. These are all supported from local funds, as also are the dispensaries at Handia, opened in 1875, at Soraon, dating from 1883, and at Karchana, started in 1900; as well as the excellent institution known as the Eye Hospital, which is located near the Colvin Hospital in the city and owes its origin to the liberality of the late Lala Manohar Das. A branch dispensary was opened at Kara in 1902 but was closed in the following year owing to the lack of a suitable building: a fact which is much to be regretted, as there is no dispensary in the Duab outside Allahabad itself. All the above are controlled by the district board. The only State public institution is the European civil hospital, established in 1872 in a building adjoining the police lines and removed in 1908 to spacious quarters erected near the Phaphamau road. The State-aided institutions comprise the Dufferin hospital for women, which was started in 1891 and was amalgamated with an aided female dispensary, founded two years earlier; and the Sarah Seward dispensary, established by the American Presbyterian Mission in 1873. These hospitals and dispensaries do an immense amount of work. During the five years ending with 1908 the number of patients treated showed a steady increase and averaged 131,340 annually; the expenditure on the part of district and municipal boards is given in the appendix.* In addition to the above there

*Appendix, tables XV and XVI.

are the usual police and jail dispensaries, as well as two railway dispensaries at Allahabad, that of the East Indian Railway being a large and important institution. The Government Press dispensary was started in 1870 but was abolished in 1906, and two private hospitals in the city, known as the Lister hospital and the hospital for skin diseases, ceased to exist in 1885.

Cattle-pounds.

The district board derives a considerable income from cattle-pounds, which were made over to its control in 1890, having previously been under the sole management of the district magistrate. There also are several municipal and cantonment pounds, the receipts from which are credited to the municipality and the cantonment committee. Outside Allahabad there are 33 pounds, generally situated at or near the police stations. In addition to those at the eight rural tahsil headquarters there are pounds at Pura Mufti, Muratganj and Sarai Akil in pargana Chail, at Shahzadpur in Kara, at Sarira Pachhim, Karari and Shahpur in tahsil Manjhanpur, at Mau Aimma, Tikari, Madara and Nawabganj in Soraon, Jhusi, Hanumanganj, Sahson, Sikandra and Mailahan in Phulpur, at Sarai Mamrez and Jarawan in Handia, at Karma, Naini and Dhuhipur in Karchana, at Dando in Bara and at Kuraon, Khiri, Sirsa and Bharatganj in tahsil Meja. The average net income from these pounds during the ten years ending with 1907-08 was Rs. 4,840.

Nazul.

There are altogether 6,842 acres of *nazul* land in the district; but most of this is of little importance, comprising land appropriated by the Government for roads, schools, police stations and other purposes. The largest plots consist as a rule of camping-grounds, portions of which are usually leased for cultivation, the rent being credited to the district board. In some cases, as at Kara, the sites of old forts have always been considered as *nazul*, and this is the case also at Achalgarh in the village of Sipah in the Sirathu tahsil and at Lachhagir in Handia. An area of 55·4 acres at Arail was confiscated after the Mutiny, and at Dhosra in tahsil Phulpur is a plot of 175 acres which escheated to the Government in the absence of any heir to the property. Both of these are entrusted to the manager of the Government estates, while a more valuable plot of 11¼ acres in the bazar of Ismailganj is leased on contract.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY.

Though the district is peculiarly rich in archæological remains, in some cases of the highest interest, its ancient history is for the most part of a purely legendary nature, while at the same time it is rendered indeterminate by the fact that the identity of important sites is still a highly vexed question. According to Manu the district would appear to have belonged to Brahmarshi, which embraced all the country north of the Jumna and Ganges and lay between the former river and Brahmavarta, the territory between the Saraswati and the Drishadwati. As, however, we know nothing further of Brahmarshi, this ambiguous piece of information is of no practical value. The *Ramayana* alludes more definitely to the district. During the self-imposed exile of Rama, Sita and Lachhman, they were welcomed at Singraur by Guha, king of the Bhils, and thence they crossed the Ganges by boat, visiting the famous temple of Prayag and the *akshaivat* or undying fig-tree, although the latter is said to have been on the south side of the Jumna. Subsequently Bharat, the brother of Rama, who came in search of him with a large army, was feasted by a Brahman at the hermitage of Bharadwaj, on the high bank overlooking the junction of the Ganges and Jumna. Whatever may be the date of the *Ramayana*, these allusions prove Prayag or Allahabad to have been recognized as a holy spot at a very early period. The Tirbeni or junction of the three rivers, Ganges, Jumna and Saraswati, became celebrated as Prayaga or the place of sacrifice in very remote times, not improbably at an epoch when three rivers existed in reality. The legend of the Saraswati is not only very old but very widely diffused, and the oft observed phenomenon of subterranean channels in the centre of the Duab lends colour to the theory that at one time an actual and visible river flowed between the Ganges and the Jumna. It

Traditional.

was here that Brahma is said to have performed the *aswamedha* or horse sacrifice in token of his universal supremacy, although the honour is claimed by other places; and here the deity commemorated the recovery of the four *Vedas* from Sankhasur. Prayag became celebrated as the *Tirathraj* or chiefest place of pilgrimage, a title which is proudly asserted to the present day. The antiquity of Singraur is another matter of interest.* The old town forms the subject of a separate article, but it may be observed that the existence of what was probably a sun-temple near the present site takes us back to the remotest period of Aryan civilisation.

Kosam.

The similarity of name, supported by local tradition, induced General Cunningham to identify Kosam in pargana Karari with the famous Kausambi of the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*.† The identification has been discredited by several authorities of repute, who have endeavoured to show that the distances quoted by the Chinese pilgrims render it impossible to suppose that the capital built by Kusa, the son of Rama, lay so near to Prayag. Nevertheless Kosam is full of ancient remains and merits careful exploration; while it is perhaps to be regretted that its identification with Kausambi should be abandoned before some other place be definitely proved to be entitled to the honour. It was in the forests of Kosamnagri that the Pandavas spent twelve years of their exile, and later the Kauravas removed their capital to Kosamnagri or Kausambi after the destruction of Hastinapur. Their leader was Chakra, twenty-two of whose descendants reigned in Kausambi, and among them was Udayana, who appears to have lived in the sixth century B. C. He is mentioned by the poet Kalidasa in the *Meghaduta*, and the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang states that he made a famous statue of Buddha during the latter's lifetime and erected it under a stone canopy in the royal palace. There are many other references to Kausambi, which was one of the principal seats of Buddhism in India; but the discovery of an inscription taken from the fort at Kara, which is dated in 1036 A. D. and refers to the *mandala* or district of Kausamba,

* C. A. S. R., XI, 62. | † *Ibid*, I, 301.; X, 1; XXI, 1.
‡ J. R. A. S., 1904, pp. 249, 544.

confirmed General Cunningham, whose intuition in these matters was often little short of marvellous, in the belief that Kosam was indubitably the lost city. The place is still known as Kausambinagri to the Digambara Jains, who have a much venerated temple there, and the question of the distances, which undoubtedly presents a serious obstacle, was overcome by Cunningham to his entire satisfaction.* The remains at Kosam stand on the north or left bank of the Jumna in 25°20′N. and 81°23′E., at a distance of some 36 miles from Allahabad, between the villages of Kosam Inam and Kosam Khiraj. They consist of an immense fortress formed of earthen ramparts and bastions, with an area of 562 acres and a circuit of nearly 4½ miles; the ramparts rising some 30 or 35 feet above the general level, while the towers or bastions are considerably higher. The parapets were faced with stone and immense bricks, and outside are traces of a fosse. There are two openings for gates on each of the land sides of the rectangle, but the interior displays nothing beyond a mass of broken brick and a small Jain temple erected in 1834 on a central mound. Cunningham discovered a large number of Buddhist coins, sculptures and other remains, but the chief object of interest was a large, though unfortunately damaged, stone pillar of a design very similar to that of Allahabad. The pillar, which is now 15 feet above the ground and 8 feet in circumference, is not inscribed, save with numerous mementos left by pilgrims of all ages, from the time of the Guptas to the present day. One of these distinctly mentions the name Kausambipura, and this served to strengthen Cunningham's conviction. He also found numerous traces of Buddhist workmanship in the adjoining villages, but no excavation was attempted on his first visit in 1862, while very little was achieved in subsequent examinations of the place in 1874 and 1876, and the identification of the great stupa built by Asoka at Kausambi and of that which contained the hair and nails of the Buddha was merely conjectural. A fourth visit in 1883 led General Cunningham to believe that the cave of the dragon mentioned by the Chinese pilgrim was the cave in the

* C. R. A. S., I., p. 305; *vide* also J. A. S. B., VI, p. 886, and J. R. A. S., 1898, p. 503.

Pabhosa hill, some four miles to the west, where is another Jain temple, as well as quarries worked at least as early as the Gupta period.* Complete exploration of the site, however, is much to be desired, for whether the place is Kausambi or not, it is of undoubted interest and was clearly a city of much importance. Local tradition ascribes the fortress to Parikhshit, the grandson of Arjun Pandava; and while such legends are too vague to serve any definite purpose, their existence usually possesses some significance.

Other remains.

The important remains at Garhwa, Chilla, Deoria and Bhita are described in the separate articles on Sheorajpur and Deoria. They prove that the country on the south bank of the Jumna enjoyed a high degree of civilisation at an early date; but it is impossible to say whether any of these places were in existence before the Buddhist and Gupta epochs, to which most of the buildings, sculptures and other objects of interest clearly belong.

Asoka.

The district seems to have formed part of the Kosala kingdom in the days of Gautama Buddha, who spent the sixth and ninth years of his ministry at Kausambi. At that time Ajatasatru was reigning in Magadha and his wars with Kosala led to the downfall of the latter kingdom. In 321 Chandragupta Maurya ascended the throne of Magadha and soon became lord of all northern India. His grandson was Asoka, whose accession took place in 272 B. C., and it was probably in 232 that he erected the famous pillar at Allahabad, now standing in the fort. This is the oldest object in the district to which any historical certainty attaches, though of its erection or indeed of its original location nothing can be discovered. The pillar is a single shaft of polished sandstone 35 feet in length, the diameter decreasing from 2 feet 11 inches to 2 feet 2 inches. The capital has disappeared, but probably it was of the usual bell-shape and was surmounted by a lion or other such object. On the pillar are inscribed the six edicts of Asoka, with an opening address to the rulers of Kausambi.† From this fact it has been suggested that the pillar was originally erected at the latter place, and Cunningham thought that possibly its transfer was due to Firoz Tughlaq, who moved a similar pillar to Dehli. Besides the

* C. R. A. S., XXI, pp. 1–3. | † *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, I., p. 37.

edict of Asoka the pillar bears a long inscription by Samudra Gupta, one by Jahangir and a mass of scribbling done by pilgrims at various dates.* These writings show by their position that the pillar was for long periods lying flat upon the ground, and these periods are fairly closely defined by the form of the script.† It seems that some time after the reign of Asoka the pillar was thrown down, that it was re erected by Samudra Gupta, that it probably remained standing till the Musalman conquest or even till the days of Ala-ud-din Khilji, that it was perhaps set up once more in the time of Firoz, but only for a very short period, that Jahangir placed it in the middle of the fort, where it remained till it was pulled down by General Kyd in 1798, and that it was finally set up in its present position in 1838. The inscriptions themselves are seldom of any interest, but one records the name of Raja Birbal, who came to Allahabad in 1575 to take part in the Magh Mela.

The Guptas.

Nothing is known of the history of the district from the days of Asoka to the time of the Guptas and no record remains of the Kushan invasion, which certainly extended as far eastwards as Allahabad. By 326 A. D., when Samudra Gupta ascended the throne of Magadha, this district seems once more to have been included in the eastern kingdom. During the protracted reign of that monarch the whole of northern India was re-conquered and the exploits of the ruler were inscribed on the Allahabad pillar, which was still, as it would appear, at Kausambi. The inscription in Sanskrit prose and verse is of the greatest value as being a contemporary historical record. It is of special interest to learn that Samudra Gupta first conquered the Rajas of Aryavarta or the Gangetic plain, a statement which shows that many independent principalities had come into existence during the anarchy which had so long prevailed. During the reign of his successor, Chandra Gupta II, the Chinese pilgrim Fa-hien visited Prayag and Kausambi, though he adds little to our information, save that the country was very populous and in a flourishing condition; but this much indeed is obvious from the many Gupta remains in the district, notably at Garhwa.

* J. R. A. S., Bombay, IX, p. 196. | † J. A. S. B., VI, p. 967.

It seems that Allahabad remained a portion of the Magadha kingdom till the invasion of the White Huns in the sixth century, an event which probably marks the fall of the ancient cities and left complete anarchy in its train. The later Guptas had abandoned Buddhism, and to this may be attributed the decay of that religion which was so painfully obvious to the traveller Hiuen Tsang, though it is well known that the Huns exhibited the most ferocious hostility towards the Buddhist cult and remorselessly overthrew every stupa and monastery which they found. The overthrow of the Huns was effected by Yasodharman, the king of Ujain, who is said to have been assisted by Narasinna Gupta of Magadha.* The former monarch began to reign about 525 A. D. and conquered practically the whole of the Gangetic valley, holding the local chieftains as vassals. On the death of Yasodharman, between 581 and 586 A. D., confusion again ensued until in 606 his son was conquered by Harshavardhana of Thanesar, who in a short time acquired Kanauj and the east.

Hiuen Tsang.

It was during the reign of this great monarch that Hiuen Tsang came to India. In 644 Harshavardhana invited his Chinese guest to accompany him to Prayag, where the king used to hold a great assembly once in every five years and there distributed his accumulated treasures to the religious, the poor and the needy. Under such conditions it was not surprising that the concourse should be great, and on this occasion the Magh Mela was continued into April.† The proceedings were of a curious nature, worship being offered to Buddha, Shiva and the sun impartially, while the Buddhist monks, the Brahmans and even the Jain "heretics" received gifts alike. After being detained at the court for 85 days the traveller was permitted to depart, and he marched from Prayag under an escort to Kausambi. The pilgrim tells us little of the city of Prayag, which was then almost wholly Hindu and contained only two small Buddhist monasteries. The Patalpuri temple at that time stood in the midst of the town and in the court was a large tree from which devotees used to throw themselves down in order to die on the sacred spot. A similar practice was observed

* J. R. A. S., 1909, p. 91. | † Beal, *Buddhist Records* I, p. 218.

at the confluence, which then appears to have been far to the east of the town, as there was a large expanse of sand between the temple and the Ganges. Kausambi was not so large a city as Prayag and appears to have been in a declining state. Ten Buddhist monasteries were in ruins, though the pilgrim regretfully states that there were 50 flourishing Hindu temples.

The Kanauj kings.

After the death of Harsha in 648 the history of the district is very obscure. Apparently it was included in the dominions of the kings of Kanauj, but possibly it was for a time occupied by the Palas of Gaur, notably Gopala and Dharmapala, who reigned, it is said, from 732 to 841 A. D., though the annals of that dynasty are still extremely scanty. The latter king deposed Indrayudha of Kanauj and set up Chakrayudha in his place; but about 810 Kanauj was seized by the Parihars of the west, who had already made their influence felt in this district during the days of Vatsaraja between 770 and 800 A.D. These Parihars continued to hold the district for a long period, as is proved by the copper-plate grants found at various places, which refer to the fact that Pratisthanapura or Jhusi was the capital of a province and that Kausambi, as already mentioned, gave its name to a district which included Kara.* The Jhusi plate, issued from the royal residence near Prayag, bestowed a village in the *visaya* or pargana of Asurabhaka, possibly the modern Asrawai, to some Brahmans of Pratisthanapura; and the fact that the king, Trilochanapala, was residing at Allahabad in 1027, shows that the Parihar power, already reduced by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1019, had been further shaken by the subsequent occupation of Kanauj by the Chandels of Kalinjar. The successor of Trilochanapala was Yasahpala, who apparently remained at Allahabad, and this is the ruler mentioned in the Kara inscription of 1036.† The Parihars seem to have degenerated into petty princes, and about 1090 their power wholly vanished, since in that year Chandradeva, the Gaharwar, occupied Kanauj and laid the foundations of a great kingdom which extended over the whole district and remained intact till the Musalman

* *Indian Antiquary*, XV, p. 138; *ibid*, XVIII, p. 34; J. R. A. S., 1904, p. 641; *ibid*, 1909, p. 74.

† Colebrooke, *Essays*, II, p. 246.

conquest. The latter event caused the Gaharwars to fly and the place of refuge adopted by a branch of the royal family was Manda, still the seat of a Gaharwar Raja, whose pedigree can well stand comparison with that of any nobleman in the United Provinces.

The Musalman conquest.

Tradition states that Kara was raided and its ruler slain by Saiyid Salar Sahu, the father of the celebrated Masaud, in an expedition made from the invader's base at Satrikh in the Bara Banki district.* This event, to which little credibility attaches, took place during the reign of Mahmud of Ghazni; but in any case it is certain that the Rajputs maintained their hold on the country along the Ganges till the great invasion by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, the general of Muiz-ud-din Muhammad *bin* Sam, better known as Shahab-ud-din Ghori. In 1194, after the defeat and death of Jai Chand of Kanauj, the victorious Musalmans advanced as far as Benares, and thus Kara was included in the conquered dominions. The capture of Kalinjar in 1202 and the subsequent appointment of a governor to Oudh shows that the Musalman supremacy was gradually established, the achievement being largely due to Nasir-ud-din, the eldest son of Shams-ud-din Altamsh, who subdued the Bhars of Oudh and the neighbouring parts of Hindustan.† Not long afterwards Kara appears to have become the capital of a province, and it retained this position till the foundation of Allahabad more than three centuries later. Of its boundaries we know nothing, and probably they depended on the personality and power of the governor for the time being. In 1247 the army of Nasir-ud-din the younger was sent down the Duab to bring the Hindu chieftains into subjection and the next year reached Kara, whence Ulugh Khan proceeded on his victorious expedition against the mysterious chief styled Dalaki Malaki, who apparently held the hill country south of the Jumna.‡ Ulugh Khan afterwards gave Kara in 1253 to his brother, Mubarak Aibak; but in 1256 the latter was attacked by Katlagh Khan, the rebel governor of Oudh, who invaded the Duab and was defeated by Arslan Khan, the insurgents being driven in flight to the hills of the south. This Arslan Khan himself rose in rebellion in 1258, but Ulugh

* E. H. I., II., p. 537. | † *Ibid*, p. 329. | ‡ *Ibid*, p. 348.

Khan promptly proceeded to Kara, where he induced the rebels to submit, Arslan Khan being pardoned and appointed to the government of this province.* The rising was probably of a somewhat serious nature, for it is expressly mentioned that all the Hindu chieftains were severely punished, a statement which seems to imply that a general rebellion had been narrowly averted. From this time Kara was usually combined with Manikpur, so that the government must have extended for some distance to the north of the Ganges.

The Pathan Sultans.

During the strong reign of Ulugh Khan, who ascended the throne as Ghias-ud-din Balban in 1265, no mention is made of Kara; but after his death confusion ensued, and in 1290 Balban's nephew, Chhaju Khan, proclaimed himself Sultan at Kara, where he had been appointed governor two years earlier, and assumed the title of Mughis-ud-din.† Thence he marched with a large army to Dehli, but was overthrown by Jalal-ud-din Firoz, who bestowed Kara on his nephew, Ala-ud-din Muhammad. The latter at once followed in Chhaju's footsteps, and collected a great force with which he entered on his victorious expedition in the south, leaving Ala-ul-mulk in charge at his headquarters. Though warned as to his nephew's designs, the Sultan came to meet Ala-ud-din on his return in 1295, with the result that he was basely murdered between Manikpur and Kara on the north bank of the Ganges.‡ Ala-ud-din then proceeded to Dehli and ascended the throne, leaving Ala-ul-mulk in charge of Kara, though the latter was soon afterwards transferred to Dehli as *kotwal*, the administration of the province being made over to Nusrat Khan, one of the Sultan's chief generals. On the latter's death the post was given to his nephew, Malik Jhaju, but the administration of the province seems to have been left to deputies, as the governor was constantly absent in the Deccan. Nothing further is heard of this part of the country till the reign of Muhammad *bin* Tughlaq, who in 1325 led his army into Hindustan and ravaged all the country from Kanauj to Dalmau, apparently because the revolt in Bengal had been reflected by the display of discontent in the Duab.§ The tyranny of the Sultan, who was undoubtedly mad, caused the greatest unrest

* E. H. I. II, p. 380. | † *Ibid*, III, p. 135. | ‡ *Ibid*, III, p. 154. | § *Ibid*, III, p. 243.

throughout the country, and not long after this expedition Nizam Main, the governor of Kara, raised a revolt, though he was speedily overthrown by Ain-ul-mulk, then in command of Oudh. The latter soon rose in rebellion himself, but was defeated with great loss in the Unao district, though he was subsequently forgiven and reinstated. In the reign of Firoz the only reference to Kara occurs in the account of the Sultan's expedition against Jajnagar and Cuttack, the royal camp and baggage being left there till his return on his way to Dehli in 1361.*

The Jaunpur kingdom.

In 1377 Firoz made over Kara, together with Dalmau and Mahoba, to Mardan Daulat, otherwise known as Nasir-ul-mulk, with the additional title of Malik-ush-sharq.† This man was succeeded a year later by his son, Shams-ud-din Suleman, who appears to have held Kara through all the troubles of the civil wars which ensued on the death of Firoz; but in 1394 Khwaja Jahan, the wazir of Mahmud Shah, was entrusted with the administration of the whole country from Kanauj to Bihar. Some such step had been rendered imperative by the disordered state of the country and the increasing turbulence and recusancy of the Hindu chieftains; but the success with which Khwaja Jahan carried out his mission rendered that nobleman so strong that he was soon able to declare his independence of Dehli, then shaken to its foundations by the inroads of the Mughals. He adopted as his son one Qaranful, a nephew of the Saiyid Khizr Khan, who in time became ruler of Dehli; with the result that on the death of Khwaja Jahan in 1399 Qaranful met with no opposition when he declared himself Sultan of Jaunpur. His more famous brother, Ibrahim Shah, ascended the eastern throne in 1401 and consolidated his power greatly, taking possession of Kanauj in 1406 and of Kalpi twenty years later, while in 1437 he acquired much of the country to the south of the Jumna. It is certain that the rulers of Jaunpur exercised authority over the whole of this district, but it appears that they made it a part of their policy to keep on good terms with the Hindu chieftains, on whom they largely relied for support. It was during this epoch that the Rajputs grew in strength, and the acquisition of power led to their practical independence, as was subsequently

* E. H. I., III, p. 312. | † *Ibid*, IV, pp. 13,29.

shown by several risings of a very serious nature. In 1440 Mahmud succeeded Ibrahim and made further additions to the territories received from his father ; though his forward policy was checked by the vigour of Bahlol Lodi when the latter obtained the throne of Dehli. Mahmud was followed in 1457 by his brother Muhammad, who was murdered after a brief and inglorious reign, Jaunpur then passing to his brother Husain. The war with Bahlol was carried on with few interruptions till Jaunpur was taken in 1479, when Kara was bestowed on Bahlol's son, Alam Khan, who held the province till the accession of Sikandar Lodi.

Sikandar Lodi.

The overthrow of the Jaunpur kingdom left the country in a most disturbed state, and the confusion was accentuated by quarrels among the Lodis after the death of Bahlol in 1488. Husain, though defeated, was still at large and made frequent attempts to recover his lost dominions, the Hindus generally taking his part. Bahlol had bequeathed the throne to his son, Sikandar, but Barbak, who was installed at Jaunpur, considered his claim superior and attempted to establish it by force. He was defeated but replaced, though quite incapable of administering the country in his charge. In 1493 the Bachgotis of Sultanpur formed a confederacy with the other Rajput clans, and were assisted by Husain in a serious rebellion. Barbak fled from Jaunpur and his governor, Mubarak Khan, was driven out: the latter escaped to the Ganges, but was captured by Mulla Khan, one of Husain's officers, at the crossing from Jhusi to Prayag.* The prisoner was made over to Balbhaddar Singh, "the Raja of Panna," but when the Rajputs were signally defeated by Sikandar in person in 1494, the Raja restored Mubarak Khan. Barbak was once more placed in possession of Jaunpur, but again entirely failed to preserve order, with the result that Sikandar despatched a force from Ajodhya to act in conjunction with the Kara column under Mubarak Khan and to seize the prince. The mission was effected successfully and Barbak was sent a prisoner to Dehli. At the end of the year Sikandar undertook an expedition against Chunar, which was still held by Husain; and when this proved unavailing he turned his arms against Balbhaddar, whose capital

* E. H. I, V, p. 457 ; V, p. 93.

appears to have been at Kantit, a statement which would seem to imply that he was a Gaharwar.* The Raja submitted and came to the Sultan's camp, but becoming suspicious he suddenly fled, his possessions being made over to the Afghans. Sikandar then returned, and on his journey to Kara and Dalmau ordered Arail and the neighbourhood to be laid waste, a proceeding which apparently shows that the Raja of Manda had taken the side of his kinsman. The next year, 1494-95, the Sultan again proceeded in search of Balbhaddar, and after defeating the latter's son, Birsingh Deo, at a place called Khan Ghati, he marched onwards to Panna, whence Balbhaddar fled, only to die on the road to Sirguja. The Musalman army suffered heavily in this expedition, so that Sikandar was compelled to retire to Jaunpur. There he heard of a fresh advance on the part of Husain, and at once marched to Benares, some thirty miles beyond which place he defeated Husain, largely through the aid of Balbhaddar's son, Salbahan, who had wisely transferred his allegiance to the Lodi Sultan. After this success he invaded the country of Bhatghora to the south of the Jumna and in 1499 brought that tract under his sway, an achievement which finally established his power in these parts. Kara at this time appears to have been the *jagir* of Prince Azam Humayun, on whose behalf it was held by Saif Khan, one of the chief nobles.†

The Afghan chiefs.

The death of Sikandar in 1517 and the accession of Ibrahim Lodi were the signal for fresh disorders. The latter's brother, Jalal Khan, seized Kalpi and the districts to the east, proclaiming himself Sultan at Jaunpur. He was defeated and put to death; but the unpopularity of Ibrahim caused further risings, and in 1519 Islam Khan, governor of Kara and a son of Azam Humayun, met with a similar fate near Kanauj. Ibrahim's authority was never great in spite of these successes, and in a short time the empire was held by various Afghan factions, the Lohanis holding Kanauj and practically all the country to the north and east. When Ibrahim was overthrown by Babar in 1526, the Lohanis and other clans united their forces and raised Bahadur Khan, the son of Darya Khan Lohani, to the throne of Jaunpur under the title of Muhammad Shah. The latter was

* E. H. I., IV, p. 461; V, p. 94.

† *Ibid*, IV, p. 545.

promptly ejected by Kamran and Amir Quli Beg, who had marched down the Duab to Kara; but in 1527 Mahmud, a son of Sikandar Lodi, assumed the title of Sultan and led the confederacy of Afghans and Rajputs which was crushed by Babar at the battle of Khanwah near Fatehpur Sikri. This diversion gave Muhammad an opportunity of seizing Jaunpur, but Babar at once despatched Humayun eastwards in 1528, with the result that Jaunpur was retaken. The next year Babar prepared an expedition against Muhammad's son, Jalal-ud-din Lohani, but peace was made at Kara between the two rulers. When Babar died in 1530 Bihar was in the hands of Sher Khan, the minister of Jalal-ud-din, while Jaunpur and all the country up to Kara had been retaken by Mahmud. The latter was ejected in 1531 by Humayun, who left Junaid Birlas in charge and then made an unsuccessful attempt on Chunar in the following year.

Sher Shah.

A second seige of that fortress was undertaken in 1536, but was abandoned when Humayun proceeded to Gaur, only to find the Sultan deposed and Sher Khan installed at that place. The latter retired on the advent of the Mughals and seized Jaunpur, afterwards taking possession of Kara and Oudh. In this manner Humayun's retreat was cut off, and the strategy of Sher Khan was soon afterwards vindicated by the overthrow of the Mughals at Chaunsa and Kanauj. Thus in 1540 Sher Shah became ruler of all Hindustan, and his effective administration is significantly reflected in the absence of any rising or event of importance during his reign and that of his successor Islam. It was probably at this time that the old Mughal road from Agra to Kara and thence eastwards to Jhusi and Jaunpur was laid out and many of the old *sarais* were built along its course; and it is certain that many of the fiscal and administrative reforms which were afterwards credited to Akbar were due in the first instance to the sagacity and energy of the Suri Sultans.

The Mughals.

Nothing is known of the history of the district during the confused period which ensued after the death of Islam Shah in 1553, but it appears that the country was nominally subject to Muhammad Adil. Kara must have witnessed the westward march of Shams-ud-din Muhammad Suri of Bengal, one of the many competitors for the throne, who in 1555 took Jaunpur and then

passed on to Kalpi, where he was defeated by Himu, the Hindu general of Muhammad Adil; and it would appear that the district was for a time occupied by Sher Khan, the son of Adil, who was proclaimed Sultan at Chunar in 1560.* Meanwhile, five years earlier, Humayun had returned, and in 1556 the youthful Akbar had defeated Himu, thus acquiring Dehli and Agra. The conquest of the east was accomplished gradually, and it was not till 1559 that Ali Quli Khan, Khan Zaman, drove out the Afghans from Jaunpur and Benares. Kara was entrusted to Kamal Khan the Gakkhar, who held it till his transfer to his own country in 1562, when his place was taken by Abdul Majid, better known as Asaf Khan.† The country was not, however, wholly subdued, for Sher Khan, the son of Muhammad Adil, was in possession of Chunar and thence led a large force against Khan Zaman, who was besieged in Jaunpur in 1562 but ultimately succeeded in defeating his opponent.

Khan Zaman's rebellion.

In the same year Akbar proceeded eastwards, having received suspicious accounts of the conduct of Khan Zaman. On his arrival at Kara he was met by the governor of Jaunpur, who was graciously welcomed and confirmed in his appointment. Soon after Akbar's return Asaf Khan had to march into the hill country of Rewah and the south to crush a rebellion raised by Ghazi Khan Suri, one of Adil's nobles, and after this he proceeded to undertake the conquest of Garha in Central India, a task which occupied about two years. It appears that at this time Kara and Manikpur were separate commands, for from the beginning of Akbar's reign the latter was held by a celebrated officer named Majnun Khan Qaqshal, who afterwards was appointed to Kalinjar. In 1565 Khan Zaman and his brother Bahadur Khan rose in rebellion, but they were opposed by Majnun Khan, who shut himself up in Manikpur and sent for assistance to Asaf Khan. The latter hastened northwards, laden with the spoils of Garha, and raised a large army, with which he crossed the Ganges at Kara and joined forces with Majnun Khan.‡ The rebels retired on Jaunpur, hearing of Akbar's approach by way of Lucknow, and then fled eastwards. Asaf Khan joined the imperial camp at Jaunpur and was well received;

* E. H. I., IV, p. 508. | † *Ibid*, V, pp. 169, 288. | ‡ *Ibid* V, p. 296.

but when some of his enemies, jealous of the wealth he had acquired in the south, began to poison Akbar's mind against him, Asaf Khan fled to Kara. He was pursued by a force under Shujaat Khan, who reached Manikpur but was prevented from crossing the river, Asaf Khan that same night retreating in haste to Garha. In the meantime Khan Zaman submitted and was pardoned; but his loyalty was very short-lived, since no sooner had Akbar reached Chunar than news came of a second rebellion. The imperial army marched to Jaunpur, and the insurgents were again pardoned, though such clemency proved to be wholly misplaced. On leaving Jaunpur in the beginning of 1566 Akbar despatched Mahdi Qasim Khan to deal with Asaf Khan, but the latter abandoned Garha and betook himself to Khan Zaman; though he soon repented of his action and fled to Kara, narrowly escaping with his life after an action with Bahadur Khan who had followed in pursuit. Asaf Khan was forgiven and reinstated, being again associated with Majnun Khan in the government of Kara and Manikpur.* In 1567 Ali Quli Khan and his brother once more rebelled. Akbar marched towards Jaunpur, and the rebels forthwith proceeded to Manikpur, which they seized, afterwards crossing to Kara with the object of securing a retreat towards Kalpi. Hearing of these movements Akbar advanced in haste from Rai Bareli to Manikpur in pursuit, the two governors having gone ahead so as to keep touch with the retreating enemy. This measure enabled Akbar to come up with the rebels and in an action fought near Kara both Khan Zaman and Bahadur Khan were slain. "This battle was fought at the village of Mankarwal, one of the dependencies of Jhusi and Prayag, now known as Ilahabas."† Another version gives Sakrawal for Mankarwal, and states that it was afterwards called Fatehpur, a name which is preserved in a small village ten miles to the south-east of Kara. After the victory, in spite of the terrible heat of summer, Akbar marched in a single day to Prayag, where he rested two days before marching to Benares: and it was doubtless on this occasion that he first conceived the idea of building a fort at this important strategic point. Prayag and Jhusi were given in

* E. H. I., V. pp. 310, 318. | † *Ibid*, V, p. 321.

tuyul to Haji Muhammad Khan Sistani, who in 1668 was succeeded in the charge of this territory by Asaf Khan, the latter apparently retaining his *jagir* of Kara till his death in 1572 or thereabouts. Akbar again visited Kara on his return from Benares, and rested for a time in the fort before proceeding to Agra.

The fort of Allahabad.

The final overthrow of Khan Zaman brought peace to the district, and nothing further of note occurred till the outbreak of the military revolt in Bengal in 1580. This insurrection rapidly spread over the country, and in this district was led by Niabat Khan, then *jagirdar* of Jhusi and Prayag, who attacked the fort of Kara and killed Ilias Khan, then holding that place on behalf of Ismail Quli Khan. The latter was promptly despatched with a large force, on the approach of which Niabat Khan retired from Kara and was pursued as far as Kantit, where he was defeated and driven in flight to take refuge with Masum Khan in Oudh.* The frequency with which Prayag is mentioned at this period shows that the place was growing in importance. Badaoni states that in 1575 Akbar visited Prayag and there laid the foundations of an imperial city, which he called Ilahabas.† "The infidels," he writes, "consider this a holy place, and with the object of obtaining the rewards which are promised in their creed, of which transmigration is one of the most prominent features, they submit themselves to all kinds of tortures. Some place their brainless heads under saws, others split their deceitful tongues in two, others enter hell by casting themselves down into the deep river from the top of a high tree." This statement shows that Prayag was a favourite place of pilgrimage under Akbar's tolerant rule, and also that the sacred tree was still in the open air. To the same year belongs the inscription by Raja Birbal on Asoka's pillar, which at that date must have been in a prostrate position. It is not certain, however, when the great fort of Allahabad was built, for Nizam-ud-din Ahmad, the author of the *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, states that in 1584 Akbar commanded a city and fort to be built at Prayag under the name of Ilahabas, and that he went by boat from Agra to the place, where he spent four months.‡ It would appear that part of the buildings had been

* E. H. I., V, p. 420. | † *Ibid*, p. 513. | ‡ *Ibid*, V, p. 437.

completed by that date, unless we are to suppose that Akbar remained for the whole period in tents. The city grew rapidly in importance, and before the end of Akbar's reign was a place of considerable size, one of the chief industries being boat-building; for it is said that numbers of large sea-going vessels were constructed there and taken down the river to the coast. After the completion of the fort Allahabad became the capital of the province in place of Jaunpur, and from this time onwards Kara ceases to possess any political significance.

Akbar's administration.

The *suba* or province of Allahabad contained ten *sarkars*, but few of the latter have any connection with the present district. By far the greater part of Allahabad as now constituted lay in the *sarkars* of Allahabad and Kara, the only exceptions being parts of pargana Bara, which belonged to Bhatghora or the hill territory of Bundelkhand, and the scattered pargana of Mirzapur Chauhari, which seems to have been included at that time in the Jalalpur Bilkhar *mahal* of *sarkar* Manikpur. The names of the parganas have generally remained unchanged, and there is little difficulty in ascertaining the state of the present district as illustrated by the records of the *Ain-i-Akbari*. In the Allahabad *sarkar* there were eleven parganas, of which all but Kantit and Bhadohi form part of the existing district. Allahabad Haveli had 284,057 *bighas* of cultivation and was assessed at 9,267,359 *dams*; the landholders were chiefly Brahmans and the local contingent numbered 1,000 infantry. Jhusi or Hadiabas was held by Brahmans and Rajputs, who furnished 20 horse and 400 foot and paid a revenue of 2,018,014 *dams* on 42,422 *bighas* of cultivation. Sikandra, then called Sikandarpur, was also a Brahman *mahal*; it had 34,756 *bighas* under tillage and was assessed at 1,867,704 *dams*, the local levies being 25 horse and 500 foot. Singraur, the modern Nawabganj, contained 38,536 *bighas* of cultivated land and paid 1,885,066 *dams*, the *zamindars* being Brahmans, Kayasths and Nau-Muslims designed Rahmat-ilahis. Soraon was held by Chandel Rajputs and Brahmans, who contributed 40 horse and 1,000 foot, and paid 3,247,127 *dams* on an area of 63,932 *bighas*. Mah, stated to possess a stone fort, though its position cannot be identified, was in the possession of Gaharwar Rajputs, who supplied 20

horse and 400 foot; the cultivated area was 21,982 *bighas* and the revenue 1,139,980 *dams*. Kiwai was held by Rajputs and Brahmans, the military force being 15 horse and 400 foot, the cultivated area 14,385 *bighas* and the revenue 721,115 *dams*. Jalalabas, the name given to Arail, paid 737,220 *dams*, but the area is not stated: the *zamindars* were Brahmans, who provided 10 horse and 400 foot. Similarly the cultivated land was unmeasured in Khairagarh, as was the case throughout the trans-Jumna country. This *mahal* was assessed at a round sum of 400,000 *dams*, and the Rajputs were expected to furnish as many as 200 cavalry and 5,000 infantry. Of the twelve *mahals* in the *sarkar* of Kara four lay in this district. The town and the suburban area of Kara formed two *mahals*, with a combined cultivated area of 79,640 *bighas* and a revenue of 5,429,048 *dams*: the occupiers were of various castes, principally Kayasths, Rajputs and Brahmans. Karari was assessed at 1,419,530 *dams* on 39,687 *bighas* of cultivation, but no further details are given. Lastly the Rajput pargana of Atharban was assessed at 894,036 *dams* and had 18,516 *bighas* under tillage, the military force being 10 horse and 200 foot.

The revenue.

Omitting Bara and Mirzapur Chaubari, these details give a total revenue of Rs. 7,25,655, which must have been extremely severe if it was ever collected in full. In Akbar's day money was at least four times as valuable as it now is, and it is hardly conceivable that the district, or rather a part of it, should have paid the equivalent of 29 lakhs and more. The cultivated area in the Duab and trans-Ganges tract was 398,500 acres as compared with some 654,500 at the present time, and this betokens a high state of development at that period; but the revenue for the same area was Rs. 6,97,225, which gave an incidence of Re. 1·75 per acre, corresponding with Rs. 7 at the lowest estimate in modern values.

Jahangir.

When Allahabad became the head of a province it formed the residence of a *subadar* or governor, while the command of the fort was entrusted to a *faujdar*. The former was often one of the chief nobles of the realm, and consequently the administration was in many cases made over to a deputy while the governor was absent at court. In 1597 Akbar's son, Danial,

was deputed to the command of the province; but two years later his place was taken by Salim, afterwards known as Jahangir, who remained in possession till his accession. He appears to have acted as an independent ruler, resuming all the old *jagirs* and bestowing them on his supporters, and issuing coin which at least did not bear the name of Akbar. The prince's record at Allahabad was far from favourable, for he is said to have given himself up to drunkenness and debauchery, varied by violent quarrels with his eldest son, Khusru. The cause of the latter was strongly espoused by his mother, a sister of the Rajput chief, Man Singh, and the disputes so preyed on her mind that she took an overdose of opium and poisoned herself. She was buried in the garden at Allahabad, which also contains the tombs of Khusru and his sister. This event made Akbar determined to visit his son, who had hitherto disobeyed all commands to attend at Agra; and he had actually started on his journey when his progress was arrested by the news of his own mother's death.* A reconciliation of some sort was afterwards effected just before Akbar's death, but the known preference of the latter for Khusru was the cause of continued ill-feeling between father and son. Jahangir only succeeded in gaining the throne by good fortune, and it was some time before Khusru was defeated and captured. The ill-fated prince was sent in custody to Allahabad, where he died in 1622, the general belief being that he was murdered at his father's command.

Shahjahan.

During the reign of Jahangir the political importance of Allahabad declined. No reference is to be found to the governor during the early part of the reign, and we hear only of Mirza Abdus Subhan, the brother of Mirza Barkhurdar Khan Alam, as holding the office of *faujdar* for several years up to 1615. In 1613 Mirza Rustam, a *mansabdar* of 6,000, was appointed governor, and he retained this post for a considerable period. When Shahjahan followed his father's example by rising in rebellion in 1622, Rustam was still at Allahabad. Thither Jahangir sent Parwez and others in 1624, in order to deal with the rebels in Bengal; but before their arrival Abdullah Khan had commenced the siege of the fort, holding Jhusi and the

* E. H. I., p VI, p. 113.

opposite bank of the river in strength. Parwez managed to collect some boats higher up the river and crossed over, outflanking the enemy, who retired on Jaunpur and then on Benares, where Shahjahan was in camp.* The latter, on re-assembling his forces, marched up the right bank of the Ganges as far as the Tons, while the imperial troops advanced to meet them, leaving Muhammad Zaman Teherani at a place called Damdama to guard the Jaunpur road. Shahjahan avoided an action with the main force and crossed the Ganges, compelling Muhammad Zaman to retire on Jhusi; but his troops under Khan Dauran, who was holding the Tons position, were defeated and scattered, Khan Dauran being slain. This disaster caused Shahjahan to retire to the south and shortly afterwards he was followed by Parwez in pursuit; but in 1625 peace ensued on the prince's reconciliation with his father. During the actual reign of Shahjahan nothing of importance occurred at Allahabad, and no mention of the province is made till 1630, when Kamal Khan, the governor of the province was killed in battle by Partab Singh, the Sombansi Raja of Partabgarh. Subsequently in 1655 the command was entrusted to Saiyid Salabat Khan, a Kundliwal of Barha.

Aurangzeb.

When in 1657 Shahjahan became too feeble for the affairs of state, Allahahad again became the scene of civil strife. Prince Muhammad Shuja was then in possession of Bengal and Bihar, where he had proclaimed himself ruler. He at once proceeded to march westwards and at the end of the year reached Benares, where he was defeated by Dara Shikoh, who thus gained the whole of Bengal. The latter, however, was overthrown a year later by Aurangzeb, who usurped the throne and kept his father a prisoner at Agra. A few months afterwards Shuja again advanced from Bengal and the fortress of Allahabad was surrendered to him by Saiyid Qasim of Barha, who joined his army and took part in the battle of Khajuha in the Fatehpur district. After this disaster Qasim returned and put the fort in a state of defence. He refused to admit Shuja, but handed over the keys to Muhammad Sultan who was following in pursuit. Nevertheless he was forthwith relieved of his post

* E. H. I., VI, pp. 394, 411.

by Aurangzeb, who sent Khan Dauran to take charge of the fort.* It is not known how long the latter held this office, but in 1666 the place was in the charge of Ali Quli Khan. The fact is mentioned in connection with the flight of Sivaji from Agra, for the fugitive on reaching Allahabad left his son, Sambha, there in charge of a Brahman, while he himself procured his escape by bribing the governor with two valuable jewels.† From 1692 to 1696 the governor of Allahabad was Sipahdar Khan, the founder of Sipahdarganj or Subadarganj on the grand trunk road west of the city.

The later Mughals.

After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 Allahabad was held by Abdullah Khan, the greatest of the Barha Saiyids, on behalf of Azam Shah, though when the latter was defeated and killed by Bahadur Shah, Abdullah remained nominally faithful to the emperor till the close of his reign in 1711. The Saiyids then threw in their lot with Azim-ush-shan and afterwards with his son, Farrukhsiyar, who was at the time in Bengal; the immediate cause of their defection from Jahangir being an order depriving Abdullah of their command and appointing as governor Raje Muhammad Khan, a Gardezi of Manikpur, with Abdul Ghaffar of Pihani as deputy. Kara was in the possession of Sarbuland Khan, but this nobleman left his post to join Jahandar, while his successor, Chhabila Ram Nagar, took the same side, going to join Azz-ud-din who was marching eastwards from Agra. But when Chhabila Ram witnessed the disorganised and inefficient condition of affairs in the imperial camp, he at once took his departure, marching off with his troops and treasure to meet Farrukhsiyar. The latter had in the meantime reached Patna and had entered into communication with Abdullah, who for some time had been besieged in the fort by Abdul Ghaffar, though he had managed to defeat and drive off his assailant in a sortie. Abdullah then advanced through that district, leaving Allahabad on the 2nd of August 1712 and reaching Sarai Alam Chand, a distance of 20 miles. There he was opposed by a force under Abdul Ghaffar, who at first was victorious but was defeated owing to the flight of his troops on a false report of his death, the beaten forces falling back on Shahzadpur. Abdullah then returned to

* E. H. I., VII, pp. 232, 237. † *Ibid*, VII, pp. 281, 285.

Allahabad, where he received Farrukhsiyar on the 12th of November, the army having halted at Sarai Babu, Sarai Jagdis and Jhusi. Before crossing the Ganges Farrukhsiyar paid a visit at Jhusi to the shrine of Sheikh Taqi, a saint with the full name of Saiyid Sadr-ul-Haq Taqi-ud-din Muhammad Abul Akbar, who was born at Jhusi in 1320 and died there in 1384. The imperial troops, after making the passage of the river, marched through the city and encamped at Subadarganj. The next day the force advanced up the grand trunk road and a week later utterly defeated Aziz-ud-din at Khajuha, this defeat paving the way for the complete overthrow of Jahandar at Samogar near Agra. On ascending the throne Farrukhsiyar gave Allahabad to Aziz-ud-daulah Khan Alam Bahadur Kokaltash, the son of Khan Jahan, for henceforward Abdullah and his brother remained either with the army or at the seat of government till their eventual fall in the reign of Muhammad Shah. Before the latter ascended the throne Allahabad had been given by Farrukhsiyar to Chhabila Ram Nagar, who had quarrelled with the Barha Saiyids and had become the object of their suspicion. His refusal to acknowledge the accession of Muhammad Shah led to his open revolt in August 1719 and gave Husain Ali Khan, the brother of Abdullah, a pretext for bringing the Brahman into subjection.* Chhabila Ram had been hitherto kept busily employed in his own province by the insurrection of Jasan Singh of Kalpi, a dependant of Muhammad Khan Bangash; but his troops were able to cut off Bengal from Dehli, detaining at Patna a large remittance of revenue from the former province. He was joined by his nephew, Giridhar Bahadur, who had been kept in confinement at the capital since the deposition of Farrukhsiyar and had escaped by bribing his guards. Giridhar put down the rebellion at Kalpi and returned to Allahabad, which was now seriously threatened; for Abdullah had sent a force of 6,000 horse against the place under Abd-un-Nabi Khan, who was joined at Etawah by Diler Khan, an officer of Muhammad Khan Bangash, with 1,500 men, while Daud Khan Bangash marched with 3,000 more towards Kara. Chhabila Ram left the fort in charge of his nephew and marched out with his forces,

* J. A. S. B., 1908, p. 512.

entrenching himself at a point several miles distant from his base; but before the two armies met he was seized with paralysis and died in November 1719. Thereupon the Saiyids sent a message to Giridhar, bidding him surrender; the offer of Oudh. together with Lucknow and Gorakhpur, being made through Abd-un-Nabi Khan, who had halted at Shahzadpur. Giridhar, however, rejected these overtures and made preparations for defence, collecting supplies, digging a moat from the Ganges to the Jumna and protecting it with several earthen redoubts. Meanwhile Haidar Quli Khan had started for Allahabad, being joined at Kara by the *faujdar*, Sher Afkan Khan of Panipat, and also by Daud Khan. The advanced guard under Abd-un-Nabi Khan was much harassed by the Bundelas, who had crossed the Jumna and were only defeated after a desperate encounter. The army then advanced and a sharp engagement ensued ten miles from Allahabad with the Hindus of the Duab, who had risen in response to Giridhar's appeal; and three days a later a fight ensued outside the walls of the fort, but without result. In the siege little progress was achieved, owing to the constant and vigorous sallies on the part of the garrison. On one occasion the assailants actually reached the walls, though an attempt at escalade was frustrated, and Haidar Quli Khan, who had been joined by Muhammad Khan Bangash, had to content himself with a close investment, all the time endeavouring to negotiate with Giridhar Bahadur. The latter, however, distrusted the Saiyid, having learned that Allahabad had been promised to Muhammad Khan, with the result that nothing of importance happened till Ratan Chand, the emissary of the Saiyid brothers, reached the place at the end of April 1720. On the 3rd of May a conference took place, with the result that Giridhar accepted the province of Oudh with a gift of thirty lakhs and other moneys to defray the expenses he had incurred, and on the 11th he evacuated the fort, which was promptly garrisoned by 500 men under Ahmad Khan, the brother of Muhammad Khan.

Farrukhabad.

Shortly afterwards in 1721, in accordance with the old promise, Allahabad was conferred by Muhammad Shah on Muhammad Khan of Farrukhabad, who sent thither Bhure Khan as deputy. Four years later he was deputed to carry on the war with Chhatarsal the Bundela, and proceeded in person to Allahabad, where he

spent two months in making preparations. His campaign was prematurely stopped by orders from Dehli, and in 1727 he was again ordered to march against Harde Narayan and other sons of Chhatarsal who were raising disturbances in the province. For two years the war was carried on with varying success, but the Bundelas then appealed to the Marathas and Muhammad Khan extricated himself with the greatest difficulty. On reaching Allahabad he was recalled to court, but he does not appear to have lost his command till 1732, the administration being carried on by his son, Akbar Khan. In that year the province was made over to Sarbuland Khan, who sent as his deputy Roshan Khan Turahi. In 1735 Muhammad Khan managed to secure his restoration, but he was opposed by Sarbuland Khan's son, Shah Nawaz Khan, and had to fight for his appointment. Enlisting the aid of the Rajas of Bhadohi and Kantit he sent them tô seize Arail, held by Saiyid Muhammad Khan on behalf of Shah Nawaz Khan. The latter was then at the fort of Lal Jalwa in pargana Singraur; but on receipt of the news he marched all night, crossing the Ganges at Kasaundhan and arriving just in time to turn his lieutenant's defeat into a signal victory. It is not clear whether Muhammad Khan on this occasion ever gained possession of the fort; for in 1736 Sarbuland Khan was reinstated, and three years later the post was given to Amir Khan Umdat-ul-mulk, who held it till his murder at Dehli in 1743, when the province was assigned to Safdar Jang, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh.

The Marathas.

The latter had no easy task in administering his new possessions. In 1736 the Marathas had demanded the sacred cities of Muttra, Allahabad and Benares, and by this time most of Bundelkhand was under their sway. They frequently crossed the Jumna in their raids on the Duab, and in 1739 Raghuji Bhonsla actually reached Allahabad itself, slaying Shuja Khan, the deputy governor, and carrying off an immense amount of plunder from the city. This expedition had caused a rupture between Raghuji and the Peshwa, but none the less the former again threatened Allahabad in 1742, though he was compelled to retire by the Gaikwar's invasion of his dominions in the south.

of Raghuji. The latter was defeated, and it was not till two years later that the Marathas adjusted their differences on the understanding that the revenues of Allahabad, if ever realized, should be made over to Balaji.

Safdar Jang.

The Nawab Wazir deputed as his governor Diwan Nawal Rai, a Kayasth who had long been in his service. In 1749 this man led the Oudh forces against Farrukhabad and there obtained an agreement from the Bibi Sahiba, Muhammad Khan's widow, to pay an indemnity of fifty lakhs. He then treacherously seized five sons of Muhammad Khan, namely Iman Khan, Husain Khan, Fakhr-ud-din Khan, Ismail Khan and Karimdad Khan, as well as the Bibi Sahiba herself, though she soon managed to escape. The five princes were sent in chains to Allahabad, where they were afterwards murdered in 1750, the popular story being that they were walled up alive in the fort. The immediate cause of this inhuman deed was the wrath of Safdar Jang at the defeat and death of Nawal Rai at the hands of Nawab Ahmad Khan of Farrukhabad. Shortly after this blow the Nawab Wazir himself was beaten in fight, with the result that the whole province was thrown into disorder. The allegiance of the Musalmans was divided, while the Hindus, particularly the Raja of Asothar in Fatehpur, who at that time had pargana Karari in his possession, had invited the Marathas to cross the Jumna. After his victory Ahmad Khan sent Shadi Khan in pursuit of the Oudh forces; but the latter, led by Nawab Baka-ullah Khan, Amir Khan, the nephew of Amir Khan Umdat-ul-mulk, and Rai Partab Narayan, a Khattri, fell back on Lucknow and thence marched to Jhusi, where they joined the deputy governor, Ali Quli Khan. Shadi Khan's advance was checked, but when Ahmad Khan came down the Duab in person, his opponents retired into the fort. A siege was at once commenced, Ahmad Khan receiving reinforcements from Raja Pirthipat of Partabgarh and others when he reached Allahabad. The whole of the city was plundered and burned from Khuldabad to the fort, excepting only the house of Sheikh Muhammad Afzal Allahabadi and the Pathan quarter of Daryabad. The siege was conducted from the north and from Jhusi, where Ahmad Khan planted his guns on the high ground known as the fort of Raja Harbong;

for on the Jumna side a close approach was prevented by Indargir Goshain, who had come to Allahabad on pilgrimage with five thousand naked Sannyasis and had thrown in his lot with Oudh. This fact enabled Baka-ullah Khan, who was in command of the defence, to make a bridge over the Jumna to Arail and so to maintain communication with the outer world and obtain supplies. While engaged in the siege Ahmad Khan received advances from Raja Balwant Singh of Benares, who was bidden to advance from the south and seize Arail. Balwant Singh had long been at enmity with the Nawab Wazir and as early as 1739 had fought with Ali Quli Khan, when the latter was *nazim* of Chaukhandi and the trans-Jumna *mahals*. In 1749 he had taken advantage of Safdar Jang's absence to plunder all the territories to the south and east of Allahabad and had annexed Bhadohi. An attempt to eject him had been made by Ali Quli Khan, but the latter had been utterly defeated at Bhadohi, owing to the defection of his Hindu allies, and had been driven in flight to Allahabad. Under the present circumstances Balwant Singh readily took up arms, and his threatening movement induced Baka-ullah Khan to fight. The battle took place between the fort and the city, and Ahmad Khan achieved a signal victory, largely owing to the prowess of the Partabgarh Raja. Baka-ullah was driven across the bridge, and with him went most of the artillerymen from the fort. The bridge was broken and the fortress was left practically undefended; but owing to some astonishing misinterpretation of orders it was not seized when the opportunity offered, and the withdrawal of the victorious troops left matters much as they were. The siege dragged on from September 1750 to the following April, and then Ahmad Khan hastily withdrew, hearing that his general Shadi Khan had been defeated near Koil by Safdar Jang, who was then advancing on Farrukhabad. Simultaneously his son, Mahmud Khan, abandoned Jhusi and marched along the north bank of the river to Fatehgarh.

Shuja-ud daula.

Having re-established his authority in the province Safdar Jang gave Allahabad to his nephew, Muhammad Quli Khan, who remained in charge for some years, while Oudh was administered by Shuja-ud-daula. In 1758 the governor espoused the cause of

Ali Gauhar, afterwards known as Shah Alam, and welcomed him at Allahabad with regal honours. The latter invited Shuja-ud-daula to meet him, and the Nawab Wazir paid a visit to the prince, promising him every assistance. Shah Alam having most foolishly set his mind on the conquest of Bengal, Shuja-ud-daula with great cunning obtained from his cousin permission to place his family and dependants in the fort during his absence with the prince, and then retired to Fyzabad. But when Muhammad Quli Khan reached Patna, Shuja-ud-daula ejected Najaf Khan from the fort and seized the entire province of Allahabad. Thereupon Muhammad Quli Khan abandoned the siege of Patna and returned in haste; but he was stopped at Said Raja in the Benares district by Balwant Singh under the Nawab Wazir's order and found himself surrounded and in a hopeless plight. He then submitted and presented himself before Shuja-ud-daula, who shut him up in prison, where he soon afterwards died or was murdered. In 1759 Shah Alam succeeded his father, at all events in name. After sustaining three defeats in 1760 and a fourth in the following year, he abandoned his attempts on Bengal, coming to terms with the British and their allies, and recognising Mir Qasim Ali Khan as governor in return for a promised annual tribute of 24 lakhs. He then contemplated a retirement to Dehli, but on the way he fell into the hands of Shuja-ud-daula, who for two years kept him virtually a prisoner, sometimes at Allahabad and sometimes at Lucknow. The Nawab Wazir's position was further strengthened as a result of the battle of Panipat in 1761, for thereafter the Marathas left the Duab in peace.

War with the English.

In 1763 Mir Qasim broke his treaty with the Company and came to Benares, where he endeavoured to enlist the aid of the Nawab Wazir. His letters met with a favourable reception, and he then marched to Bibipûr on the Jumna, where the Nawab Wazir was encamped, being engaged in negotiations with Raja Hindupat regarding the fort of Kalinjar. Having aided him in securing his object, Mir Qasim succeeded in inducing Shuja-ud-daula to take his part, much as Shah Alam endeavoured to dissuade him. Then followed the disastrous campaign which terminated with the battle of Buxar and Shuja-ud-daula's flight

to Benares in 1764. Shah Alam threw in his lot with the Company, and then the Nawab Wazir retired to Allahabad, where he remained for three months endeavouring to collect an army. Then followed the siege of Chunar and its surrender to Colonel Carnac, while Sir Robert Fletcher had already advanced on Allahabad with Shah Alam, the fortress being handed over to the English by Ali Beg Khan, the governor. Shuja-ud-daula's retreating force was followed and again defeated at Jajmau in the Cawnpore district in May 1765, with the result that a treaty was made whereby Shuja-ud-daula was restored to the whole of his dominions except Allahabad, Kara and Kora, which were made over to Shah Alam. The latter took up his residence in the Khusru Bagh at Allahabad, the English troops occupying the fort, and made over the government of Kora to Mirza Najaf Khan. In 1767 Shuja-ud-daula formally resigned the Allahabad fort to the Company in exchange for Chunar. In 1771 Shah Alam, in spite of the admonitions of Sir Robert Barker, who attended him to the Kora frontier, entered into an agreement with the Marathas and proceeded to Dehli. He had engaged to give up Allahabad to the Marathas, but Munir-ud-daula, who had been left in charge, refused to hand over the province and applied for assistance to the Company, with the result that a garrison was placed in Allahabad and a member of council was sent to take charge of the revenues. As Shah Alam was held to have broken his contract by going over to the Marathas, the province was practically left in the hands of the Company, but in 1773 it was sold to Shuja-ud-daula for the sum of fifty lakhs. This agreement was renewed with Asaf-ud-daula after the death of Shuja-ud-daula in 1775.

Oudh rule. The *chakla* of Kora was entrusted to an able officer named Mian Almas Ali Khan, and Allahabad was offered to Munir-ud-daula; but the latter refused to take service under the Nawab Wazir, and after a short time one Kirpa Dayal was appointed governor. The fort of Allahabad was handed over to the Nawab Wazir, but the garrison still consisted of Company's troops under British officers; and it was a body of these troops, commanded by Captain Pryce, who relieved the siege of Chunar during the insurrection in 1778. During the days of Oudh rule the administration

of the district differed in no way from that of other portions of the Nawab Wazir's dominions. The sole claim to proprietary possession was personal might in the case of the larger landholders or else merely the claim of the highest bidder; while rack-renting and extortion were tempered only by the ability to resist displayed by the victims of the revenue officials. The fiscal history of the district has been already narrated, and no event of political importance occurred till Allahabad and other extensive tracts were ceded by Saadat Ali Khan to the Company on the 14th of November 1801, in liquidation of the debt which had accrued on account of the troops maintained by the Company at the charge of the Nawab Wazir.

British rule.

After the cession Allahabad at once became an important military station and the headquarters of a civil district. During the Maratha war of 1803 Colonel Powell was left there by Lord Lake with a force of 3,500 men for the invasion of Bundelkhand, an expedition which resulted in the defeat of Shamsher Bahadur and the conquest of that province. In 1816 the pargana of Kiwai was added to the district by treaty with the King of Oudh; but nine years later the area of the Allahabad district was greatly reduced by the transfer of thirteen parganas to the newly formed collectorate of Fatehpur. In 1834 Allahabad became the seat of government for the North-Western Provinces and a High Court was established, but a year later both were removed to Agra.

The Mutiny.

Nothing further of importance occurred till the great rebellion of 1857. When the tidings of the Meerut outbreak reached Allahabad on the 12th of May there were no European troops of any kind in the place, the cantonment being occupied by the 6th Native Infantry, which also had a detachment in the fort, though the principal garrison consisted of a wing of the Firozpur regiment of Sikhs. The excitement both among the troops and in the city caused much anxiety to Mr. C. Chester, the commissioner, and Mr. M. H. Court, the magistrate; for it was obvious from the first that Allahabad with its fort and large arsenal formed the key to the North-Western Provinces and as a strategic point was second in importance to none, not excepting Benares. This was proved by the event, for the fortress of Allahabad was the advanced base of the relieving army, at any rate till the recapture of

Cawnpore and the dispersal of the rebel forces in that vicinity. The need for defensive measures became more pressing as news of the progress of the rising came in, and on the 18th the European community assembled to concert plans for united action in case of an emergency. On the 19th two troops of the 3rd Oudh Irregulars came in from Partabgarh and were detached for the protection of the treasury and jail and for patrolling the roads from Daraganj to the city. A few days later a welcome reinforcement was received in the shape of 60 invalid European artillerymen from Chunar, who were lodged in the fort. The 6th Native Infantry were implicitly trusted by their officers, but the civil authorities did not believe in the fidelity of any native troops, and preparations were made to remove the treasure to the fort. They strongly opposed the suggestion made by Colonel Simpson to move his regiment into the fort, for the disloyalty of the sepoys was a matter of common knowledge in the city, which was now full of the wildest rumours. On the 23rd a large number of women and children were conveyed to the fort, but subsequently confidence was in some measure restored and the magistrate enrolled the civilian population into a volunteer guard for patrol duties in the city and station. Much anxiety was caused by the occurrence of the Musalman festival of the *Id* on the 25th, but the day passed off quietly and the city began to resume its normal aspect. On the 3rd of June a telegraphic message was received from Sir Henry Lawrence, advising the authorities not to trust the Sikhs, while the next day telegraphic communication was broken off with Lucknow. It was on the 4th of June that news came of the Benares mutiny and its repression by Colonel Neill, with the alarming intelligence that the mutineers were marching on Allahabad. The fort gates were promptly closed by Colonel Simpson, who forbade admission to anyone without a pass, and to avert the imminent danger a company of the 6th with two guns was most unwisely sent to Daraganj to command the passage of the Ganges. Every European was ordered to the fort and there formed into a force of 64 men under a regular officer; but on the evening of the 5th many returned to their homes.

The outbreak.

On the afternoon of the 6th of June the infantry were paraded and a letter from the Governor-General thanking the

corps for its loyalty was read to the men, whose demeanour dissipated any anxiety that may have been felt by their officers. But that very evening the company at Daraganj mutinied and dragged off the guns to cantonments. Their officer, Lieutenant Harward, galloped off to obtain help from the Irregulars, then posted at the Alopi Bagh; but Lieutenant Alexander had some difficulty in getting out his men, and when the two troops came up with the mutineers, only three men followed their leader, who was instantly shot. Harward escaped with his life, but was unable to warn his comrades in the cantonment, who were then at dinner in the mess-house. The regiment was hastily paraded, but the officers were immediately fired upon by the men and out of seventeen who sat down to dinner, including eight unposted cadets who had recently landed in India, only the Colonel and Ensign Currie escaped to the fort. Captain Gordon of the same regiment made his way thither in safety, as also did Lieutenant Hicks and two cadets from Daraganj, who had been taken prisoner but made their escape in the darkness by swimming the Ganges twice in that night. The rebellion of the troops caused a general flight to the fort, but the city had risen and before the morning 15 other persons had been massacred and the whole of the station and cantonment was in flames, the uproar being increased by the release of some 3,000 prisoners from the jail. Within the fort itself the presence of the native troops was a matter of supreme anxiety. Colonel Simpson at once ordered his company to be disarmed and this delicate duty was performed by Lieutenant Brasier of the Sikhs. The sepoys were assembled near the main gate with loaded arms. Facing them were the Sikhs and the artillery, in front of the barracks, while the volunteers lined the ramparts. On the order to pile arms the sepoys hesitated, but the lighting of the port-fires of the guns decided them. They were then turned out, each man being allowed to take away his private property. This action had the best effect on the Sikhs, who became visibly steadier, and matters improved further next day with the arrival of 50 men of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, while 57 more came on the 9th, Colonel Neill with 40 more reaching Allahabad on the 11th and assuming command.

Colonel Neill.

His arrival was most opportune, for by this time the garrison was in a dangerous state of insubordination. The Sikhs, who in Neill's words were "petted and made much of," had daily become more overbearing and rude, and both they and the Europeans had been constantly engaged in plunder. The storehouses on the Jumna bank had been rifled, with the result that strong drink was as plentiful as water in the fort. A reign of intoxication had commenced, which subverted all military authority, leaving the garrison in a condition of shameful helplessness. Not a shot had been fired at the rebels, who held Daraganj and the bridge of boats in strength, nor had an attempt been made to dislodge them from any of the posts in the immediate vicinity of the fort, which was in fact closely invested. The city was in a state of the wildest confusion. The railway works and the telegraph wires were destroyed and pillage was general, the sepoys being assisted by the numbers of pensioners in the place as well as by all the turbulent elements of the population. After destroying and plundering all European property, they turned their attention to the Bengali community and the wealthy inhabitants, robbery being combined with the most terrible atrocities. The treasure had been seized by the troops, who after a resolution to carry the whole to the King of Dehli, soon changed their minds and divided the spoil, many of them going off laden with silver to their native villages, only to be robbed and murdered on the way. After a few days of unlicensed rapine, some sort of organisation was given to the rebellion by one Maulvi Liaqat Ali, a *faqir* from the Duab, who had won for himself a considerable reputation for sanctity and, backed by the *zamindars* of Chail, declared himself governor of Allahabad, setting up his standard in the Khusru Bagh and proclaiming the rule of the King of Dehli. Neill, who on his arrival was almost prostrate with the heat and the fatigues of his forced march, took in the situation at a glance, and saw that immediate action must be taken to repress what had originated as a military revolt but was now, owing to the total eclipse of British prestige, a general rebellion. There had been many sympathisers with the government in Allahabad, but the triumph of the mob had driven them into seclusion and to all outward appearances the

rising was universal. On the 12th of June fire was opened on Daraganj and a party of Fusiliers and Sikhs attacked that quarter, expelled the enemy and secured the bridge of boats, which was repaired and made ready the next day for the passage of Major Stephenson and 100 men of Neill's regiment. On the 13th the Sikhs and volunteers under Mr. Willock, the joint magistrate, crossed to Jhusi and cleared the place, then returning to Kydganj, from which the rebels were expelled with vigour. On the 14th the *Jumna* steamer brought another detachment of the Fusiliers, and then Neill, who had in the meantime bought up all the liquor in the fort and lodged it in store, moved the Sikhs, much against their will, to some old Government buildings outside the fort, commanded by the guns. On the 15th a general attack was made on Kydganj and Mutiganj by a combined force, supported by the steamer. The operations were entirely successful, for the Maulvi and the other rebel leaders fled the city in terror, abandoning the captured guns and a few prisoners, among them one of the cadets named Cheek, who was sorely wounded and died soon after his admission into the fort.

Recovery of the city.

The next day the city was almost deserted. The magistrate proceeded to the Kotwali and installed his own officers, and on the 18th an expedition was made to the cantonments, the Pathan village of Daryabad and the Mewati villages of Saidabad and Rasulpur. Resistance had vanished, owing, it is said, to the rumour that the city was to be bombarded; and thereafter the British occupation of Allahabad was never again threatened. That same day, however, Neill's difficulties began. Cholera broke out in the fort with terrible results, 40 men succumbing of the Fusiliers alone. The non-combatants were despatched to Benares by steamer, while the garrison was constantly on the increase. Neill was well aware that his presence was urgently required at Cawnpore and elsewhere; but now he found his hands tied by the complete desertion of the city and the consequent absence of all means of transport. This disastrous state of affairs was partly the result of his own action. After the expulsion of the rebels a fearful retribution had been inflicted on the guilty city. Day after day arrests were made of those suspected of complicity in the outbreak and four commissioners

specially empowered for the purpose dealt out the sternest justice with the utmost rapidity. More than this the soldiers and the volunteers, believing everyone to be guilty alike, had shot down hundreds of the towns-people and villagers; and though the loss of life has been grossly exaggerated by various writers, there is no question that the vengeance exacted in Allahabad and the neighbourhood was so mercilessly complete that the inhabitants fled in terror before the very name of Englishman. In consequence carriage, tents, provisions and stores were simply unobtainable and, in spite of the most strenuous exertions of the commissariat, Neill was compelled to his extreme distress to remain in Allahabad throughout the month of June.

State of the district.

The outbreak at Allahabad had necessarily resulted in the collapse of all authority in the district, which had lapsed into a state of utter anarchy. The isolated Europeans were at once exposed to the fury of the excited peasantry, but many experienced the most wonderful escapes and actually only five lives were lost. A party of railway officials, including Major Ryves, his wife and six others, were compelled on the 7th of June to take refuge on the top of the large water-tank in the station of Bharwari, where they remained for two days besieged by an armed rabble. They were there joined by a permanent-way inspector named Smith, whose companion had been murdered, and on the 9th they were rescued by a party of the 3rd Oudh Irregulars who had remained loyal. They had suffered terribly from exposure to the burning sun, and Mrs. Ryves died immediately after her removal from the tank, though the others were brought safely into Allahabad. Raja Hanwant Singh of Kalakankar escorted ten of the Salon fugitives to the banks of the Ganges, while Ajit Singh of Taraul brought in the parties from Sultanpur and Partabgarh on the 14th of June. Several other small parties or single families of customs officers, planters and merchants made their escape in different ways, but a toll collector, a railway contractor and a platelayer were murdered by the villagers. Throughout the Duab anarchy was supreme: especially in pargana Chail, where the *zamindars* were chiefly Musalmans, the Maulvi himself being a native of Mahgaon and

attracting to his standard all his co-religionists of the neighbourhood. The Hindus were not far behind the Muhammadans in lawlessness, and were led by the Pragwals of Allahabad, who took a very prominent part in the outbreak. On the restoration of Britsh rule this part of the district was almost deserted, for the punishment of Allahabad had taught it its lesson, which was again brought home to the people by the hand of Major Renaud. The case was different in the parganas north of the Ganges. There the revolt was not ascribable to religious enthusiasm, but was caused partly by contagion from Oudh and partly by the existence of many dispossessed and discontented *zamindars*, whose extravagance had brought their ancestral estates to the hammer. When all traces of authority vanished, the common people readily joined the *zamindars* in ousting the hated auction-purchasers and in plundering everything on which they could lay their hands. It was not so much a case of rebellion again the Government as a mere relapse into chaos caused by the removal of all restraints and the free play given to natural passions. South of the Jumna the country remained comparatively quiet. Here and there the disaffected made common cause with bad characters in plundering and burning the villages of their enemies; but the Rajas of Manda, Bara and Daiya, who had nothing to gain by disorder, remained neutral if not actively loyal, waiting to see the trend of events. The first took charge of the treasury and the district police, thereby insuring himself against the eventual success of the British; and in the course of time an agreement was made with the great landowners whereby they agreed to maintain order in their own villages in return for a substantial subsidy.

Military operations.

At length on the 30th of June Neill was able to despatch an ill-equipped column of 400 Fusiliers, 300 Sikhs, 120 Irregulars and two guns under Major Renaud, who was instructed to punish and destroy all guilty villages along the route to Fatehpur, but elsewhere to conciliate the inhabitants and restore confidence. On the next day General Havelock reached Allahabad, and there on the 2nd of July he received news of the Cawnpore massacre. A steamer was promptly despatched up the Ganges to rescue the fugitives, while Renaud was instructed to retard his advance and

await the arrival of reinforcements. The latter had reached Sirathu when he heard of the fall of Cawnpore and then halted. He had followed his instructions faithfully; but as every village along the road had joined in the revolt, the punishment inflicted was indiscriminate and terribly severe: so much so indeed that when Havelock left Allahabad on the 7th he found the countryside deserted, supplies unprocurable and corpses hanging from every tree. His force comprised 1,000 European infantry from various corps, 130 Sikhs, a battery of artillery and 40 mounted volunteers. He joined Renaud on the 12th and then continued his victorious march to Cawnpore, Neill following with reinforcements on the 15th. Thereafter Allahabad became a great military base, whence troops were continually despatched to feed the armies of Havelock, Outram and later of Colin Campbell.

Restoration of order.

This constant passage of troops kept the grand trunk road open, but the country was not pacified nor the rebels subdued, either in the Duab or in the trans-Ganges tract. Troops could not be spared for the purpose, and the civil authorities had to do their best with the limited means at their disposal. The charge of the trans-Ganges parganas was made over to Mr. F. O. Mayne, formerly collector of Banda, who had to conduct operations with a very few Sikhs and irregulars under Major Matheson, together with some 200 hastily raised levies and a few police of doubtful fidelity. At first he took up his position at Gopiganj, where by encouraging the loyal and overawing the disaffected he soon managed to ensure the safety of the road, though not till he had fought several minor actions with the enemy. The latter were to some extent organised, for all the disloyal *zamindars*, joined by the refugees from the Duab and the religious fanatics from the city, declared their allegiance to Mahdi Hasan, the *nazim* of Sultanpur, whose sway extended up to the banks of the Ganges as far down as Allahabad, his troops actually holding Phaphamau in force. By November Mayne was able to move his camp to Hanumanganj and thence he proceeded a month later to Phulpur; but at the latter place he was stoutly opposed by the rebels, so that, though he contrived to hold his own, he had repeatedly to enlist the aid of the military. At length in January 1858 Brigadier Campbell, commanding at Allahabad, set out

with the 79th Highlanders, a battalion of the Rifle Brigade, some irregular horse and two batteries. He attacked Fazal Azim, the *naib nazim*, at Mansetha, some eight miles from Allahabad, and defeated him with considerable loss, Mr. Mayne greatly distinguishing himself in the action. The rebels, however, again occupied Phaphamau and Soraon, and General Franks marched on the latter place from Jaunpur with his column, joined by a troop of Royal Horse Artillery and two squadrons of the Queen's Bays from Allahabad. Reaching Sikandra on the 21st of January he compelled Fazal Azim to withdraw to Nusratpur, then held by Beni Bahadur Singh. The place was taken, but the rebels escaped into Partabgarh; though the movement was successful in that it cleared this portion of the district and enabled Mr. Mayne to utilise Soraon as his headquarters. Subsequently Captain Dennehy with Mr. Fendall Thompson, the officiating magistrate, went up the Ganges in an armed steamer and destroyed all the boats, in the face of determined but comparatively innocuous opposition, the object being to prevent the passage of rebels to and from the Duab. In Oudh, however, the insurgents continued to be active during the summer. They attacked Babu Ram Prasad Singh of Soraon and took him prisoner for his supposed attachment to the British cause; whereupon Brigadier Berkeley with 340 men of the 32nd and 54th Foot, the 7th Punjab Infantry, 50 men of Brasier's Sikhs, 52 troopers of the 6th Madras Light Cavalry, 60 sabres of the Lahore Light Horse and nine guns left Allahabad on the 12th of July. Two days later he stormed the fort of Dahiawan, killing about 500 of the enemy, who were driven off in utter confusion. He then advanced to Taraul and Baispur before returning to Allahabad, and with his homeward march the rebellion in this district may be said to have ceased.

Meanwhile Mr. Court was engaged on a similar task to that of Mr. Mayne in the Duab and trans-Jumna tracts. The passage of the troops, following after Renaud's stern measures, kept Kara in a state of sullen quietness, though it had formerly been one of the most disaffected portions; but off the main road rebellion was rife, especially in Atharban, where one of the leading spirits, Dhakan Singh of Dhurawal on the Jumna, attracted the most turbulent of the rebels to his fort. An escaped convict

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named Hanuman Singh had fortified himself at Koron, near the line of railway, but was ejected by a force despatched by Brigadier Campbell on the 15th of December 1857, after which he retired to Dhurawal with Wilayat Husain and other leaders. There their energies were restrained by the efforts of Piari Mohan, the Bengali munsif of Manjhanpur who formed a strong party of loyalists; but the rebels were not dispersed till the re-occupation of Banda on the 19th of April 1858, when they quitted Dhurawal and took refuge in the hills of Rewah. A raid from the latter territory was checked by Captain Dennehy and his police, who ascended the river in a steamer and inflicted severe chastisement on the marauders. This was the closing episode in the Duab. South of the Jumna, as already stated, no serious disturbance had arisen. The country had suffered severely at the hands of the Dinapur mutineers, who had passed through after their defeat by the 5th Fusiliers near Mirzapur on 20th of August 1857; but the invasion had merely a temporary effect, as also had the incursion by the Rewah rebels in the following year. The Rajas maintained order with considerable success, and the civil authorities on resuming charge had little difficulty in reorganising the administration. In return for their services Lal Banspati Singh of Bara was awarded the title of Raja and a grant of land assessed at Rs. 5,000; and Rao Tejbal Singh of Daiya, who had saved the Drummondganj post in Mirzapur and assisted the Banda fugitives on their way from Nagod, was similarly honoured and obtained land paying Rs. 3,000 as revenue.

Rewards.

A large amount of land was confiscated for rebellion, the most notable of the insurgents being Beni Bahadur Singh, who held an estate assessed at Rs. 10,296 in the Phulpur tahsil; the Tissania Thakurs of Tardih and Baundi in pargana Sikandra; the Rajputs of Dhurawal in Atharban and of Kotwa in Jhusi; and the Musalmans of pargana Chail. The bulk of the confiscated land was bestowed on the many loyalists. These latter may be divided into three classes, the first of which comprises the faithful servants of the Government, the second those bankers and men of wealth who had everything to gain by the maintenance of order, and the third those whose loyalty was the more conspicuous because they adhered to the British cause while having every

inducement to rebel, even though this course involved a conflict with their relatives. Under the first category came Nazir Ali Khan, deputy collector at Allahabad, who with Madad Ali, the tahsildar of Meja, sent information and money to the fort; Ali Sajjad of Khaira in pargana Mah, who was tahsildar of Chail and rescued the Barrett family, afterwards rendering other service in conjunction with his relatives; Bansgopal, tahsildar of Kara, and Gopinath, tahsildar of Phulpur, who saved the treasuries and maintained their posts under great difficulties, the latter subsequently rendering valuable assistance to Mr. Mayne by holding Hanumanganj and raising levies; Sheo Narayan, the *thanadar* of Muratganj, who was severely wounded in fighting the rebels; Ganga Ram, *thanadar* of Soraon, who held his own gallantly for 13 days and was then taken a prisoner to Lucknow; Faiyaz Ali the Government pleader, who did all in his power to maintain order; and, among many others of this class who were rewarded, Piari Mohan, the courageous munsif of Manjhanpur, who collected the loyal, stimulated the wavering and fought repeatedly against the Atharban rebels. Of those in the second class the most prominent was Manik Chand, "the fighting Bania" of Phulpur, who with the aid of the tahsildar and the leading inhabitants fortified that town and held it for four months, three times repelling the attacks of the rebels and enabling the treasure to be conveyed to Allahabad. When compelled to retire he joined Mr. Mayne at Hanumanganj, and from that place he set out on several successful expeditions, while his efforts were largely responsible for the security of the grand trunk road and the supply of information and stores to the authorities at Allahabad. He received the title of Rai and confiscated estates paying a revenue of Rs. 10,000. To the same class belong Ram Prasad and Manik Rai, the bankers of Daraganj, who gave much monetary assistance to the authorities in the fort, while their agent, Sheopal Singh of Dhokri, in pargana Sikandra, saved Daraganj from destruction and subsequently did good service at Hanumanganj, in spite of the fact that his kinsmen at Kotwa had rebelled to a man. The brothers received the title of Rai and land assessed at Rs. 2,500, while Sheopal Singh obtained an estate paying Rs. 1,000. Conspicuous loyalty was also displayed

by Lala Manohar Das and his brother, Mul Chand, and also by Rai Chhotu Lal, all leading bankers of the city. The most remarkable instance of fidelity in the third class was afforded by Asapal Singh of Tardih, the only loyal member of the Tissanias, who was given the whole of the Tardih *taluqa*, for his assistance in the defence of Phulpur, his subsequent maintenance of Tardih against the Sikandra rebels and his support of Mr. Mayne. Another was that of Maulvi Hafiz Rahmat-ullah, the head of the Musalman community in Allahabad, who resolutely and at great personal loss declined to join the rebels; while similar service was rendered by Maulvi Sahib Ali, who refused to give a *fatwa* in favour of a holy war and also gave much help to the authorities. In the Soraon tahsil the chief loyalists were the Bhuinhars of Anapur, Sheo Prasad Singh of Holagarh, Nasir-ud-din of Mau Aimma and Sangram Singh of Ulda, who assisted the officials and rescued fugitives. In Kara services of a like nature were performed by the *zamindars* of Sadhu and Deoripur by Khushyad Ali and by Raghunath Sahai Tiwari, while others worthy of note were Inayat Husain of Phulpur, Sipahi Ram Pathak of Bara, Rao Parbat Singh and Ajodhya Bakhsh Singh of Karchana, Zalim Singh of Chail, Sheo Ghulam Singh of Handia and Natthan Singh with his brother, Mahpal Singh of Atharban.

Subsequent history.

In January 1858 Lord Canning proceeded to Allahabad and in February he formed the whole of the North-Western Provinces, excluding the Dehli division, into a single Lieutenant-Governorship, transferring the seat of Government from Agra to Allahabad, which has since remained the capital. The transfer of the High Court followed in 1868, and since that time the history of the district has been uneventful, being confined to the record of peaceful progress set forth in the preceding pages.

GAZETTEER

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CONTENTS.

ALLAHABAD, *Pargana* CHAIL, *Tahsil* ALLAHABAD.

The city, civil station and cantonments of Allahabad lie approximately in 25°26′N. and 81°50′E., at a height of 340 feet above the sea and at a distance of 564 miles from Calcutta and 844 from Bombay. The place occupies the eastern extremity of the Duab, and is bounded on the north and east by the Ganges and on the south by the Jumna, the two rivers uniting near the fort. Situation.

Allahabad has increased greatly in size and prosperity since it became the capital of the North-Western Provinces in 1858. Under the name of Prayag it was apparently a large city, for the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang, writing in the seventh century A. D., refers to the greatness of the city, which at that time was built round the chief temple. If the latter was the Patalpuri temple now situated within the fort walls, it is clear that the confluence of the rivers was some distance further east than at present. It has been shown in the history of the district that Prayag was known as an important place of pilgrimage at a very early date, but towards the latter days of Hindu rule it gave way to Pratisthanapura or Jhusi, which was the seat of government under the later Parihar princes. After the Musalman conquest the town seems to have shrunk into insignificance or even to have disappeared; and though Prayag remained sacred in the eyes of the Hindus, it lost all political importance and it was not till the great revival of Hinduism under the tolerant rule of Akbar that the religious celebrity of the place was restored. In 1572 or thereabouts the fort was built, the great monarch being the first to recognise the strategic value of the situation, and from that date a new city sprang up, considerably to the west of the ancient site. The subsequent history of Allahabad has been narrated in chapter V and recapitulation is needless. Akbar changed the name to Ilahabas or Ilahabad, as it is written on the coins minted here by himself and his successors; but Allahabad History.

seems to have soon become the popular designation. The name Prayag is still used among Hindus, but denotes the scene of religious worship rather than the city; though of late it has to some extent become popularised by the adoption of the name for the station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway known originally as Allenganj. It is noteworthy, however, that the peasantry of the neighbourhood almost invariably call the town Alhabas, and this fact has given rise to some discussion as to whether this name is merely a Hinduised form of Ilahabas or whether there was really a town called after Alha, one of the celebrated Banaphar twin-brethren of Hindu story, and re-named by Akbar in the interests of Islam.

Old Allahabad. The British officers residing at Allahabad before the cession seem to have lived in the fort or in its immediate vicinity; but after 1801 a civil station grew up to the west. It is almost impossible to determine the exact confines of this station, for the Allahabad of the first half of the nineteenth century presented an altogether different appearance from that which it bears to-day. It seems that at first the houses of the civil officers were built on the eastern outskirts of the city, near the Jumna bank, and a magnificent specimen of the early type of European residence may be seen in the compound of the American Mission, where also stands the old judge's court. This quarter seems soon to have been abandoned in favour of a new civil station extending northwards from Colonelganj, in the neighbourhood of Holy Trinity Church, between the British Infantry lines on the south and the Wellington and Chatham lines of the Native Infantry cantonment on the north. The Katra bazar sprang up to supply the needs of this new and growing station, while Colonelganj served the purpose of a sadr bazar. The destruction of the civil station during the Mutiny brought about a complete change. The cantonments were remodelled, but while the old civil station in part survived, an immense change was made by the appropriation of a very large area of confiscated land to the west, which was utilised for the new civil station of Cannington, the large railway settlement to the south, and the new cantonment in the extreme west.

Population. The effects of the removal of the headquarters of the Government from Agra to Allahabad are clearly illustrated by the rapid

increase in the population. In 1853 the total was 72,093, but by 1865 it had risen to 105,926, though it should be noted that the latter figure includes the inhabitants of the civil station and cantonments as well as that of the city proper. By 1872 the number had risen to 143,693, while in 1881 the total was 160,118 and ten years later it had increased to 175,246. At the census of 1901 the municipality and cantonments contained 172,032 inhabitants, the population of the former being 159,545 and of the latter 12,487. The municipal population, of whom 76,538 were females, comprised 106,311 Hindus, 48,121 Musalmans, 4,307 Christians, 554 Jains and 252 others, Sikhs, Aryas and Parsis; while in the cantonments there were 8,368 Hindus, 2,153 Musalmans and 1,996 others, mainly Christians. The average density was 3,817 persons to the square mile of the total area, that of the municipality being 7,079 and of the cantonment 1,920: but the former includes a number of outlying villages as well as the civil station. In the city proper there are no less than 38,761 to the square mile, whereas in the civil station the rate drops to 2,676.

Communications. The main line of the East Indian Railway and the branch from Jubbulpore unite at Naini, on the south side of the Jumna, and enter Allahabad by the great bridge, from the northern end of which the railway sweeps round to the west to the Allahabad station. There it is joined by the short branch leading from the fort, which will be crossed by the metre-gauge line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway as soon as the Daraganj bridge is completed. North of the fort branch runs the line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, which bends northwards near Kydganj and continues in that direction on a high embankment to Prayag and thence to the Curzon bridge over the Ganges near the old powder magazines. Over the latter bridge runs the provincial road from Fyzabad which formerly crossed the river by the Phaphamau bridge of boats, access to the city from the north being then rendered extremely difficult by the necessity of crossing a wide expanse of sand. The grand trunk road, joined at Jhusi by the provincial road from Jaunpur, crosses the Ganges by a bridge of boats, which is replaced during the rains by a ferry. From the bridge head at Daraganj it leads through the fort

cantonment to Kydganj, whence it is carried through the heart of the city to the railway level crossing at Sipahdarganj and the open country beyond. The only other main road leading into Allahabad is that from Jubbulpore, which crosses the Jumna by the railway bridge and thence passes into the city to join the grand trunk road.

General appearance.

Allahabad is a very straggling place, and for this reason a topographical description is a matter of great difficulty. There are no less than three separate cantonments, the fort, the north or old cantonment and the new cantonment to the west, the distance from the eastern to the western extremity being nearly seven miles. The civil station comprises most of the remaining area north of the East Indian Railway, but there are one or two detached portions of the city, such as Katra and Colonelganj to the north, Daraganj to the east and Kydganj on the Jumna in the south-east. The city borders on that river for a short distance in Kydganj, Madhoganj and Mutiganj, the further west it gradually recedes from the bank, though the intervening space is largely taken up by detached villages such as Daryabad and Miranpur, situated on the eastern extremity of the series of sandy ravines which extend along the Jumna throughout pargana Chail. The furthermost of these hamlets is Karela, at one time occupied by a large distillery, but now the site of the municipal waterworks. The city is for the most part situated on high ground; but parts of the Atarsuia and Yahyapur *muhallas* in the south are low, and in 1875, as well as on other occasions, have suffered from inundation by the Jumna floods, which overtopped the bank at Balua-ghat, to the west of the railway bridge. Kydganj again, which derives its name from General Kyd, is rather low, as it lies on the southern edge of the broad stretch of *kachhar* which extends from the high bank of the Ganges eastwards to the fort. This high bank keeps close to the actual river in the extreme north of the peninsula near the Curzon bridge and the very ancient temple of Sheokuti Mahadeo, and continues to do so till the river has turned to the south. It keeps the same direction, even when the stream recedes to the east, and runs past Prayag station, the eastern extremity of Colonelganj, the eastern edge of the Government House grounds, the district

high school and on towards Mutiganj. The low *kachhar* is protected on the north and east by the great embankment, said to have been built by Akbar, which runs from Prayag station to Daraganj and thence along the Ganges to the fort and the high *kankar* ridge of the Jumna bank. In 1875 the embankment burst, with the result that the whole of the low ground was submerged and much damage done to buildings and property. It is between Daraganj and the fort that the great Magh Mela is held every year and on this occasion a large town springs up for the accommodation of the priests, pilgrims and shopkeepers who flock to the assemblage. To the north of the embankment is a long strip of alluvial land which is flooded during the rains, but in the cold weather produces magnificent *rabi* crops. There are 58 villages included within municipal and cantonment limits, exclusive of the 79 *muhallas* of the city proper, 12 in Kydganj and the vicinity, 8 in Daraganj and 7 in the Katra and Colonelganj circle.

Katra has grown up merely in consequence of the development of the civil station and cantonments. It forms a long bazar lining a broad, well-lighted street with a good avenue of *nim* trees, between the Muir College and the Cawnpore or Cutcherry road. The latter joins the main road at the northern extremity of the bazar and thence continues through the old cantonment to the Curzon bridge. The name Katra is a contraction for Katra Jai Singh Siwai, named after the famous Maharaja of Jaipur, whose descendant is still the *muafidar;* and the bazar stands in the villages of Bakhtiari and Fatehpur Bichhua. Colonelganj is the old sadr bazar and in a manner forms an easterly continuation of Katra, its main street running from the north-east corner of the Alfred park, on the Thornhill road, to Church road. Midway it is crossed by a road going east from Katra, and on this is a famous Hindu temple, said to mark the spot where Rama and Bharata were hospitably entertained by the sage Bharadhwaj. Karanpur is a detached *muhulla* to the north, while the others belonging to this circle are some distance away to the west, beyond the Phaphamau road. One is Beli, on the high bank of the Ganges, between the Christian village and the new civil hospital, the name being derived from Mr. E. Bayley, Katra.

a commissioner of Allahabad; and the other is Rajapur, a village opposite the civil cemetery on the Muir road, which runs due west from Katra.

Daraganj. The detached block known as Daraganj is a large and populous quarter, said to derive its name from the unfortunate prince Dara Shikoh. It is built on the great embankment of the Ganges, a short distance north of the fort, and stretches for more than half a mile southwards from the old temple of Nagbasu, which stands on a high bluff overlooking the river. The original temple was small, but it was rebuilt and enlarged about a century ago by the Bhonsla of Nagpur. The whole of Daraganj is well built and consists of substantial houses and many temples, the best known being the ancient shrine of Madhoji. The quarter is the residence of numerous Faqirs, and there are large houses belonging to the Niranjani and Nirmali *akharas;* while many of the Pragwals dwell here for the greater part of the year. In this quarter are a police station, a dispensary and a post-office. The component *muhallas* are Raja Basu, Baski, Mohri, Miragalli and Daraganj. To the west is the Alopi Bagh, named after a large garden which contains a famous temple of Alop Shankari Debi, and beyond this are the villages of Allahpur and Matiara, on the north side of the grand trunk road, which passes through the southern extremity of Daraganj. There are many other gardens and groves in the neighbourhood, one of the best known being the Sohbatia Bagh with its large tank, on the right hand side of the broad road from the fort to Colonelganj.

Kydganj. Leaving the Alopi Bagh the grand trunk road continues in a south-westerly direction past Madhuapur and the Khalasi lines in Jalalpatti to the northern extremity of the Kydganj cemetery and the tank of Raja Nawal Rai, afterwards crossing the fort branch of the railway at Barahna, whence it leads to Sindhia's temple and the Kotaparcha railway arch at the entrance of the main city. There it is joined by the Lowther road from Colonelganj and Government House, and also by a road which runs due east, past several temples and gardens, into the populous but somewhat squalid quarter of Kydganj. In addition to this road, on which stands the Kydganj police

station, there are two others to the south. One traverses the centre of the quarter and passes under the railway into Mutiganj, terminating at Tucker's bridge; while the other follows the Jumna bank and leads from the fort to the railway bridge over the river.

Mutiganj.

The city proper is divided into two main portions by the grand trunk road, which from Kotaparcha to the Kotwali is known as Mirganj. The eastern portion of the southern half is called Mutiganj, from the market named after Mr. R. Ahmuty, the first collector of Allahabad. A good road runs due south from Kotaparcha to the Jumna bridge, leading past many temples and the extensive premises of the Jumna Mission, which belongs to the American Presbyterian Church. Then come two parallel roads to the west and beyond these is the important road from Mirganj to Balua-ghat on the Jumna, leading past Tucker's bridge and the Mutiganj police station to the fine house belonging to the Maharaja of Benares, whence a road runs eastwards by way of Katghar and the Mission premises to the Jumna bridge. On the west side of the Balua-ghat road are Bahadurganj, Yahyapur and Miranpur, while further south towards the river is the large suburb of Daryabad. Further west again a narrow roadway known as Ranimandi leads from the Kotwali police station on the grand trunk road southwards to Atarsuia, a populous quarter which contains the business houses of the principal city bankers; but from this point the boundary of the city proper trends northwards, and there is a wide expanse of broken ground dotted with poor villages between the city and the river bank. These suburbs comprise Mirpur, Tulsipur, Rasulpur and Shadiapur, and to the north of these are the municipal slaughter-houses. The southern portion of the city practically ends at the Karela Bagh road, which leads south to the waterworks from the south-east corner of the Khusru Bagh, past the large enclosure known as the garden of Manohar Das. The only quarters of importance between Ranimandi and this road are Maqbulganj and Bakhshi Bazar.

Northern city.

North of Mirganj lies a thickly populated block, consisting mainly of poor houses, and near the road is the graceful tomb of Shah Abdul Jalil, a Naqwi Saiyid, who died in 1702. The

Kotwali on the south side of the grand trunk road is a substantial building of red brick, built by the municipality in 1874 at a cost of Rs. 75,163. Opposite it to the north is the Chauk, which contains the city markets, built for the municipality in 1873 by Rameshar Rai Chaudhri, and also the Bharati Bhawan library, a free Hindu institution with a large collection of Sanskrit works. The Chauk opens into Johnstonganj, which derives its name from a former collector of Allahabad and is a broad and handsome street, with good shops on either side, leading to the Surajkund railway arch and the civil station. At its southern extremity is the municipal octroi office, containing the city post and telegraph office, which was erected in 1858 as the tahsil. Northwards from the Kotwali runs a narrow street, almost parallel to Johnstonganj, known as the Thatheri Bazar, and this leads into the Sabzimandi or vegetable market. Further west, opposite Maqbulganj, is the Sarai Garhi, the chief halting-place for native travellers. Beyond this is the Colvin Hospital, built in 1861, and on the other side of the road is the Eye Infirmary, which owes its existence to the family of Lala Manohar Das. From this point a metalled road runs in a north-westerly direction through the Machhli Bazar, and the butchers' shops to the railway station, crossing the station road, a broad street which leads out of the northern extremity of Johnstonganj and goes parallel to the railway to the Khusru Bagh. West of the Colvin Hospital the grand trunk road crosses the Karela Bagh road from the station and enters the Khuldabad Sarai, beyond which it passes through the suburb of Himmatganj to join the Cawnpore Road at the Sipahdarganj level crossing on the southern borders of the new cantonment. Thence it runs past the extensive brickfields of Messrs. Frizzoni & Co. and other contractors into the open country.

Khusru Bagh.

The Khuldabad sarai is a large enclosure with heavy gateways at either end, that on the west bearing an inscription to the effect that the *sarai* was built by the orders of Jahangir, though no date is given. In the centre of the north side is the lofty gateway of the Khusru Bagh, a very handsome structure which bears a well preserved Persian inscription ascribing its origin to Jahangir, the builder being described as a pupil of the

imperial architect Agha Raza. This garden was a pleasure resort of Salim during his residence at Allahabad and was afterwards made over to his rebellious son, Khusru, who was kept here as a prisoner till his death in 1622. The ill-fated prince was buried in the easternmost of the four tombs which form the most prominent feature of the garden. The edifices are of considerable beauty and all contain traces of fine Mughal painting similar to that of Akbar's tomb near Agra. There is a long Persian inscription in Khusru's tomb, which gives the date 1031 H. or 1622 A. D., the prince's death having occurred in January or February of that year. The next tomb is that of Khusru's sister, who died in 1625; it contains several inscriptions, but most of them are in a mutilated state. The third tomb is that of Khusru's mother, the sister of Maharaja Man Singh, and an inscription gives 1621 as the date of her death, the story of which has been told in the history of the district. In the centre of the garden is a fourth mausoleum, for a time occupied as a residence, but restored by the order of Lord Curzon. There is no sign of a tomb in it, nor any inscription; but traditionally it is called the Tambolan's tomb and possibly this may be the same as the Istamboli Begam of Fatehpur-Sikri, though another legend states that a sister of Khusru built it for herself but died elsewhere. The garden is maintained by the Government. In the north-east corner are the settling tanks and filter beds of the municipal waterworks.

Lukerganj.

West of the Khusru Bagh are the extensive premises of Messrs. Luscombe & Co. and of Messrs. Frizzoni & Co., while beyond these is the settlement of Lukerganj, comprising a series of model dwellings for Government subordinates, which have recently been laid out, largely owing to the initiative of Mr. F. Luker, the superintendent of the Government Press. In the same direction is the lofty building of the Allahabad Milling Company, Limited, which was erected in 1906.

Railway colony.

For official purposes the boundary between the city and civil station is South Road, which runs from the City Road on the east to the Cawnpore road at the rest camp in the south-east corner of the new cantonment, parallel to the railway. But between the latter and the South Road there are few houses

beside the railway offices, workshops and the quarters for the officials. The last comprise numerous barracks, which afford accommodation to a large colony. They extend for more than a mile and block up the access to the city, since there is no passage for cart traffic between the Surajkund bridge and the level crossing near the rest camp.

Civil station.

As already mentioned, the old civil station lies to the north of Katra and Colonelganj, and is traversed by the Katra, Bank and Church Roads. The two last meet at the the southern extremity of Chatham lines, near the old Bank of Bengal, now a private dwelling. Church Road runs southwards from the junction towards Colonelganj, past the *Pioneer* Press and Holy Trinity Church. The latter was formerly the station church of Allahabad, and its once central situation is illustrated by the fact that the site of the old band-stand is still visible immediately opposite the gateway. It is a plain building, redeemed by a graceful spire, and was opened in 1839, its consecration by Bishop Wilson taking place two years later. The church contains a number of memorial tablets, some erected in memory of the victims of the Mutiny and others commemorating those who fell in the Gwalior outbreak of 1843. It is of interest to note that the allotment of sittings in the first instance caused much ill-feeling, so that in order to decide between conflicting claims "the numbers were written on slips of paper and shuffled in a hat!" After the Mutiny the civil station was greatly enlarged by the abandonment of the south cantonment and the appropriation of a very large area of confiscated land to the west. This new block, which had hitherto been occupied by dirty villages inhabited by low caste Musalmans, was laid out on a regular plan by Mr. C. B. Thornhill, subsequent extensions and additions being made from time to time. This new station was called Cannington, after the name of the then Viceroy. It extends from the railway settlement on the south to the village of Rajapur and the low *kachhar* of the Ganges in the north, which is generally known as the old race-course. To the west is the new cantonment and to the east is the old south cantonment, most of which lay to the east of the City road, from Katra to Surajkund. Cannington is crossed diagonally by the Cawnpore road, which runs from the Sipahdarganj

railway crossing to join the Katra road, the name given to the intra-municipal portion of the Allahabad-Fyzabad road, just beyond the district courts.

Alfred Park.

The greater part of the old south cantonment, from the Thornhill road on the north to the Canning road on the south, is taken up by the Alfred Park, a public garden of about 133 acres, which forms the chief ornament of Allahabad. Within it is the Thornhill-Mayne Memorial, a combined museum and library, erected in 1878 at a cost of Rs. 1,90,000 in memory of Mr. C. B. Thornhill and Mr. F. O. Mayne, who were for a long time associated in the administration of the district. Close by is the memorial statue of Her Majesty the late Queen-Empress Victoria, set up in 1905. The park is maintained by the Government. The superintendent of the Government gardens has a residence in the south-west corner of the park. The eastern boundary is formed by Park road, beyond which are the spacious grounds of Government house and the large house, formerly known as Lowther Castle, owned by the Maharaja of Darbhanga. To the south of the Park, beyond Canning road, are the offices of the Church Missionary Society, St. Paul's Divinity School, the Kayastha Pathshala, the district jail and the district high school, the last being on the road leading from Colonelganj past Government house to Kotaparcha.

Muir College.

To the north of the Alfred Park beyond the Thornhill Road stands the striking pile of the Muir College, the foundation stone of which was laid by Lord Northbrook in 1874. It is built in the form of a quadrangle, with a large hall surmounted by a dome on the south and lofty tower at the south-west corner. In one of the corridors is a statue of Sir William Muir, erected at a cost of Rs. 10,000 by a number of Indian notables of these provinces. The architect was Sir William Emerson, who also designed the Cathedral and other buildings in Allahabad. To the east of the college is the Muhammadan hostel with its conspicuous red mosque, and to the west is the large range of buildings known as the MacDonnell Hindu hostel, which was opened in 1907. A short distance to the north of the college is the Oxford and Cambridge Hostel, opened in 1900 under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, with the object of

introducing as far as possible the best features of English university life.

Other buildings.

To the west of the Alfred Park is the Roman Catholic Cathedral, a fine building in the modern Italian style, which was erected in 1871 at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000. Hard by is St. Mary's Convent and School, which in early days was located in the extreme north of the peninsula, near the powder factory; and to the south of them is St. Joseph's School, recently opened under the management of the Christian Brothers. Further west, at the corner of the Thornhill and Stanley Roads, is the Allahabad Club, founded as the North-Western Provinces Club in 1868. Opposite the Club on the north is the Mayo Hall, a somewhat peculiar structure of red brick, designed by Mr. Bayne and completed in 1879 at a cost of Rs. 1,85,000. It consists of a spacious hall, several committee rooms and a lofty tower, 180 feet high. The money was found by the promoters of the institution, which is managed by a committee, though grants were made by the Government and the muncipality. North of the Mayo Hall the Cawnpore Road runs past the Masonic Hall, the police lines and the Bank of Bengal to the district courts and offices. Opposite the treasury is a handsome stone colonnade for the accommodation of suitors and witnesses. Beyond this is the tahsil, which adjoins the workhouse. The Stanley road runs due north from the club past the police lines towards Phaphamau, and some distance along it on the west side is the fine range of buildings forming the European civil hospital, opened in 1908, and opposite this is Lady Muir Memorial, an institution which owes its origin to Sir William Muir. It was erected in 1902 in memory of his wife and was made over to the Church Missionary Society, though the actual work is carried on by ladies of the Zanana Bible and Medical Mission. The object of the institution is to train female teachers for the education of *parda-nishin* women in the United Provinces.

Christian village.

Further north the Phaphamau road leads to the Christian village of Muirabad, which is picturesquely situated on the high bank of the Ganges, to the south of Nikauli and the cavalry rifle range. The houses stand amid numerous mango trees, above which rises the spire of St. Peter's Church. The

village owes its origin to the dispersion of the Christian colony at Sikandra during the Mutiny and the subsequent removal of the Sikandra Orphan Press to Allahabad in 1858. In order to provide accommodation for the native Christians a grant of 45 acres of land and of Rs. 25,000 for building purposes was given to the Church Missionary Society; but owing to various causes the village was not built till 1870. The church was completed five years later, and in addition there is a parsonage for a native pastor, a dispensary and a school-house. The mission undertakes the general control of the village, but its internal affairs are managed by an elected *panchayat* of the inhabitants.

Cannington. Cannington is divided into a series of squares and rectangles by parallel roads, some of which have been left unmetalled. Those running from east to west are the Thornhill, Club, Edmonstone, Elgin and Canning roads, of which the first and last continue eastwards to join the grand trunk road near the fort. The metalled cross roads from north to south are the Stanley, Albert, Clive, Queen's and Hastings roads. The area is mainly taken up by residential houses and shops, the latter being congregated for the most part along the Canning and Albert Roads. On the former stand the General Post Office, the Bank of Upper India, the office of the Inspector-General of Police and that of the Director of Public Instruction. Queen's Road leads from the railway station, past Laurie's Hotel, the Government telegraph office and the Cannington police station to the Cathedral Church of All Saints, which stands at the junction of this and Canning Road. Further north is the Government Press, a building which was completed in 1874 at a cost of Rs. 3,45,000, though considerable additions have since been made. The press is a very large industrial concern, employing more than 1,000 hands, exclusive of the work done in the Naini jail. On its removal from Agra to Allahabad in 1858 the press was at first located in the premises now occupied by the *Pioneer* Press. Beyond this, on the same road, are the High Court and the Government offices, consisting of four rectangular blocks of two storeys. They are built in a severe classic style, the brick walls being faced with sandstone, and were designed by General Peile, R.E. The buildings were completed in 1870 and cost

about Rs. 13,00,000. Adjoining the High Court is an extensive range of bar chambers which also contains the bar library. On the Elgin road, south of the Government Press, stand the large premises of the Allahabad Bank, Limited, opposite the polo ground; the Volunteer headquarters lie to the west of the Government offices; while to the west of the Allahabad Bank, on the borders of the cantonment, is the Presbyterian Church of St. Andrew.

The Cathedral.

The establishment of a large railway colony and the formation of the new civil station led to a demand for more church accommodation in this portion of Allahabad. A railway chaplain was appointed in 1866, and services were held in various places, a rum godown being utilised for the purpose in 1867; while subsequently the present All Saints' school-room was employed. Eventually, however, after long discussion it was decided to build a great Cathedral and the project was rendered feasible by the generosity of Mr. Dodge, an American visitor. The foundation stone was laid in 1883 and the church was opened in an uncompleted state in 1887. Six bays of the nave had been added by 1891, the total cost up to that date being Rs. 3,25,500, while twelve years later the central tower was finished. The foundations of the remainder, including the two western towers, were laid in 1907, but some two lakhs of rupees have yet to be collected. The expenditure does not include the large sums devoted by private persons to the internal adornment of the building and the provision of the fine organ and other furniture. The structure is of white and red stone throughout, and the architecture may be described as a modified style of transitional Norman. Close to the Cathedral are the Bishop's Lodge, the houses of the chaplains and parish workers and the Bishop Johnson's orphanage.

The fort cantonment.

The fort cantonment occupies the angle between the Jumna and the Ganges and in addition to the fortress itself comprises a considerable area of open ground managed by the military farm. It extends northwards along the latter river as far as Daraganj, the boundary thence following the ...

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Thence it goes south towards the Jumna, skirting the western wall of the old Kydganj cemetery. The only buildings of any importance within this area are the fort railway station, close to the Jumna bank, and the old ordnance godowns in its immediate vicinity. The Kydganj cemetery is of great interest, and contains many old monuments in the uncouth and massive style which prevailed towards the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century. Among the oldest tombs are those of Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Hearsey, the first English Commandant of the fort, who died in 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Ralph, who died in 1804; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Humphray, Commandant of Allahabad, who died two years later; and Mr. R. Turner, Judge of Agra, who was buried here in 1815. Other tombs of interest are those of the officers of the 6th Native Infantry murdered on the outbreak of the Mutiny and of Major H. O. Mayne, who raised the Central India Horse. Probably no other burial ground in India outside the Presidency towns would better repay a visit by the student of epitaphs.

The fort. Akbar's great fortress of Allahabad in early days presented an appearance which may well have rivalled that of Agra or Dehli: but unfortunately few traces of its ancient splendour remain. Originally it was an irregular triangle in outline, surrounded by a lofty embattled wall of red sandstone, and the latter was pierced by three magnificent gateways with high flanking towers. One opened on the Ganges to the east and one on the Jumna to the south, while the main gateway on the land side was protected by a deep fosse and a low outer work similar to that of Agra. On the British occupation attempts were made to convert the fort into a modern stronghold after the school of Vauban, an undertaking which was completed in 1838 or thereabouts, to the sacrifice of all picturesqueness and architectural beauty. The towers were pruned down and the high stone ramparts on the land side were topped with turfed parapets and obscured by a green sloping glacis. An outer ditch was added, with a double ramp to the entrance gateways, and a series of batteries and lunettes were erected; while on the water side little

great detriment of the fort's appearance, and the closing of the Jumna gate. The upper storeys of the main gateway were pulled down, leaving the bare concrete shell of the main dome, the interior of which still bears traces of its former beauty in the shape of carved stone work and sadly worn frescoes. Within the fort large barracks, named after Lord Ellenborough, were erected and along the southern wall the fine series of residential quarters which overlook the Jumna were rebuilt with a stucco façade. The old palace of the governors of Allahabad was converted into an arsenal and the central building, remarkable as one of the finest extant specimens of Mughal domestic architecture, was covered in with stucco after the usual fashion of the Georgian period. Recently this building has been restored and the plaster removed, displaying a handsome two-storeyed structure surrounded by an upper and lower verandah, supported on carved pillars which resemble those usually seen at Fatehpur Sikri. The palace is still, however, utilised by the Ordnance department as an arsenal, so that further restoration is incompatible with military requirements. In a circular space opposite the main entrance stands the famous Asoka pillar, the history of which has been given in chapter V.

The fort temple.

Of even greater interest is the celebrated Patalpuri temple, the only relic of old Prayag and one of the most ancient Hindu buildings in the United Provinces. It is situated close to the northern wall of the arsenal, not far from the Ganges gate and its peculiarity lies in the fact that it is now underground, doubtless as the result of the building of the fort, which necessitated the raising of the interior level. Before the fort was built the temple probably stood on high ground, and in the days of Hiuen Tsang there was an outer courtyard in which stood the *Akshai-vat* or undying fig-tree, from which devotees used to cast themselves down, the paved court being full of the bones of those who had thus sought salvation. It was from this tree that Faqirs used to suspend themselves by hooks, but the practice is said to have been stopped by Akbar. The "tree of Prayag" is frequently mentioned by the Musalman historians and geographers; but it is doubtful whether they refer to the tree in the temple court or to another tree at the actual confluence. In all probability the site of the

latter used to change as extensively as it does now, for it is said that the construction of the fort obliterated the Kamyakup or deep water reservoir into which pilgrims flung themselves from the tree. It is clear that this method of "fulfilling desire" differed greatly from that witnessed by Hiuen Tsang; but the question is obscured by the uncertainty of identifying the temple referred to by the Chinese writer with that still in existence. Possibly the latter stands on a *kankar* reef which was strong enough to resist the encroachments of the stream, so that the tree, which in Hiuen Tsang's day stood in the middle of Prayag, far from the confluence, was in later times actually on the river bank, the scour of the Ganges not unnaturally producing a deep pool under the high cliff. The Pragwals say that Akbar himself had once been a Hindu ascetic and had committed suicide by throwing himself into the reservoir; but that in dying he had cherished the desire of becoming the emperor of India in his next earthly existence. At all events he left the temple untouched when he built the fort and thus gave a striking example of his religious toleration. Till recently the temple was completely dark, and only a single skylight was provided in the narrow passage by which the shrine was approached from the west. In January 1906, however, some of the most influential Hindus of Allahabad presented a memorial with the object of remedying this unsatisfactory state of affairs. The priests vigorously protested, for there can be no doubt that the old conditions only tended to their gain; but the matter was taken up with energy and before the Kumbh fair began, the temple was provided with light and ventilation by openings in the roof and a new stairway on the east afforded an easy means of exit. The temple is of peculiar form, being an oblong hall, 49½ feet in width from north to south and 84 feet in length from east to west. The roof is of grey ashlar slabs, resting on the cruciform capitals of early Hindu pillars. There are seven rows, each of twelve pillars, but the central row consists of double pillars 2⅓ feet long and 11 inches broad, arranged in pairs six inches apart; while the other pillars are single and almost square, being one foto in breadth from east to west and 10½ inches from north to south. The distance between] the rows is 5½ feet from north to south

and $4\frac{3}{8}$ feet from east to west, while the passage round the walls is $4\frac{3}{4}$ feet broad. The height of the roof is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the stone floor. In the middle of the northern side is a deep niche, above an underground shaft, which is said to lead down to the Tribeni or junction of the Ganges, Jumna and Saraswati, and in it is placed the trunk of a *pipal* tree, representing the *Akshai-vat.* Here the pilgrims bring their offerings, pouring Ganges water into the hole. The priests of the temple are said to be very wealthy and the shrine is endowed with the revenues of several villages. All round the walls of the temple are ranged images of Mahadeo, Ganesh and other deities, some of the figures being of great age, though few possess much interest or artistic merit.

North cantonment.

The north or old cantonment lies to the north-east of the civil station, towards Phaphamau, and is bounded on the north-west and the south-east by the high bank of the Ganges. The southern boundary skirts the village of Nikauli as far as the Phaphamau road, then turns south along the latter to a point just north of the distillery, whence it runs eastwards to the Katra road. The latter then forms the boundary for a short distance southwards, and then the line runs south-eastwards through the old Wellington lines to the junction of Bank and Church roads, whence it goes eastwards to the Ganges, passing to the south of Prayag railway station. The south-east portion of this cantonment comprises the Chatham Lines, and here are the ordnance quarters, the commissioner's office and the observatory, on the east side of the cavalry parade ground. North of these, beyond the railway, are the remains of the old Artillery bazar and close by is a small and disused cemetery. In the north of the cantonment are the Native Cavalry lines, close to the race-course. The latter marks the site of the old Wellington barracks, in which the Artillery was located shortly after the Mutiny; but nothing now remains of these buildings save the hospital to the east and the quarter-guard on the roadside to the west. In old days the outline of the cantonment was altogether different. The Native Infantry lines extended almost as far south as the head of the Katra bazar, while the cavalry lines were far to the north, in the walled *sarai* near Rasulabad. The Native

Artillery occupied the site of the present cavalry lines, and near the Curzon bridge was a powder factory, the old magazines being still in existence though long abandoned.

For a time there was another cantonment to the south of Colonelganj occupying the area now taken up by the Alfred park and Government house. The central block of the latter is said to have been the British Infantry mess-house, though the assertion is somewhat doubtful. The place was found to be very unhealthy and was abandoned after the Mutiny, when the new cantonment was acquired. This lies to the west of the civil station and extends as far as Umarpur Niwan on the Ganges, the western boundary running due south from that village to the grand trunk road. This cantonment contains the brigade headquarters, the Native Infantry lines along the Ganges in the north, the British Infantry and Artillery barracks in the centre and the Supply and Transport lines in the south. To the west of the infantry barracks are the rifle ranges and brigade parade ground, the Macpherson Park, the cemetery and a broad stretch of broken and wooded country. Close to Niwan is a large lake, artificially made by damming the mouth of a long ravine at its outlets into the Ganges. In the south-west of the cantonment are the extensive lands of the military farm, stretching for a considerable distance along the north side of the grand trunk road. New cantonment.

No further mention need be made of the trade and manufactures of Allahabad, since they have been dealt with already in chapter II. So also have the great fairs which are held annually on the bank of the Ganges near the fort. The medical and other charitable institutions have been noticed in chapter IV, where too is some account of the importance of Allahabad as an educational centre, while a list of the schools will be found in the appendix. The same chapter contains a reference to the municipality and the system of local taxation at present in force. Trade and institutions.

Owing to its situation the city has a good natural drainage, but there are many tanks and hollows which have yet to be filled in, while an extensive drainage scheme is now under consideration. A partial system of drainage was carried out many years Drainage and water-works.

ago, the main drain starting from a large tank near the railway station and thence passing through Shahganj, Yahyapur and Mutiganj into the Jamna. There are many other drains, the last to be constructed being the fort drain. The question of the water-supply has already been settled in a satisfactory manner. In former days the city, civil station and cantonments depended solely on wells and the supply was somewhat precarious; but as early as 1880 a project was devised for bringing water from the Ganges at Tikri, 12 miles west of the city. This scheme was abandoned, however, in favour of that ultimately adopted, whereby water is taken from the Jumna at the Karela Bagh and is there pumped up a 20-inch main for a distance of nearly two miles to the filtering and distributing station at the Khusru Bagh. Here it is collected in three settling tanks, from which it flows through four large sand filters, the filtered water thence gravitating into two underground reservoirs with a total storage capacity of 2,500,000 gallons. The water is then pumped into the distributing mains, which altogether have a length of some 40 miles. The water-works were opened in 1891, the initial expenditure being some Rs. 16,24,000, while further capital charges have since been incurred to the amount of more than a lakh. The daily average consumption is about 1,500,000 gallons, but it is now proposed to introduce a supplementary system whereby unfiltered water will be made available for household and garden use, which will greatly lessen the demand for filtered water.

ALLAHABAD *Tahsil.*

The headquarters tahsil of the district comprises the single pargana of Chail and for a long period was known by that name, the tahsil buildings being located at that village till after the Mutiny. In shape the tract is a rude triangle with the apex pointing east. The north side is formed by the Ganges, the deep stream of which separates it from the Kunda tahsil of Partabgarh and the Nawabganj, Soraon and Jhusi parganas of this district. On the south the Jumna forms the dividing line between this tahsil and the Banda district, Bara and Karchana; while the western boundary marches with the Karari and Kara

parganas. The apex is formed by the city and cantonment of Allahabad at the junction of the two rivers; and owing to fluvial action here and at other places along their courses the total area is apt to vary from year to year, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 196,460 acres or 306·97 square miles.

The Jumna has a comparatively narrow bed and as a rule the river flows close to the high bank, so that the alluvial area is small and unimportant; but the bed of the Ganges is broad and the channel shifts constantly in the low expanse of sand and silt, seldom retaining the same course for two years in succession. The high bank is well defined and is scored by numerous ravines, some of which extend inland for several miles. From the banks of both rivers the level slopes gently inland towards the centre of the tahsil. This is drained by the Sasur Khaderi, a tortuous stream which at first forms the boundary between this tahsil and pargana Karari and subsequently takes an easterly direction till it falls into the Jumna near the Karela Bagh. Its banks are fringed with numberless drainage channels and ravines, which become deeper and more extensive as the stream approaches its outfall. The Sasur Khaderi is almost dry in the cold weather, but carries a large volume of flood water in the rains. North of the Sasur Khaderi a slightly undulating but remarkably homogeneous expanse of light loam soil extends as far as the narrow belt of gritty and unproductive land which crowns the high bank of the Ganges. There are no *jhils* and few tanks in this upland area, but as a rule irrigation can be obtained from wells; the water level being some 40 or 50 feet below the surface, save on the actual river bank, while generally the sub-soil is sufficiently firm to admit of the construction of unprotected wells. By dint of constant cultivation the light soil can be rendered highly productive and a large area bears two crops in the year, while the *rabi* harvest under favourable conditions is remarkably good. South of the Sasur Khaderi the quality and nature of the soil exhibit considerable variations. In the west the land is fairly level, with a stiff and somewhat intractable soil, resting in most cases on lower strata of sand; so that earthen wells are to be found in few places and the high cost

of masonry wells rendered tanks the main source of irrigation till the introduction of the canal. The latter now commands a considerable area, but as yet the available supply is unsufficient for the needs of the tract. The southern and eastern portions are of a very indifferent description. There is but little level land and the soil is always light, while often it is full of *kankar* or else contains an undue proportion of sand. In the immediate vicinity of the city the land is very highly cultivated, but the upland is never rich and irrigation cannot be obtained in any abundance, while along the Jumna to the west the water-supply is very defective. The richest part of the whole tahsil is the alluvial land along the Ganges which is beyond the reach of ordinary floods. There is a wide stretch of this nature in the north of the civil station, between the new cantonment and Muirabad; while another lies to the east and is protected by the embankment from Daraganj to the upland. This enclosed block is very productive and every kind of crop can be grown, usually without irrigation. Outside the embankment the lowlands are subject to fluvial action, but fine *rabi* crops are raised on them and quantities of melons are grown during the hot weather.

The tahsil is more fully cultivated than any other part of the district. As early as 1840 the area under tillage was 118,138 acres and by the last settlement in 1870 the figure had risen to 130,383. Since that time there has been a further improvement, for the average during the five years ending with 1906-07 was 134,300 acres or 68·36 per cent. of the whole; while of this amount 28,594 acres or 21·29 per cent. bore two crops in the year. The high proportion is the more remarkable because there is necessarily a large barren area. This amounts to 32,461 acres or 16·52 per cent., and of the whole 12,676 acres are permanently occupied by roads, railways, buildings and the like, while 11,174 acres are under water. The remainder is small, but undoubtedly much of the so-called culturable area is little superior. The latter aggregates 29,700 acres. including 6,062 under groves, which are curiously enough less abundant than in other parts of the Duab, and 5,849 acres of current fallow; the balance being principally poor land, full of sand and *kankar*,

along the river banks or else taken up by *babul*, *dhak* and other jungle. The irrigated area is small, averaging but 21,757 acres or 16·2 per cent. of the cultivation, though on occasions this figure has been largely exceeded. But there is a large area of *kachhar* in which irrigation is not required and a larger extent of high ground on the river banks in which it is difficult if not impracticable. The canal in the south-west corner supplies on an average 3,900 acres and the rest is watered mainly from wells, though tanks, *jhils* and streams irrigate about one-fourth of the area.

Of the two main harvests the *rabi* is the more important, covering on an average 84,749 acres as compared with 75,992 under autumn crops. The chief *rabi* staple is gram, which by itself occupies 28·83, and when mixed with barley 29·11 per cent. of the area sown. Wheat takes up 14·88, barley 11·08, and wheat mixed with barley or gram 8·79 per cent., while 5·05 per cent. is under peas. The other crops are quite unimportant. There is on an average 173 acres of poppy, and similar quantities of *masur*, tobacco and linseed, while mention should be made of the large areas devoted to market-gardening in the neighbourhood of the city. Among the *kharif* crops *juar* takes the lead. It is frequently sown in combination with *arhar* and covers 34·14 per cent. of the area cultivated for this harvest; while *bajra* and *arhar* make up an additional 25·99 per cent. Rice, almost exclusively of the early variety, occupies 31·03 and the autumn pulses, principally *moth*, 2·2, while 2·19 per cent. consists of garden crops. The area under sugarcane averages but 457 acres and cotton is rarely to be seen, the balance consisting of oilseeds, maize, hemp, *mandua* and *kodon*.

On a rough estimate 25 per cent. of the cultivated area is in the hands of Musalmans, who are indifferent husbandmen, 20 per cent. is tilled by Kurmis and Kachhis, 13 by Brahmans, 8 by Banias, 5 by Rajputs and 2 per cent. by Kayasths, the remainder being held by Chamars, Ahirs, Gadariyas and others. In 1907-08 the total area included in holdings was 141,378 acres, and of this 20·1 per cent., the highest proportion in the district, was cultivated by proprietors as *sir* or *khudkasht*, 2·28 by ex-proprietary tenants, 37·27 by tenants

with occupancy rights and 39·28 per cent. by tenants-at-will, the small remainder being rent-free. Rents are paid in cash and the average rate for privileged tenants is Rs. 5·07 and for ordinary tenants Rs. 6·24, while *shikmis,* who hold 25·6 per cent. of the area, pay as much as Rs. 8·24 per acre. The rates are considerably higher than in other parts of the Duab, but this is due mainly to the very high value of the market-garden lands near the city. The revenue of the tahsil, as assessed at successive settlements, together with the present demand and its incidence, will be found in the appendix.* The total is apt to vary from time to time, as there are 71 alluvial *mahals* on the banks of the Ganges and eight along the Jumna which are subject to periodical revision under the usual rules, and were assessed in 1904-05 at Rs. 23,523.

There are altogether 413 villages divided in 1907-08 into 1,014 *mahals.* Of the latter 173 were single and 279 joint *zamindari,* 393 perfect and 131 imperfect *pattidari* and 38 were *bhaiyachara.* A noticeable feature of the tahsil is the predominance of Musalman proprietors. In 1907-08 they held 53·48 per cent. of the total area and their losses in the past thirty years have been very small. Next come Brahmans with 17·07, these also having maintained their ground with fair success; Kurmis with 7·84, this caste having made a substantial advance; Banias with 5·75 having increased their possessions by nearly one-third; Kayasths with 5·29, showing a heavy loss of one-fifth; Khattris with 4·97, their gains being greater than those of any other caste; and Rajputs, who now hold 4·59 per cent. or less than in any other tahsil, and have lost as heavily as the Kayasths. The small remainder is owned by Goshains and Ahirs. With few exceptions the large landowners are residents of the city. Raghuraj Singh, a Kurmi of Sarai Akil, holds 32 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 14,207; while Sheikh Abdus Samad of Umarpur Niwan owns two villages and 15 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 6,296, M. Abdul Ghafur Khan Bahadur of Audhan holds two villages and 20 *mahals* assessed at Rs 4,537, and Chaudhri Jamal-ud-din of Bamhrauli owns ten *mahals* assessed at Rs. 1,998. Of the city landlords the chief is Mir Khair-ud-din Husain, a Saiyid of

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

Shahganj, whose estate of one village and 27 *mahals* pays a revenue of Rs. 13,986. Rai Radha Rawan of Daraganj owns 12 *mahals* paying Rs. 3,247, and the Khattri bankers of Allahabad hold considerable properties in various parts of the tahsil.

Owing to the presence of the city the tract is far more densely populated than any other part of the district, the mean rate at the last census being 1,103·8 to the square mile; but if the urban area and population be excluded, the rate drops to 604, which is considerably below that obtaining in the tahsils north of the Ganges. The total population has increased greatly during the past fifty years and this is due almost entirely to the great development of the city. From 225,228 in 1853 it rose to 279,032 in 1865, to 298,624 in 1872, to 318,059 in 1881 and to 342,446 ten years later. In 1901 a decline was observed for the first time, the number of inhabitants being 338,820, of whom 165,172 were females, the total including 249,173 Hindus, 81,793 Musalmans, 6,713 Christians, 856 Jains, 210 Aryas, 56 Sikhs and 19 Parsis. The caste distribution is considerably affected by the city. Brahmans come first with 34,024 representatives at the time of the census, followed by Chamars with 31,735, Ahirs with 24,705, Pasis with 21,108, Kurmis with 16,979, Banias with 13,213, Rajputs with 9,637, Gadariyas with 8,439, Koris with 8,422, Kachhis and Muraos with 6,186, Dhobis with 6,023 and Mallahs with 5,405, while Kayasths, Telis, Kumhars, Nais, Lohars, Kahars and Bharbhunjas are found in considerable strength. The Rajputs are drawn from a great variety of clans, the best represented being the Bais, Dikhit, Gaur, Chauhan, Chandel and Raghubansi. Of the Musalmans 35,760 were shown as Sheikhs, and then came Julahas with 13,244, Pathans with 9,155, Saiyids with 5,670 and Behnas with 4,825; other castes with more than 1,000 members apiece being Nais, Kunjras Faqirs, Qassabs and Bhangis.

As is but natural, the purely agricultural population is much smaller than elsewhsre, amounting to little more than 48 per cent. of the whole. General labour and personal service make up about 25 per cent., while the industrial element is far more important than in any other tahsil. Apart from the city, however, there are no towns and few villages of any size. Chirwa

has a very large population, but is a mere collection of hamlets, and Saiyid Sarawan is of a similar character, while Umarpur Niwan, generally known as Nimah, is almost a suburb of Allahabad. Other large villages are Sarai Akil, Kaju, Mahgaon and Chail, which gives its name to the pargana.

Means of communication are excellent in the north, which is traversed by the grand trunk road and the main line of the East Indian Railway, but in the southern half they are practically limited to a single unmetalled road which runs from Allahabad to Sarai Akil and on to Karari. The branch of the grand trunk road which leads to Manauri station continues thence unmetalled through Chail to join this road, while from Muratganj on the grand trunk road a branch goes to Manjhanpur, passing the Bharwari station, and an unmetalled road runs north-eastwards to Nawabganj and Soraon, crossing the Ganges by a ferry near Basedhi. There are numerous ferries over the Jumna and Ganges, of which a list will be found in the appendix.

The tahsil is treated as a subdivision for criminal and revenue purposes, but the cantonment and the municipality are separately administered. With the rest of the Duab it is included in the charge of the munsif of Allahabad, and for police purposes there are stations at Sarai Akil and Pura Mufti, the latter having an outpost at Pipalgaon on the grand trunk road, a short distance west of the city. A few of the suburban villages are included in the limits of the Kotwali circle, while those in the north-western corner belong to Kohkhiraj. The post-offices, schools, markets and fairs of the tahsil are shown in the appendix.

ATHARBAN *Pargana, Tahsil* MANJHANPUR.

This pargana comprises the western portion of the Manjhanpur tahsil and lies to the west of Karari and to the south of Kara. It is bounded on the west for a few miles by the Fatehpur district, while on the south-west and south the Jumna separates it from the Banda district. The area changes slightly from time to time with the alterations in the deep stream of the Jumna, the average for the five years ending with 1907-08 being 76,593 acres or 119·67 square miles.

The physical features of the tract are somewhat peculiar and will be described in the tahsil article. As a fiscal subdivision Atharban has been in existence at any rate since the time of Akbar and is probably much older. Its name would imply that in early days the country was covered with dense forest, but of this nothing remains but a few blocks of scrub and *dhak* jungle. The population, however, is more sparse than in other parts of the Duab, although there has been some increase in the past fifty years. From 45,780 in 1853 it dropped to 41,046 in 1865, but rose to 42,311 in 1872, to 44,653 in 1881 and to 47,023 ten years later; while in 1901 the pargana contained 47,625 inhabitants, of whom 23,158 were females, the average density being 390 to the square mile. Of the total 46,228 were Hindus, 1,380 Musalmans and 17 of other religions. There are 84 villages, but the only places of any size are Pachhim Sarira, Purab Sarira and Andhawan, the first of which forms the subject of separate articles, as also does Pabhosa, remarkable for its peculiar hill andantiquarian remains.

ARAIL, *Pargana* ARAIL, *Tahsil* KARCHANA.

The ancient village from which the Arail pargana derives its name stands in 25°25′N. and 81°53′E., immediately opposite the fort of Allahabad on the right bank of the Jumna at its confluence with the Ganges. There is a ferry crossing from the fort, but the easiest means of approach from Allahabad itself is by the Jumna bridge, a mile and a half to the west. The place contained in 1901 a population of 1,773, of whom 262 were Musalmans. It is of undoubted antiquity, though nothing is known of its early history, and there are two very old Hindu temples dedicated to Beni Madho and Someswarnath, the latter containing a Sanskrit inscription, unfortunately much defaced. Akbar is said to have restored the old fort here, but it is a plain mud structure of little importance. He changed the name to Hadiabas, but the alteration did not long survive his day except in official documents. The village possesses a post-office and a lower primary school. Owing to its position at the junction of the two rivers it shares in the sanctity of Allahabad and considerable

in Magh, while a large fair is held on the Sheoratri in Phagun. There is another old temple of Someswarnath at Deorakh, about a mile south of Arail along the river bank, and this possesses an inscribed pillar, dated in 1674 Sambat. The village of Arail, which has an area of 842 acres and is assessed at Rs. 1,325, is owned by Pathans, Ahirs and Bengalis.

ARAIL *Pargana, vide* KARCHANA *Tahsil.*

BARA, *Pargana aud Tahsil* BARA.

The headquarters of the tahsil are located in a mere village which stands in 25°15′N. and 81°43′E., on the metalled branch of the Jubbulpore road leading to Sheorajpur, at a distance of 18 miles south-west from Allahabad. This road crosses the railway at Jasra, where is a station about five miles to the north-east of Bara. The population of the village in 1901 was only 847, including 218 Musalmans. In addition to the tahsil and registration offices there is a post-office, a police station and a cattle-pound. Bara has long given its name to the Baghel family represented by the Raja Banspati Singh, whose residence is at Shankargarh. The village is very old and a high mound marks the site of an ancient Hindu building. Many old carvings and sculptured stones are to be seen in its vicinity, especially in the neighbourhood of the small mediæval shrine of Bhairon. The Raja is the owner of the village, which has an area of 946 acres and is assessed at Rs. 1,010.

BARA *Pargana and Tahsil.*

This tahsil comprises the western portion of the trans-Jumna tract and extends from the Jumna, which separates it from pargana Chail, on the north to the Tons on the south. The latter river forms the boundary between this and the Meja tahsil, while for a considerable distance it is the dividing line between the Rewah state and this district. To the east lies Karchana and to the west are Rewah and the Banda district. About twelve miles beyond the south-western extremity, embedded in the Rewah State, is a small block containing the two villages of Chaukhandi

the other hand Chamu, a village of the Rewah state, stands in the heart of the tahsil, about three miles south-west from Bara itself. The total area is apt to vary but slightly owing to changes in the channel of the Jumna, but the annual fluctuations are very small. The average area for the five years ending with 1906-07 was 165,865 acres or 259·16 square miles.

In its general aspect the tahsil, like that of Meja, differs markedly from the rest of the district, rather resembling the adjacent parts of Banda. Along the Jumna is a strip of fertile alluvium between the present bed of the river and the old high bank, with a breadth ranging from one to three miles. This is an old formation, beyond the reach of floods and separated from the river by the long and narrow island of Majhiari and by a spit of sand at the western extremity. Save on the island there is no real *kachhar*, and though alluvial *mahals* were demarcated in 1871, no revision has since taken place and important changes are very improbable. The tract is well cultivated and requires no irrigation; but it is apt to suffer from the floods brought down from the uplands by the Jhigra Baria, which enters the lowlands at Gobra Tarhar and flows eastwards to join the Jumna at Jagdispur opposite Bisauna. This part of the tahsil is fairly well populated and differs from the rest in possessing a loam and clay soil similar to the alluvium of the Duab.

The upland portion of the tahsil is divided centrally by a low range of sandstone hills, which starts near the Tons on the southern border and runs northwards for some two-thirds of its length. It then bends westwards and approaches the Banda border, but again turns to the north along the boundary till it almost reaches the Jumna, where it is joined by a second range running parallel to that river from the east. In the bay formed by the two ranges of hills the soil is mainly loam and, though of a poor description, it admits in places of ample irrigation, the water lying near the surface at the foot of the hills. To the west of the main range the level drops gradually to a plateau in which the soil is either clay or *mar*, but in either case of a very inferior description. To the east there is an abrupt
... which occupies the eastern

generally good and there is a considerable amount of irrgation from tanks and the storage embankments constructed in the hills. Cultivators are scarce, but belong to the more industrious castes and double-cropping is extensively practised. The tract is liable to injury, however, from heavy rain, while it suffers equally from drought, and in the south *kans* is very prevalent. Moreover much of the *do-fasli* area is sown with *kesari*, and the evil effects are to be seen in the number of cripples in almost every village. The results of successive bad seasons are very apparent, for in spite of famine works the old system of irrigation has been allowed to decay in many places and is far inferior to what it was in the past. In the western uplands the soil is extremely thin and in most places is mere *rakar*. Here and there in the depressions the conditions are better, especially towards the Rewah border, but everywhere the cultivation is careless and the climate is even worse than in the rest of the tahsil. In the small loam tract there are one or two good villages cultivated by Kurmis, but generally the soil is of an inferior type and is much injured by the heavy floods of the Jhigra Baria, which carries off the drainage from the northern uplands.

On the whole the tahsil is by far the worst in the district and its precarious nature is illustrated by the records of cultivation. The area under tillage was 87,516 acres in 1848, but after that date it rapidly declined. It was 77,745 in 1871, and though it had risen to an average of 81,077 from 1890-91 to 1894-95, it dropped in 1896-97 to 56,461 acres. For the five years ending with 1901-02 it was 71,555, but latterly there has been some improvement. The average for the five years terminating with 1906-07 was 76,531 acres or 46·14 per cent. of the whole, while 16,892 acres or 22·07 per cent. of the net cultivation bore two crops in the year. Of the remaining area 26,588 acres or 16·03 per cent. were shown as barren, this including 9,382 acres under water and 6,897 occupied by railways, roads, buildings and the like. The grove area was 2,798 acres or 1·69 per cent., a lower proportion than in any other part of the district, while 59,948 acres, including 13,870 of current fallow, were described as culturable, though much the greater part of this is too poor ever to repay the cost of tillage. The recorded irrigated area averages only 1,951 acres.

two-thirds of which is derived from tanks; but this does not include rice irrigation, which is fairly plentiful in the low eastern tracts. Wells are to be found only in the loam circle, for elsewhere the water level is very deep and the construction of wells is a matter of the greatest difficulty. The system of irrigation works now being carried out by the canal department will considerably improve the water-supply of the tahsil; and already much has been done in this direction.

Bara is the only tahsil except Allahabad in which the *rabi* area exceeds that of the *kharif*, the average for the former being 47,819 and for the latter 45,552 acres. Of the winter crops the chief is gram, which by itself covers 23·39 and when mixed with barley 17·04 per cent. of the area sown. Next come linseed with 15·11, peas with 14·74 and the noxious *kesari*. The area under cereals is very small, barley occupying 5·41, wheat 3·65 and wheat mixed with barley or gram 5·22 per cent. The only other crop of any importance is *masur*, which averages 4·4 per cent., and the insignificant balance consists of poppy and tobacco. In the *kharif* 43·67 per cent. of the area is under rice, and though most of this is of the early variety, there are some 2,000 acres of transplanted rice in the eastern tract. Next follow *bajra* and *arhar* with 19·34, *juar* and *arhar* with 13·52, *kodon* with 13·43, *sanwan* with 3·49, oilseeds with 3·2, the various pulses and cotton with 1·22 per cent. apiece. There is very little maize or hemp and the area under garden crops is extremely small, while sugarcane is practically unknown.

The cultivating community is principally drawn from the higher castes, Brahmans and Rajputs predominating; but there is a fair area held by Kurmis in the loam tract between the hills. In 1907-08 the total area included in holdings was 116,000 acres, and a comparison of this with the cultivated area shows how large amount of fallow is included in holdings, as is also the case in Meja. For the same reason the average rent rate is very low, amounting to only Rs. 2·95 for occupancy tenants, who hold most of the best land, Re. 1·83 for tenants-at-will and Rs. 3·76 for sub-tenants, who cultivate 13,608 acres or 11·7 per cent. of the holdings. At the recent settlement the accepted rates were Rs. 3·3 for established cultivation and Re. 1·43 for *nautor*; but

as a matter of fact there are no recognised local and progressive rates for the latter class, as in Banda or Hamirpur, and the low rental is due to the indifferent character of the soil, the precarious nature of the crops and the bad climate, which combine to render the tenants much less averse than usual from abandoning their holdings. The landlord can only retain them by low rents and in bad years by liberal remissions. For the same reason the occupancy area is very small as compared with that of other tahsils and the decline since the settlement of 1870 has been greater than in any other part of the district. It was then 47,450 acres, whereas now it is but 27,753 or 23·92 per cent. Proprietors cultivate 11·82, tenants-at-will 62·83 and ex-proprietary tenants ·88 per cent., the small remainder being rent-free. A certain amount of the poorest land in the hilly tract is held on grain rents, but the area is much smaller now than was the case in former days.

The fiscal history of the tahsil has been given in the account of the Bara estate, and the demand at successive settlements, together with the present incidence, is shown in the appendix.* The system of fluctuating assessments was introduced in 1904, and though it is as yet too early to judge of the results, the recent extension of the cultivated area is a satisfactory symptom. There are 292 *mauzas* or villages in the tahsil and in 1907-08 these were divided into 424 *mahals*, of which 239 were single and 91 joint *zamindari*, while 63 were perfect and 24 imperfect *pattidari*, the remaining seven being *bhaiyachara*. There are 17 alluvial *mahals* along the Jumna, assessed in 1904-05 at Rs. 6,335. By far the largest landholder is the Baghel Raja of Bara, who holds 143 villages and portions of 23 others, assessed at Rs. 51,858; while his son, the Hon'ble Kunwar Bharat Singh, who also resides at Shankargarh, owns nine villages and 37 shares assessed at Rs. 6,534. The Thakurs of Sundarpur own seven villages and four shares, paying a revenue of Rs. 3,274, and other landholders of note are the Bhuinhars of Baraon and Birpur in Karchana and the sons of Ganga Prasad, a Kalwar of Mutiganj in Allahabad, who hold two villages and three *mahals* assessed at Rs. 3,803.

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

During the past half-century remarkable fluctuations have been observed in the number of inhabitants. The total fell from 67,442 in 1853 to 64,698 in 1865, to 61,241 in 1872 and to 53,430 in 1881, the continual decrease being due to scarcities and famines. In 1891, however, the population rose to 63,816, but at the last census it was only 55,503, of whom 27,677 were females. The density is much lower than in any other subdivision of the district, averaging but 214·16 per square mile, or very much less than even in Meja. Classified by religions there were 53,478 Hindus, 2,013 Musalmans and 12 others, of whom seven were Christians and five Jains. Of the various Hindu castes Brahmans, 9,351, Chamars, 6,192, and Kurmis, 5,582, alone possessed more than 5,000 numbers apiece; and next came Kols with 4,525, Ahirs with 3,720, Rajputs with 2,935, Gadariyas with 2,437, Kewats with 2,368 and Pasis with 2,094 representatives. The Rajputs belong to a number of clans, the chief being Bais, Parihars, Gaharwars, Chandels and Baghels. The Musalman population is unusually small and the majority are described as Sheikhs, Pathans and Julahas.

The tahsil is essentially agricultural in character, and according to the census returns 62·4 per cent. of the people were directly dependent on cultivation. General labour made up 22·04 per cent., and with the exception the stone-quarrying near Shankargarh the only occupations of any importance are the provision of food and drink, personal service and mendicancy. This is but natural owing to the absence of any town in the tahsil, for of the whole number of villages only Shankargarh, Majhiari Kalan and Chaukhandi contain more than 1,000 inhabitants. The only markets of any importance are at Shankargarh and Chaukhandi. Lists of the fairs, post-offices and schools will be found in the appendix. The chief fair is that held at Amilia in honour of Debi during the month of June and is attended by some 10,000 persons, though it possesses little commercial significance.

Considering the nature of the country means of communication are very fair. The Jubbulpore line of the East Indian Railway traverses the centre of the tahsil and has stations at Lohgara and Shankargarh. The nearest station to Bara, however,

is at Jasra, some five miles distant. The road from Jasra to Mau passes through Bara and Sheorajpur and is metalled as far as Bara. The Jubbulpore road from Allahabad runs through the south of the tahsil, and is joined at Dando by a road from Bara, while at Nari Bari it is crossed by that leading from Manda and Khiri to Sheorajpur and Partabpur on the Jumna. From Partabpur another road leads eastwards to Chilla and Deoria, joining the Jubbulpore road at Ghurpur.

The tahsil forms a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff, while the civil jurisdiction is vested in the munsif of Allahabad. For police purposes there are stations at Bara, Shankargarh and Dando.

BARAUT, *Pargana* KIWAI, *Tahsil* HANDIA.

A village on the grand trunk road, near the eastern borders of the district. It stands in 25°20′N. and 82°16′E., at the point where the main road is crossed by that from the Tela ferry on the Ganges to Durgaganj in Mirzapur. By the latter road on the south side of the village is a station on the Bengal and North-Western line from Benares to Allahabad, and in the village is a post-office, an inspection bungalow, a large military encamping-ground, a lower primary school and a roadside bazar, where petty markets are held twice a week. Till recently Baraut possessed a police station, but this was abolished in 1907. The place, which is five miles from Handia and 30 miles from Allahabad, contained at the last census 1,027 inhabitants, of whom 127 were Musalmans.

BAROKHAR, *Pargana* KHAIRAGARH, *Tahsil* MEJA.

A small town standing in 24°54′N. and 81°56′E., on the road from Meja to Rewah, some 21 miles from the former, 40 from Allahabad and two miles from the southern boundary of the district. It gives its name to one of the *tappas* of pargana Khairagarh and is built at the foot of a detached spur of the Panna range, which rises up to the heights of the Barka Bahira hill to the east. The population numbered 3,210 persons in 1881, but has since declined, the total being 3,104 in 1891 and at the last census 2,994, of whom 174 were Musalmans and about

one-fourth were Brahmans. The place possesses a small bazar in which markets are held twice a week, but the trade is purely local and there is little through traffic. A small aided school is maintained in the town and every Tuesday an unimportant fair takes place in honour of Hanuman. The mauza of Barokhar has an area of no less than 7,735 acres, but of this only 2,430 acres were cultivated in 1908. The revenue demand is Rs. 3,250 and the owner is the Raja of Manda. The town contains the residence of Lal Chatarpati Singh of Barokhar, who supports a small Sanskrit school at his own expense.

BHARATGANJ, *Pargana* KHAIRAGARH, *Tahsil* MEJA.

The small town of Bharatganj derives its name from Bharat Singh, one of the Gaharwars of Manda, who founded it in the village of Siromanpur. It stands in 25°7′N. and 82°16′E., at a distance of 39 miles from Allahabad, 11 miles east from Meja and about a mile north from Manda, from which it is separated by a low intervening hill. Through it runs the metalled road from Manda to Nahwai, where the railway station now called Manda Road is situated, and two unmetalled roads lead northwards and north-eastwards to join the Mirzapur road.

The population was 4,013 in 1881, but ten years later it had fallen to 3,431, and in 1901 it was only 3,195, of whom no fewer than 1,529 were Musalmans. Many of the latter are Julahas, and the place has long been known for its dyed and printed cotton cloths, though the industry has greatly decayed of late. There is also some manufacture of iron vessels, and the many Banias of the town carry on a considerable trade in grain, cloth, metal goods and other articles with Mirzapur and Benares. Markets are held here twice a week and the bazar is the most important in the neighbourhood. Bharatganj possesses a post-office, a cattle-pound, an upper primary school and a small school for girls.

Since 1867 the town has been administered under the provisions of Act XX of 1856. There were 1,071 houses in 1907-08 and of these 640 were assessed, the income from the house-tax in that and the two preceding years averaging Rs. 996, which gave an incidence of Re. 1-8-11 per assessed house and Re. 0-5-0

per head of population. The total annual receipts, including the initial balance, amounted to Rs. 1,165, while the expenditure for the same period averaged Rs. 1,012, the chief items being Rs. 465 for the upkeep of the town *chaukidars*, Rs. 287 for the maintenance of a conservancy staff and Rs. 83 for minor improvements. The area coming under the Act is 92 acres, while that of the three component *mauzas*, Siromanpur, Pura Murlidhar and Pura Ramchera, is 648 acres, of which about 290 are cultivated. The owner is the Raja of Manda and the revenue demand is Rs. 940.

BHARWARI, *Pargana* CHAIL, *Tahsil* ALLAHABAD.

The village of Bharwari stands in 25°33′N, and 81°29′E., on the western borders of the pargana, at a distance of 24 miles from Allahabad. The site includes that of Gaura Allahabad, which adjoins it on the west but belongs to the Sirathu tahsil. The combined population at the last census numbered 1,840 souls, of whom 417 were Musalmans, Kurmis being the prevailing Hindu caste. The main line of the East Indian Railway skirts the village site on the south, and there is a station here from which a considerable export trade in grain is carried on. Through the village runs the metalled road from Muratganj on the east to Manjhanpur and Rajapur ferry, which is here joined by a similar road from Kohkhiraj on the north, and from the railway crossing an unmetalled road leads south to Karari, while another goes north from the village to the Sanjaiti ferry over the Ganges. Bharwari possesses a post-office and an upper primary school, and markets are held twice a week in the village: a considerable fair takes place here during the Dasahra festival.

CHAIL, *Pargana* CHAIL, *Tahsil* ALLAHABAD.

The old village of Chail, which gives its name to the pargana and up to 1857 was the head quarters of the present Allahabad tahsil, stands in 25°25′N. and 81°38′E., at a distance of 15 miles west from Allahabad. It is approached by an unmetalled road from Pura Mufti and Manauri station, which passes the village on the west and leads to Makhupur, a mile south of Chail

on the road from Allahabad to Sarai Akil. The population rose from 1,743 in 1881 to 2,069 in 1891 and at the last census numbered 2,348 persons, of whom no fewer than 989 were Musalmans. The old tahsil buildings are now utilized for a middle vernacular school, and in addition to this there is a large model school, a lower primary school and a training school for teachers. Chail possesses a post-office and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. There are two old sandstone mosques in the village, which is an old Muhammadan settlement and was of some note as early as the days of Akbar. It has an area of 1,289 acres, of which about 1,050 are cultivated, and is assessed at Rs. 2,645, the owners being principally Musalmans.

CHAIL *Pargana, vide* ALLAHABAD *Tahsil.*

CHAUKHANDI, *Pargana and Tahsil* BARA.

The two villages of Chaukhandi and Khoha stand in 24°59′N. and 81°25′E., well within the Rewah state, about 12 miles west from the borders of Bara. Chaukhandi in old days gave its name to a pargana and was ceded to the British in 1801. Its isolated position has caused much administrative inconvenience, for the village is very inaccessible and is naturally the refuge for many bad characters from the surrounding native territory. Proposals have frequently been made to transfer the village to Rewah in exchange for some of the detached blocks belonging to that state which lie within the Allahabad district; but the negotiations have always failed. The combined population of the two villages in 1901 was 2,079, including 230 Musalmans. There is a pillar of the great trigonometrical survey in Chaukhandi and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. In Khoha two large fairs take place annually, one in honour of Ghazi Mian in Jeth and the other at the temple of Debi on the 23rd of Chait. On the hill above the village is a much venerated stone bearing the impress of a hand, which is known as the *panja* of Hazrat Ali. Chaukhandi has a total area of 1,382, of which little more than half is cultivated, and pays a revenue of Rs. 1,500, the owner being Rai Radha Rawan of Daraganj.

CHIRWA, *Pargana* CHAIL, *Tahsil* ALLAHABAD.

An immense but otherwise unimportant agricultural village standing in 25°29′N. and 81°35′E., at a distance of 19 miles west from Allahabad and some three miles south of the grand trunk road. The village lands stretch from Saiyid Sarawan on the east to Kaju, another large village on the west, being more than three miles in length and of almost equal breadth. There is a large central site and numerous scattered hamlets, in one of which, named Madhoganj, a small market is held twice a week. The population numbered 5,589 persons in 1881 and 5,657 ten years later, while in 1901 the total was 5,501, of whom only 121 were Musalmans. About one-fifth of the Hindus are Brahmans, who own the greater part of the village. There is a lower primary school in the main site.

DANDO, *Pargana and Tahsil* BARA.

A small village standing in 25°8′N. and 81°46′E., on the Sohagi-ghat road from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, at a distance of 21 miles from the Jumna bridge and some ten miles south from Bara by the branch road which joins the former at Gauhani, two miles to the north. The place deserves mention merely as possessing a police station, which was established here in 1889 in place of the former outpost. There is also a post-office and a cattle-pound. Dando forms part of the Bara estate and at the last census contained 822 inhabitants, chiefly Brahmans, Rajputs and Kols. The village has an area of 220 acres and is assessed at Rs. 140.

DARANAGAR, *Pargana* KARA, *Tahsil* SIRATHU.

A compact little town standing in 25°41′N. and 81°21′E., on the metalled road from Saini to Gutni ferry, from which a branch leads northwards to Kara, at a distance of four miles north-east from Sirathu and 39 miles from Allahabad. There is a good bazar along the main street, which consists for the most part of substantial brick houses, and a brisk trade is carried on, chiefly in grain, cloth, cotton and metal vessels. The place is said to have been founded by one Faiz-ullah in the days of Shahjahan and to have been named after that monarch's son Dara

Shikoh; but originally it was a mere suburb of the more important town of Kara. The population numbered 3,273 in 1881, but ten years later had dropped to 2,669, though in 1901 it had risen again to 2,996, including 548 Musalmans, a large number of Brahmans and 48 Jains. Almost adjoining Daranagar on the east is Faridganj, the residence of a well known Khattri family. The town possesses a post-office, a middle vernacular school with a lower primary branch and an aided school. To the south of the road is a good mosque built in 1661, while other old buildings are the tomb of Saiyid Fazl-ullah, dated in 1600, and that of Ghulam Husain, who died in 1716.

Act XX of 1856 was extended to Daranagar in 1872 and has been in force ever since. The town contained 761 houses in 1907-08 and of these 469 were assessed to taxation. The receipts from the house-tax averaged Rs. 578 in that and the two preceding years, giving an incidence of Re. 0-14-2 per house and Re. 0-3-0 per head of population. The total annual income, including the initial balance, was Rs. 641, and the average expenditure for the same period was Rs. 611, of which Rs. 342 were devoted to the maintenance of the town *chaukidars*, Rs. 108 to the pay of public sweepers and Rs. 60 to minor local improvements. The *mauza* of Daranagar is 278 acres in extent and is assessed at Rs. 366: the owners are Sheikhs, who claim to be descendants of the founder.

DEORIA, *Pargana* ARAIL, *Tahsil* KARCHANA.

A small village on the right or south bank of the Jumna, standing in 25°19′N. and 81°47′E., at a distance of 11 miles south-west from Allahabad and about nine miles west of Karchana. A short branch road leading from the river connects it with the road from Karchana to Tatarganj and Partabpur, which passes through the adjoining village of Bhita and at Ghurpur, a mile and a half to the east, crosses the old Jubbulpore road. To the north-east of Deoria is the village of Bikar, now an insignificant place but once an important riverside market, possessing an extensive trade in grain, linseed, cattle and hides with Mirzapur and other places. The population of Deoria in 1901 was only 270, while that of Bikar was 620 and that of Bhita on the south

670. Two large fairs known as the Jamdutia take place in Deoria during the months of Chait and Kartik.

Both Deoria and Bhita contain archæological remains of considerable importance, which probably mark the site of an ancient city extending from the river bank inland for about half a mile in a curved line to Bhita.* The site was identified by Cunningham with the Bitbhayapattana mentioned in the *Vira Charitra* of the Jains as the seat of a Jadon Raja named Udayana, who embraced Jainism and made a celebrated statue of Mahabir, for the possession of which a great battle was fought between him and the Raja of Ujjain. The same story is told with regard to a statue of Buddha made by Udayana of Kausambi, and there can be little doubt that the two persons are identical. At Deoria there is a remarkable rock standing in the middle of the Jumna, and the existence of very ancient carving, in the form of a dog-tooth moulding, on the rocks of the island and those of the river bank opposite, shows that the passage by water between the island and the main land existed at a remote date. The island is known as Sujan Deota or Siyawan Deota and is some 60 feet in height. The summit was crowned by a temple of that name till 1645, when it was destroyed by Shaista Khan, then governor of Allahabad, who erected in its place an octagonal open cupola 21 feet in diameter. The fact is recorded in a Persian inscription, but curiously enough the building has been appropriated as a temple by the Hindus, who have provided it with a *lingam.* Below the temple there are figures of the five Pandavas sculptured in high relief on the rock.

Sujan Deota forms the northernmost point of a sandstone ridge which bounds the villages of Bhita, Deoria, Bikar, Mankuar and Saripur on the east. Opposite the island, on the very edge of the cliff, is a high mound that probably marks the site of the temple from which Deoria derived its name. There are other mounds in the village, on which numerous fragments of sculpture and pottery of the Mauryan, Kushana and Gupta periods have been unearthed by the plough. Many statues and fragments are to be seen under the trees in the village. A well preserved little figure of the Buddha seated is placed under a *nim* tree by

* C. A. S. R., III, p. 47; X, 5; J. A. S. B., 1874, p. 100.

the *ghat* and is now worshipped as Mahadeo, while a fine statue of a *naga* with a five-headed snake canopy is called Singari Debi.

A high ridge, formed in part by an artificial embankment, connects Deoria with Bhita. The latter village is built on an ancient *dih*, about 1,500 feet in length, and to the south-west of this is the great square *garh*.

Recent excavations conducted by Mr. J. H. Marshall, Director-General of Archæology, show that this was the site of a settlement from prehistoric ages and that it was a fortified city from the Mauryan down to the Gupta epoch, when it appears to have been deserted and given over to the neighbouring jungle tribes, who were still in the neolithic state of culture. The city is surrounded by an earthen embankment surmounted by a brick wall, some 11 feet in thickness, which was strengthened by bastions on the outer side and by guard-houses within. The circuit wall seems to have been pierced by three gateways, one on the west and one in the middle of the north-east and south-east sides. Arrow-heads of iron and numerous sling or catapult balls of stone, marble and earthenware have been found within the walls, the balls ranging in dates from the 7th or 8th century B.C. to the later Gupta period. Nearly all the interior of the fort which has so far been excavated is occupied by bazars and houses of considerable size divided up into well-defined blocks by roads and narrow alleys. The most modern of the buildings belong to the later Gupta epoch, and are characterized by the smallness of their rooms and the poorness of their construction. Below these come structures of the early Gupta or Kushana period, which are largely constructed out of the remains of earlier structures. The latter, forming the third stratum, belong to times preceding the Kushana dynasty; while the fourth and lowest series of houses belongs to the epoch of the Mauryas. In the débris of each of these strata numerous small antiquities have been found, including coins, seals, sealings, jewellery, terra-cottas and stone sculptures, which clearly and accurately define the successive periods of occupation. Before the Mauryan epoch, kiln-burnt bricks do not appear to have been extensively used on this site, though here and there small fragments of walls testify to their manufacture being understood for two or three centuries

previously. Floors of well made concrete and of burnt clay, on the other hand, occur in the lower strata, which must go back some seven hundred or eight huudred years at least B.C., and associated with them are well-made vessels of gray and red pottery (frequently covered with a black metallic glaze), terra-cotta figurines, roof finials and the like, which prove that even in those early ages the culture represented here was considerably advanced.

The brick buildings of the Mauryan and subsequent epochs are singularly well preserved, standing in some cases to a height of ten or eleven feet, in spite of the fact that their walls are mainly built of a single thickness of brick laid in mud, and they are invested with particular interest as the first examples of complete domestic dwellings which have been excavated in India. Those of the Mauryan and Kushana period contain on an average about twelve rooms on the ground floor ranged on the four sides of an open courtyard, with what appears to have been a covered verandah along one side and one or more passages between the chambers giving access to the side streets. One of the corner rooms was utilized for stores or treasure, a deep chamber being sunk below the floor to a depth of as much as thirty feet. The walls of private houses which face the main street were not pierced with doors or windows but presented a blank face on the ground floor and a solid projection, some four feet thick, or more was added in front of them for the purpose of strengthening the walls or of carrying a verandah above. The upper storeys were no doubt constructed largely of wood and have completely disappeared; but, judging from the foundations, it may be surmised that they were confined to one side of the house only. The roofs were protected with terra-cotta tiles and ornamented with pinnacles of the same material, from which it may be assumed that they were pitched at an angle and not flat. A feature of some interest in the plans of these houses is their obvious similarity to the monasteries of the Buddhists which we may now presume were copied from the domestic dwellings of the time. The shops, it may be added, consist of single rows of chambers facing the street with a raised platform in front, such as are commonly seen in the bazars of to-day.

Among the antiquities recovered from these remains the most noteworthy are : seals of ivory, bronze and stone and sealings of clay, which furnish us with the names of the householders and of the places and people with whom they were in correspondence; coins of the Kushana Emperors of the north, of the Andhras of the south and of the kingdoms of Avanti, Kausambi and Ayodhya; terra-cotta statues and figurines, well-finished in colour, which portray in detail the costumes of the time ; copper and earthenware vessels of manifold shapes and various fabrics ; goldsmiths' utensils ; toilet boxes of steatite and marble ; personal ornaments of many kinds ; to which may be added also a number of celts and stone implements belonging to the jungle tribes referred to above.

In Mankuar, about a mile to the east, is the garden of the Deoria Goshains, and in this is a very perfect figure of a seated Buddha with a head-dress similar to that worn by the abbots of Bhutan. On the pedestal is an inscription dated in the reign of Kumara Gupta, and the statue was found in the brick mound, which probably marks the site of a monastery, between the five rocky hillocks called the Pachpahar, a short distance to the north-east of Mankuar. In the hills between the latter place and the Bhita lake are several small caves and niches decorated with carvings, and here and there are a few unimportant inscription of the ninth century. There are numerous rock sculptures in Bikar of various dates, but these are all Hnidu in character. At Saripur, north-east of Bikar is a small square pillar with an inscription which also bears the name of Kumara Gupta.

Probably to this or a slightly later period belongs the curious old stone building, popularly called the house of Alha and Udal, which stands at Chilla in pargana Bara, some four miles east of Deoria on the road to Partabpur. It is situated in a *kot* or enclosure which has a thick earthen rampart faced on both sides with stone, a tower at each corner and an encircling ditch with a stone-faced counterscarp. The house is a square of 46 feet and the interior is divided by pillars and walls into a number of bays. The roof is flat and of stone; but it seems that there was an open kiosk on the top which has fallen down.

The doorways are decorated with carving, but there are no inscriptions to show the origin or history of the building.

GHURPUR, *Pargana* ARAIL, *Tahsil* KARCHANA.

Ghurpur stands in 25°18′N. and 81°49′E., on the road from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, which is here crossed by that from Karchana to Partabpur, at a distance of 8 miles from both Allahabad and the tahsil headquarters. It gives its name to a police station, a post-office, an inspection bungalow and an encamping-ground; but Ghurpur itself is a very small place of 340 inhabitants, while the police station and bungalow lie in Semra, a village to the south-east, and the encamping-ground is in Bungi on the north side of the Karchana road. Adjoining Ghurpur on the west is Bikar, and to the north is the old Pathan settlement of Iradatganj. The Pathans own a portion of Ghurpur, which is only 121 acres in extent, the rest being held by Banias and Rajputs.

HANDIA, *Pargana* KIWAI, *Tahsil* HANDIA.

The chief place in the Handia tahsil is merely a large village situated in 25°22′N. and 82°11′E., on the north side of the grand trunk road, at a distance of 24 miles east from Allahabad. Parallel to the road on the south runs the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and the station is close to the bazar of Munshiganj, which stands on the main highway. From this bazar a branch road runs southwards past the encamping ground to Lachhagir ferry over the Ganges in the village of Kasaundhan. In Makanpur, a small village which adjoins Munshiganj on the west and contains the police station, one road leads north-west to Utraon and Phulpur, while another goes north-east through the straggling village of Handia to Wari and Janghai. In addition to the tahsil buildings, erected in 1889, and the police station, Handia possesses a post-office, a dispensary, a cattle-pound, a middle vernacular school and a lower primary school. The bazar is of considerable importance and there is a large trade in hides. Markets are held twice a week and a small fair takes place during the Dasahra. The population numbered 1,992 in 1881 and 2,344 ten years

later; but in 1901 it was only 1,980, of whom 569 were Musalmans.

It is said that in former days the place was called Hariharpur and that it was much larger than at present. In the time of Asaf-ud-daula the villagers plundered a convoy of treasure and a force was despatched to inflict a signal chastisement on the place. This was prevented, however, by the intervention of a venerable Faqir named Shah Hayat, who pointed out that the place was a mere *handia*, the earthen bowl used by mendicants. His entreaties prevailed and since that date the village has been called Handia. The holy man's tomb stands to the east of the village and the anniversary of his death is regularly celebrated: it possesses a small endowment known as Mianganj. The bazar of Munshiganj was built by Gopal Lal, a tahsildar, who also founded the religious endowment known as the Gopal Lal Trust. It consists of some 26 *bighas*, on which stand the bazar, a temple and a garden, and was made over in 1856 to the collector. It was managed for a time by the local agency and is now controlled by trustees appointed by the Government.

HANDIA *Tahsil.*

Handia is the easternmost of the three tahsils which lie to the north of the Ganges and comprises the two parganas of Mah and Kiwai. It is bounded on the west by the Phulpur tahsil, on the north by the Jaunpur district, on the east by the Bhadohi pargana of Mirzapur and on the south by the Ganges, which separates it from the Karchana and Meja tahsils. The river flows close to the high bank save in the extreme south-west, which includes a small extension of the fertile *kachhar* of pargana Jhusi. Consequently the area is apt to vary but slightly from year to year: the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 190,194 acres or 297·18 square miles, which is almost identical with that of thirty years ago.

The Ganges bank stands high and is crowned by a strip of inferior sandy soil, full of *kankar* and broken by ravines and drainage channels, some of which extend inland or a considerable distance. From the crest of the bank the level sinks northwards to a belt of rich and even loam. This again gives

place to a depression of clay which traverses the south of Mah and the centre of Kiwai, its northern edge being defined by a ridge of high land which passes eastwards into Mirzapur. The soil of this ridge is mainly loam, which varies in quality according to its position and level. The drainage to the south is carried into the Ganges, the principal channel being the Bairagia, which traverses the south-west corner of Mah and after forming the boundary between Kiwai and Jhusi for a short distance falls into the Ganges above the confluence of that river with the Tons. North of the ridge is another belt of clay, full of *jhils* and *usar*. This is a continuation of the rice tract of pargana Sikandra and the drainage is imperfect as in that pargana. The overflow from the *jhils* finds its way northwards, but with difficulty, into the Barna. That stream at first forms the district boundary, but after running for some distance in a broad bed turns southwards into Mah through a wide depression in which flooding invariably occurs after heavy rain. Near the Mirzapur border the river bends to the east and flows into that district after following the boundary for a few miles. In this part of its course the channel is well defined and the high banks are sandy and broken.

The tahsil as a whole is highly developed and cultivation is very stable. In 1840 the area under tillage was 108,629 acres and at the last settlement in 1870 had risen to 111,739. There has since been a distinct increase, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 119,124 acres or 62·63 per cent. of the whole. The proportion is practically the same in both parganas, but Mah has the advantage in the matter of double-cropping, which extends on an average to 30,599 acres or 25·69 per cent. of the net cultivation for the whole tahsil, the proportion being 28·5 for Mah and 22·7 per cent. for Kiwai. The barren area is very large, though less than in Phulpur: averaging in all 43,791 acres or 23·02 per cent., of which 18,436 are under water, 6,674 are occupied by railways, roads, sites and the like and 18,682 acres are useless waste, mainly in the form of *usar* and sterile sand. The so-called culturable area is 27,280 acres; but this includes 3,951 acres of current fallow and 9,645 acres under groves, which are almost as numerous here as in the rest of

Gangapar and take up 5·07 per cent. of the entire tahsil. The balance is either old fallow or unbroken waste, but in neither case is the amount large or the land of any value. The waste land comprises a fair amount of *dhak* jungle in the clay tract, especially between Sarai Mamrez and Phulpur. Means of irrigation are unusually abundant, the average area watered being 50,842 acres or 42·68 per cent. of the land under tillage, while on many occasions this figure has been largely exceeded. In this respect Mah is much superior to Kiwai, having an average of 50·4 as against 34·4 per cent. in the latter pargana. A little more than half the irrigation is derived from wells; but tanks and natural reservoirs are utilised extensively, though they have the disadvantage of failing when most in request.

In most years the *kharif* harvest covers a larger area than the *rabi*, the former averaging 78,193 and the latter 71,027 acres; but occasionally the position is reversed, as was the case in 1903-04 and the following year. Rice is by far the most important autumn staple, occupying 46·21 per cent. of the area sown for that harvest, and nearly half of it is of the late or transplanted variety. Next come *juar* and *arhar* with 18·6, *bajra* and *arhar* with 17·8, sugarcane with 5·2, *mandua* and *kodon* with 5·2, and *sanwan* with 3·19 per cent. The rest consists of hemp, garden crops and maize, for indigo has entirely disappeared, though at one time it was a product of considerable importance. In the *rabi* barley largely preponderates, covering by itself 35·69 and with gram 10·77 per cent. of the area. Peas take up 19·04, gram sown alone 16·62 and wheat by itself 10·91, while in combination with gram or barley it occupies 3·67 per cent. There is a fair amount of linseed and poppy, while *masur*, tobacco and garden crops make up the remainder.

The cultivators of the tahsil are mainly Brahmans, Ahirs, Rajputs and Kurmis. The high-caste tenants are very strong and enjoy marked privileges in the matter of rents. There is a much larger proportion of land held by occupancy tenants than in any other tahsil, amounting in 1907-08 to 59·37 per cent. of a total area of 124,458 acres included in holdings, although even this is considerably less than the figure recorded the last settlement. Proprietors cultivate 10·68, tenants-at-will

28·76 and ex-proprietary tenants only ·27 per cent., or much less than in any other tahsil, while the balance is rent-free. As much as 22·1 per cent. of the land is sublet, including most of the *sir* and much of the high-caste occupancy holdings. Save for a small area in the *jhil* tract of Mah, rents are paid in cash, the occupancy rate being Rs. 5·72 and that of tenants-at-will Rs. 6·23, while *shikmis* pay no less than Rs. 8·18 per acre.

The revenue demand at successive settlements, as well as the present amount and its incidence, will be found in the appendix.* The tahsil contains 628 villages, equally divided between the two parganas, and these at present comprise 1,112 *mahals*. Of the latter 377 are held in single and 443 in joint *zamindari* tenure, while 16 are *bhaiyachara*, 155 are perfect and 121 are imperfect *pattidari*. There are four large alluvial *mahals* on the Ganges, last assessed in 1904 at Rs. 4,634. The chief landowning classes are Banias, who in 1907-08 held 27·82 per cent. of the total area, having almost doubled their possessions in the past 30 years; Rajputs and Bhuinhars, with 23·87, these castes having lost to the extent of nearly one-fifth; and Musalmans of all descriptions with 21·43, their losses being even greater than those of the Rajputs. Next come Brahmans with 7·38, Khattris with 6·96, Kalwars with 5·92, Kayasths with 3·87 and Goshains with 2·16 per cent., all having gained largely; while Kurmis hold the bulk of the remainder. Though the money-lenders of Allahabad have gained a large proportion of the land, there are no important estates in the tahsil except those of the Bisen Rajputs of Sahipur in pargana Kiwai. Of these Thakur Udai Bahadur Singh owns five villages and 29 *mahals*, with a revenue demand of Rs. 10,500, while Thakur Mathura Singh holds eleven villages and portions of 20 others, with an assessment of Rs. 8,900.

The population of the tahsil rose from 169,474 in 1853 to 170,154 in 1865, but famine and other causes reduced the total to 166,677 in 1872. It then rose again to 184,754 in 1881, and to 187,089 ten years later; but by 1901 it had fallen once more, the total being 183,281, of whom 92,568 were females, while the

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

average density was 616 per square mile, the rate being somewhat higher in pargana Mah than in Kiwai. Classified by religions there were 167,013 Hindus, 16,266 Musalmans and two others. The principal Hindu castes are Ahirs, who numbered 31,371; Brahmans, 24,857; Chamars, 20,481; Pasis, 12,752; Kurmis, 12,604; Kewats, 9,402, and Rajputs, 7,081. No other caste has more than 5,000 members, but those occurring in considerable strength are Koris, Gadariyas, Lohars, Kachhis, Kahars, Banias, Telis and Nais. The Rajputs are drawn from many different clans, the best represented being the Bais, Sombansi, Chandel, Parihar, Bisen, Surajbansi and Monas. Among the Musalmans the lead is taken by Julahas with 5,224 persons, and next in order come Sheikhs, Behnas, Saiyids, Darzis and Pathans, who together make up the bulk of the remainder.

The tahsil is wholly agricultural in character and the census returns show that 80·8 per cent. of the people depend directly on cultivation. The only other occupations of any importance are general labour, personal service, the supply of food and drink and cotton weaving, which is carried on in many villages. There are no towns in the tahsil and Handia itself is a mere village, while Barethi is the only place with a population exceeding 2,000: and even this is a mere collection of numerous scattered hamlets. Lachhagir or Kasaundhan, on the Ganges to the south of Handia, was once a market of some importance and a regular port of call for boats plying up and down the river; but it has long been in a state of decay and even the great bathing-fair is a thing of the past. At Lachhagir are the ruins of an ancient fort, and there according to the tradition stood the lac palace of Duryodhana, in which the Pandava brethren, had the plot succeeded, were to be burned to death. At the present time the chief markets of the tahsil are at Handia, Janghai, Baraut, Saidabad and Bibipur; but there are several others, for which reference must be made to the appendix, where also are shown the schools, post-offices and fairs.

On the whole means of communication are good. Through the extreme north-east corner runs the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. There a station close to Janghai, from

which it takes its name though it is actually beyond the limits of that village and within the Jaunpur border. From Janghai runs a branch line to Allahabad, passing through the Bibipur station. Through the southern half of the tahsil runs the grand trunk road, and parallel to this on the south is the branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from Benares to Allahabad, with stations at Baraut, Handia and Saidabad. Unmetalled roads lead from Phulpur to Handia and on to the Lachhagir or Paranipur ferry over the Ganges, with a branch from Utraon to Saidabad and Sirsa; from Phulpur to Sarai Mamrez and Wari; from Handia to Wari and Janghai; and from Baraut to Malethu in the Mirzapur district.

The tahsil forms a criminal and revenue subdivision and is in the charge of a full powered officer on the district staff. The tahsil buildings, treasury and registration office are at Handia. Original civil jurisdiction is vested in the subordinate judge, who sits at Allahabad. For police purposes there are now stations only at Handia and Sarai Mamrez; but a considerable portion of the area lies within the Phulpur circle and a few villages belong to that of Sarai Inayat.

ISMAILGANJ, *Pargana and Tahsil* SORAON.

Tikri Pandra, better known as Ismailganj, is a small town standing in 25°33′N. and 81°54′E., on an unmetalled road from Phaphamau to Sikandra, from which a branch leads to the market of Sheogarh to the west of the provincial road to Fyzabad, at a distance of 8½ miles from Allahabad. The place is a local market of some importance, but has declined since the construction of the railway, which has diverted the trade to more accessible bazars. The population was 2,224 in 1881, but dropped to 2,062 in the following ten years, while in 1901 it was only 2,019, of whom 293 were Musalmans. Owing to the decrease the operations of Act XX of 1856, which had been extended to the town in 1860, were withdrawn in 1909. Ismailganj possesses a post-office, an upper primary school and an aided school for girls. In Pandra, an agricultural hamlet to the south of Ismailganj, is a famous old temple of Mahadeo, at which a fair is held on the Sheoratri festival. The combined villages of

Tikri and Pandra are 1,299 acres in area and are assessed at Rs. 3,632.

JHUSI, *Pargana* JHUSI, *Tahsil* PHULPUR.

The ancient town of Jhusi stands on the left bank of the Ganges, in 25°26′N. and 81°54′E., on the high ground above the junction of the river with the Manseta, immediately opposite the Allahabad fort, at a distance of 14 miles south-west from Phulpur. The Ganges is crossed by a bridge of boats from Daraganj, replaced by a ferry during the rains, and from the east bank the grand trunk road leads past Jhusi towards Benares. To the east of the town is an encamping-ground, close to the point where the Jaunpur road takes off towards Phulpur, and at the junction is an inspection bungalow. To the south of this is the Jhusi station on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, which when completed will cross the Ganges by a bridge, the western extremity of which will be in Daraganj. Jhusi possesses a post-office, a cattle-pound, an upper primary school, an outpost of the Sarai Inayat police station and a considerable market. The place attains much importance during the great fairs held on the opposite bank of the Ganges and there is a local gathering in Kartik. The population numbered 3,671 in 1881 and 3,620 ten years later, but in 1901 the total was only 3,342, including 888 Musalmans and a large number of Mallahs. Of the whole number 2,030 belonged to Jhusi proper, while 1,312 lived in Jhusi Kohna or old Jhusi, half a mile to the south.

The latter is a very ancient and interesting place, being the Pratisthan or Kesi of the *Puranas*. This has been proved by the discovery in 1830 of a copperplate grant by Trilochanapala, one of the last of the Parihar kings of Kanauj, referring to his capital at Pratisthan, whither he had retired after his expulsion from Kanauj. It has been suggested that Kesi represents the Kia-shi-pu-lo of the Chinese traveller, Hiuen Tsang. It is always considered to be the home of the Lunar race of Rajputs, and the traditions of the Sombansis of Partabgarh and many others tell of an early migration from Jhusi. There is a well-known legend to the effect that the place was once called

Harbhumpur or Harbongpur after the famous Raja Harbong, whose eccentricities became proverbial. No one can say who this Harbong was, but the story ascribes his downfall and the destruction of the town to the intervention of the saint Gorakhnath and his teacher Machhandar. The Musalmans on the other land say that Jhusi was destroyed in an earthquake which resulted from the invocations of the saint Saiyid Ali Murtaza in 1359. Akbar changed the name to Hadiabas, but as was the case with Arail, the alteration did not long survive.

The ancient remains at Jhusi consist of two old forts and a few temples and tombs.* The most celebrated tomb is that of Sheikh Taqi, who was born at Jhusi in 1320 and died there in 1384. His full name was Saiyid Sadr-ul-Haq Taqi-ud-din Muhammad Abul Akbar, and his father was Shaban-ul-millat. The shrine of the saint was visited by Farrukhsiyar in November 1712 on his way to fight Jahandar for the throne of Dehli. One fort has been ascribed to Samudra Gupta, but probably without reason. Certain finds of Gupta coins show that the place was inhabited in the days of that dynasty, but the fact does not prove a Gupta origin and very probably some confusion has arisen owing to the existence of an ancient well on the summit of the mound called the *Samundra kup* or ocean well. The high cliff of the Ganges contains numerous caves inhabited by Faqirs. They are maintained by an endowment founded recently by Lala Kishori Lal, a wealthy trader of Jhusi. In the town are several *maths* or monasteries belonging to Brahmacharya Sadhus, Sannyasis and others.

New Jhusi has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since 1872. The area coming under the operations of the measure contained 721 houses in 1907-08 and of these 394 were assessed. For that and the two preceding years the average yield of the house-tax was Rs. 601, giving an incidence of Re. 1-8-4 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-9 per head of population, while the total income, including the opening balance, was Rs. 762. The annual expenditure for the same period averaged Rs. 645 and the chief items were Rs. 269 for the upkeep of the town

* *Indian Antiquary*, XVIII, p. 34.

chaukidars, Rs. 199 for the maintenance of a conservancy staff and Rs. 117 for local improvements.

JHUSI *Pargana, Tahsil* PHULPUR.

The Jhusi pargana forms the southern portion of the Phulpur tahsil and is a tract of a roughly triangular shape, bounded on the north by Soraon and Sikandra, on the east by Mah and Kiwai, and on the south and west by the Ganges, which separates it from the city and station of Allahabad as far as the confluence with the Jumna and thereafter from the Karchana tahsil. In places the Ganges flows close beneath the high bank, but elsewhere are broad stretches of low alluvium and the changes in area are consequently extensive. The level upland is a sandy loam, gradually merging into the stiff clay of the rice country of Sikandra and Mah. The average total area for the five years ending with 1907-08 was 78,717 acres or 123 square miles.

The pargana is a very old fiscal subdivision and was known by its present name long anterior to the days of Akbar, though in the *Ain-i-Akbari* it is called Hadiabas, by which appellation the town of Jhusi was styled officially for a short period. There are 210 villages, of which the largest are Jhusi, Kotwa and Dobawal, while Hanumanganj, Sahson and Sarai Inayat owe their importance solely to their position on the main roads. The population of the pargana has fluctuated in a remarkable manner during the past fifty years. It rose from 66,251 in 1853 to 71,999 in 1865, but then fell to 65,362 in 1872, only to rise again to 68,532 in 1881 and to 69,309 in 1891. At the 1901 census a decline was once more observed, the number of inhabitants dropping to 66,451, of whom 33,695 were females. The total included 59,509 Hindus, 6,909 Musalmans and 33 others, while the average density was 540 to the square mile.

KARA, *Pargana* KARA, *Tahsil* SIRATHU.

The capital of the Kara pargana stands in 25°42′N. and 81° 22′E., at a distance of five miles north-east from Sirathu and 41 miles from Allahabad. It is connected with the former by a metalled road leading through Saini and Daranagar, and the road ends at the ferry over the Ganges opposite Gutni in Partabgarh.

Kara was once a place of great importance and till the foundation of Allahabad was the seat of government of a large province. Of its foundation nothing is known, but it is certain that it was a large city in early Hindu days. An inscription recording the erection of the building in 1036 by Yasahpala, one of the Parihar kings of Kanauj, was taken from the gateway of the fort, and this proves that the place was in existence before the days of Jai Chand, the reputed founder. Kara is reckoned a sacred spot by the Hindus and in 1340 Ibn Batuta mentioned it as a place of pilgrimage. The old name is said to have been Kalanagar and there is still a temple of Kaleswar to the north of the town, where very large fairs take place on the 8th of Asarh, Chait and Sawan, the first being attended by about 100,000 persons. The ancient temple was rebuilt 75 years ago by one Sitla Prasad of Kara, who also built the *baradari* and well to the north. To the west is a ruined *baradari* erected about 1750 by a Maratha *amil* named Krishna Pandit. Other fairs are held at Kubri-ghat in Magh, Bhadon and Kartik. A copperplate of Raja Ram Chandra of Rewah, dated in 1558, calls the town Kalokhala, while a variant rendering is Karkotakanagar, derived from the legend that the hand *(kara)* of Sati fell down here when she burned herself at her father's sacrifice.*

The present town is but a shadow of its former self, for the ruins of Kara extend for some two miles along the river and about a mile inland, the whole place being a vast expanse of mounds covered with broken tombs, mosques and other buildings, which give it an appearance very similar to that of Kanauj and old Dehli. The highest mound, rising to some 90 feet above the road, is that of the fort, an ancient Hindu structure of massive sandstone blocks, though the upper and later portions are of brick faced with ashlar. It is a rectangular oblong about 900 feet long and 450 feet broad from east to west, but its condition is wholly ruinous. Below the fort, at the Bazar-ghat, is a small desecrated temple standing on a stone terrace, with a Persian inscription dated in 1699 let into the wall. A short distance below the *ghat* is the cylinder of an old well

* C. A. S. R., XVII, p. 88.

standing up in the river, which shows how much of the town must have been cut away by the action of the stream. The Jami Masjid in the northern part of the town, known as Bazar Kara, was built in 1570 by Maulvi Yaqub and was restored by Qurban Ali in 1603; but the oldest Muhammadan building is the tomb of the famous saint Khwaja Karak, who died in 1309 and who was living at Kara when Ala-ud-din treacherously murdered his uncle, Sultan Jalal-ud-din Firoz Khilji, in 1295. The saint, of whose miraculous powers many stories are told, as is recorded in the *Tarikh Zahur Qutbi*, received a grant of six villages, of which four are still held by the *khadims* attendant on the shrine. His tomb, which stands to the south of the town, is a small oblong canopy supported on pillars and was repaired in 1488, as stated in a Persian inscription. One of the principal tombs is that of Kamal Khan, who died in 1581. It is a square building with a dome, standing in the middle of a courtyard with a mosque on the west and domed entrance rooms on the other sides, while at the corners are massive round towers with domed roofs and ornamented battlements. Other tombs include those of Sheikh Sultan, in the Kaghaziana *muhalla*, erected in 1650, of Shah Khub Allah, who died in 1651, and of Saiyid Qutb-ud-din, in whose honour a fair takes place annually.

This Qutb-ud-din, otherwise known as Malik Ahsan, was a chieftain in the army of the Musalmans when Kara was first taken. The story goes that the Raja had been warned by astrologers that the fort would fall only if a Musalman laid his hand upon the wall—a somewhat obvious remark—and that Qutb-ud-din hearing of this made a dash through the Hindu army and touched the wall, a moment afterwards falling at the hands of his enemies. The tomb is locally called *Mushkil asan*, which is probably a parody of Malik Ahsan: it could hardly be a chronogram, as it gives the date 1109 A.D., almost a century too early. There is a legend that not even the fiercest wind can extinguish the lamp which is lit at the tomb every Friday night. At the Kubri-ghat by the river is the tomb of Maulana Khwajagi, with an inscription showing that it was built in 1400 A. D. He was the successor of the famous Naṣir-ud-din Chiragh of Dehli

and the master of Qazi Shahab-ud-din of Jaunpur, and is still considered a patron of learning; the tradition being that any scholar, however dull, who studies at the tomb forty days, will become a learned man. Another tomb, close to that of Khwaja Karak, is that of Saiyid Qutb-ud-din of Medina, who is said to have come with the invading army. A fair is held here in Chait and is largely attended by women, in the belief that the saint can procure them offspring. Childless women often resort to the tomb and spread a cloth beneath a myrobalan (*halela*) tree which grows there, in the hope that some of the fruit may fall into it, the belief being that this fruit induces pregnancy. Concerning this tree a very curious story is told. On the capture of Kara the saint found the chief *pandit* of the Raja concealed in a library and the two learned men fell to argument. The *guru*, named Ganga, enquired whether there was any virtue in the Saiyid's rosary, and was informed that it had the peculiar quality of inducing childbirth in a person of either sex, should a piece of it be eaten. Ganga tried the experiment, but with fatal results; for in due course he gave birth to a son, which caused his father's death. The father and the son became *halela* trees, but unfortunately only one of these remains and this has no influence on the male sex. Hard by is the tomb of one Abul Jar Shahid, and to the north-west of Khwaja Karak's tomb is that of Mitthu Shah Sharif Shahid, who died in 1708. The dome has collapsed and the story goes that when the mausoleum was completed, the saint cried out that the sky was sufficient covering for him, whereon the dome fell down. In the same neighbourhood is the tomb of a famous disciple of Hisam-ul-Haq of Manikpur, and it is said that at one time all this part of the town, which now contains nothing but graves, was thickly populated. In the middle of the town is the house of the celebrated Mata Maluk Das, otherwise known as Chandra Maluk Shahi, an ascetic who died in 1682 and is said to have received from Aurangzeb the village of Sirathu in revenue-free tenure. His disciples have a monastery in Kara, the present Mahant being Ajodhya Prasad, in whose possession is a book narrating the miracles of the saint and his adventures with the emperor. A mosque in the Bhankat *muhalla* bears an inscription

in Persian to the effect that it was built in 1646, and another old mosque in Ismailpur dates from 1595.

In its present condition Kara is merely a decayed *qasba* with a declining population and little trade. Before the introduction of railways the town was a commercial centre of some importance, owing to its position on the river. There was also a considerable manufacture of paper, dating from very early days, but it was ruined by the competition of the large steam mills at Serampur, Lucknow and elsewhere. The only industry of any note is blanket-weaving, for which the place has long enjoyed a local reputation. There is still some trade with Fatehpur and the markets north of the Ganges, and the bazar presents a fairly busy appearance. Kara possesses a post-office, but no other public institution, the schools being situated in Daranagar to the south. The population numbered 5,347 in 1853, but subsequently declined, the total being 5,080 in 1881 and 4,886 ten years later; while in 1901 the town contained only 4,327 inhabitants, of whom no fewer than 2,366 were Musalmans.

The town has been administered under the provisions of Act XX of 1856 since 1867. There were 1,033 houses within the *chaukidari* area in 1907-08 and of these 587 were assessed, the house-tax in that and the two preceding years yielding on an average Rs. 756, which gave an incidence of Re. 1-10-2 per house assessed and Re. 0-2-9 per head of population. The total annual income, including the opening balance, was Rs. 822 and the yearly expenditure for the same period was Rs. 778; the principal items being Rs. 462 for the upkeep of the town police, Rs. 144 for a staff of sweepers and Rs. 43 for minor local improvements. The *mauza* of Kara is 813 acres in extent and is assessed at Rs. 868. It is owned by Sheikh Jamal Ahmad, the head of an old Sheikh family of the place, who holds four other whole villages and portions of two more in this tahsil.

KARA *Pargana, vide* SIRATHU *Tahsil.*

KARARI, *Pargana* KARARI, *Tahsil* MANJHANPUR.

The small town which gives its name to the Karari pargana stands in 25°27′N. and 81°26′E., at a distance of 27 miles west

from Allahabad and six miles south-east from Manjhanpur. Unmetalled roads connect it with the latter place and with Allahabad by way of Sarai Akil, while others lead to Sarira Pachhim and Rajapur ferry on the Jumna and to Bharwari station on the north. The place is the seat of one of the Shia families of Saiyids who hold much of the land in this pargana. The old fort is now in ruins, but for many years after the cession was used as a tahsili, before the constitution of the Manjhanpur subdivision. The town is a poor place with little trade, though markets are held here four days a week. Act XX of 1856 was introduced in 1860, but was soon afterwards withdrawn on account of the opposition displayed by the inhabitants, who forthwith began to leave the town. The population was 3,534 in 1881 and has since remained stationary, being 3,521 in 1891 and at the last census 3,562, of whom no fewer than 2,100 were Musalmans, principally Sheikhs and Saiyids. Karari possesses a post-office, a cattle-pound and a middle vernacular school with a lower primary branch. The Saiyid owners of the *mauza*, which is 1,238 acres in area and is assessed at Rs. 2,528, claim connection with those of Zaidpur in the Bara Banki district. They are very numerous and the shares are in most cases extremely small. Branches of the family are to be found all over the pargana.

KARARI *Pargana, Tahsil* MANJHANPUR.

Karari forms the eastern and larger portion of the Manjhanpur tahsil and is a fairly compact block of country lying between Atharban on the west and Chail on the east. The southern boundary is formed by the Jumna, which separates it from the Banda district, while to the north lies Kara, the dividing line for a considerable distance being the Sasur Khaderi, which also for several miles follows the Chail border. The physical characteristics of the pargana will be dealt with in the tahsil article. The total area is apt to vary to a slight extent with the changes in the Jumna, the average for the five years ending with 1907-08 being 98,997 acres or 154·7 square miles.

As a fiscal subdivision Karari was in existence during the reign of Akbar, if not earlier, and has since undergone little

change. The population numbered 70,164 souls in 1853, but afterwards rose to 74,776 in 1865, and though it then dropped to 73,906 in 1872 the next census showed a total of 75,630 and in 1891 a more rapid increase was observed, the total being 84,665. In 1901, however, a slight decline was again recorded, for the number of inhabitants dropped to 82,173, of whom 40,899 were females, the total including 70,568 Hindus 11,527 Musalmans and 78 others. The Musalman element is strong, and the Saiyid families of Mahawan, Manjhanpur, Asarha and Ranipur together pay one-fifth of the revenue demand for the whole pargana. There are altogether 209 villages, including the owns of Manjhanpur and Karari; but few others are of any size, the chief exceptions being Meohar, Bidaon and Kanaili.

KARCHANA, *Pargana* ARAIL, *Tahsil* KARCHANA.

The head quarters of the Karchana tahsil are located in the combined villages of Karchana and Hindupur, which stand in 25°17′N. and 81°56′E., at a distance of 13 miles south-east from Allahabad. Through it runs the road from the latter place to Kohrar and Kuraon, which is here crossed by that from Manda to Ghurpur and Partabpur. The Allahabad road is metalled from Karchana to the railway station of the same name, situated in the village of Rampur, about two miles to the north. In addition to the tahsil buildings there is a registration office, a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, a middle vernacular school and a training school for teachers. Markets are held twice a week in Hindupur, but the trade is of little importance. The joint population of the two villages was 1,373 in 1891 and at the last census 1,626, including 186 Musalmans and a colony of Bais Rajputs. The latter are the owners of Karchana, which has an area of 577 acres and is assessed at Rs. 1,100.

KARCHANA *Tahsil.*

This tahsil is conterminous with the pargana of Arail and occupies the north-central portion of the tract lying south of the Jumna and Ganges. These rivers form the northern boundary, the former separating the tahsil from Allahabad and the latter dividing it from Phulpur and Handia. To the west

is pargana Bara, and on the south the river Tons separates Karchana from Meja. The tahsil has a maximum length of some 19 miles from north to south and an extreme breadth of about 22 miles. The area is liable to vary from time to time owing to the fluvial action of the Ganges and Jumna; and for the five years ending with 1906-07 it averaged 167,356 acres or 261·5 square miles.

Karchana differs greatly from the rest of the trans-Jumna country and rather resembles an ordinary pargana of the Duab. Along the rivers is the usual high ridge of light sandy soil with a large admixture of *kankar*, scored by numerous ravines which carry down the drainage from the interior. These features are more strongly marked along the Jumna and Tons than towards the Ganges, for in the latter case the slope down to the river is more gradual and the ravines are less extensive. In the north-east, near the confluence of the Ganges and the Tons the upland is separated from the present alluvial *kachhar* by a good tract of low-lying loam which doubtless represents an old bed of the larger river. Here the water level is so high that no irrigation is required and the crops raised are of a superior description. Below the high bank, which forms a ridge ranging in width from one to three miles, there is a varying strip of low and recent alluvium, especially at the junction of the Ganges and Tons and on the islands of the Ganges; but in either case changes are frequent and extensive, for such lands are liable at any time to have their value largely increased by fresh deposits, or on the other hand to be entirely obliterated by the action of the river. The alluvial belt is very narrow along the Jumna, save in two places, the largest expanse occurring shortly after the river leaves the confines of Bara. On the upland ridge the *kharif* is the main harvest and the *rabi* is almost confined to gram; for irrigation is almost impossible by reason of the sandy nature of the sub-soil and the great depth at which water is found.

The central portion of the tahsil is of a somewhat varied description Along the Bara borders outcrops of rock, alternating with depressions of *mar* soil, occur in a few villages; but the predominant feature is a shallow basin of stiff clay, in places giving way to inferior rice land called *chanchar*, which closely

resembles the *usar* of the Duab. This basin receives most of the drainage from the Bara hills, the overflow finding its way into the ravines of the Jumna and Tons. The prevalent crop is coarse rice and irrigation is obtained from a number of small *jhils* and tanks. This clay tract merges into a level expanse of fine loam which stretches northwards and eastwards to the high banks of the rivers, and is crossed centrally by a large *nala* discharging part of the drainage from the west into the Ganges. The embankment of the East Indian Railway has here proved of considerable value in checking the extension of the Ganges ravines, and in the north-east the difference in the quality of the lands on either side of the railway is often very marked. The loam tract is fairly supplied with irrigation from wells, though in several villages the facilities are deficient, and others depend on shallow *tals* which dry up when their services are chiefly in demand. In this tract the *rabi* is the more important harvest and the crops are often of a high quality.

Karchana is much more fully developed than the neighbouring tahsils to the south and west. The cultivated area was 104,057 acres as early as 1840, while at the following settlement it was 108,836 acres. Since that time there has been a slight improvement, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 111,894 acres or 66·86 per cent., a proportion which is exceeded only in the Allahabad tahsil. There has been a much more rapid extension of the area bearing two crops in the year, which now averages 19,124 acres or 17·09 per cent. of the net cultivation. The barren area, exclusive of 16,457 acres under water and 4,959 taken up by railways, roads, buildings and the like, amounts to 5,823 acres, which gives the lowest proportion in the district; but much of the culturable area, 28,223 acres or 16·86 per cent. in all, is of little value. The latter figure includes 9,022 acres of groves, which are remarkably abundant in almost every part of the tahsil; 4,332 acres of current fallow, which is under tillage in most years; and 14,868 acres of old fallow and waste, the bulk of which is poor land, broken by ravines or possessing a sandy unirrigable soil. Save in the loam tract, means of irrigation are distinctly poor, and the tahsil depends largely on the rainfall. On an average 15,287 acres or 13·66

per cent. of the cultivation are irrigated, and of this 57·4 per cent. is supplied from wells, the remainder obtaining water from the small natural reservoirs, on which no reliance can be placed in years of drought.

The *kharif* area almost invariably exceeds that of the *rabi*, though sometimes the positions are reversed, the former averaging 66,583 and the latter 64,186 acres during the five years ending witn 1906-07. The crops resemble those of the Duab rather than those grown in the rest of the trans-Jumna tract. Rice is the chief autumn staple, averaging 39·11 per cent. of the harvest, and almost the whole is of the early variety, transplanted rice being found only in the western villages. Next comes *bajra*, alone or mixed with *arhar*, occupying 29·69, and then *juar* and *arhar* with 17·52, while *kodon* with 4·4, *sanwan* with 2·92, cotton with 2·42 and sugarcane with 1·87 per cent. make up the bulk of the remainder, small areas being under autumn pulses, hemp, oilseeds and garden crops. In the *rabi* 33·34 per cent. of the area is sown with gram and 23·78 with gram and barley. The latter by itself takes up 16·51, wheat 8·19, peas 7·83 and wheat mixed with barley or gram 3·69 per cent. There is a considerable amount of linseed and *masur* and 1,425 acres of poppy on an average.

The cultivation is mainly in the hands of Brahmans, Kurmis, Rajputs and Ahirs. In 1907-08 the total area included in holdings was 121,050 acres, the difference between this and the area under actual tillage being much less than in the rest of Jamnapar, as the former includes comparatively little fallow. No more than 8·5 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors, while 35·23 was held by occupancy tenants, the proportion having undergone a very marked decrease since 1870, 54·47 by tenants-at-will and ·88 per cent. by ex-proprietary tenants, the small remainder being rent-free. The rent rate is comparatively high, averaging Rs. 4·86 for occupancy and Rs. 4·76 for other tenants, whose holdings are generally of inferior quality, while *shikmis*, who are in possession of 18·4 per cent. of the area, pay on an average Rs. 6·82. It should be noted that the occupancy area is in reality very much larger than would appear from returns, for there is a large amount of land held by tenants of twelve years'

standing, who have not been recorded as occupancy tenants, the privileged classes in 1904 holding as much as 69 per cent. of the whole. There is very little *nautor* cultivation and in this tahsil it was not treated separately for assessment purposes.

The revenue at successive settlements and the present demand with its incidence are shown in the appendix.* The present assessment was made for 30 years by Mr. A. W. Pim in 1904. There is a large alluvial area, embracing 18 *mahals* on the Jumna and 81 on the Ganges, which was assessed in 1904-05 at Rs. 13,771. Altogether there are 383 villages and 877 *mahals*. Of the latter 228 are single and 339 joint *zamindari*, 17 are perfect and 289 imperfect *pattidari*, while four are held in *bhaiyachara* tenure. The original inhabitants are said to have been Bhars, but they were ejected from the western portion by the ancestors of the Pathans of Iradatganj, from the north by Bais Rajputs who came in the days of Akbar, from the east by the Hirapuri Pandes of Panasa and from the south by the Gaharwars. At the present time 328 *mahals* are owned by Rai Ragho Prasad Singh Bahadur of Baraon, while other landowners of note include the Maharaja of Benares, the Pathans of Iradatganj, the Bhuinhars of Birpur and Panasa, the Bais Rajputs of Karchana and Kulmai, Rai Radha Rawan of Daraganj and Babu Kamta Nath Bhargava.

The population of the tahsil is far more dense than in the rest of the trans-Jumna tract, the rate of 487 per square mile approximating rather to that of the Duab than to that of the adjoining tahsils to the south and west. There has been but little increase during the past half-century. The total rose from 120,502 in 1853 to 123,350 in 1865, only to fall to 120,875 in 1872; though in 1881 it was 124,094 and ten years later 134,818. A marked decline accompanied the famine of 1896-97, with the result that in 1901 the number of inhabitants was 127,327, of whom 63,479 were females, while of the former number 117,091 were Hindus, 10,044 Musalmans, 43 Christians and 149 of other religions, including 129 Buddhists, at that time incarcerated in the Naini jail. The principal Hindu castes are

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

Brahmans, 20,699; Chamars, 16,062; Kurmis, 10,214; Ahirs, 9,908, and Rajputs, 6,451. Next in order come Kachhis, Koris, Pasis, Gadariyas and Lohars. The Rajputs are chiefly Bais, Dikhits, Gaurs, Chandels and Gaharwars, but many other clans are represented. Of the Musalmans 4,613 were described as Sheikhs, while the remainder are for the most part Julahas, Behnas and Pathans.

The essentially agricultural nature of the tahsil is abundantly proved by the census returns, which show that more than 85 per cent. of the inhabitants depend directly on cultivation. There are no manufactures of any importance whatever, beyond those carried on in the central prison at Naini, nor is there any town deserving the name except Karma, where is the largest cattle market in the district. Karchana itself, though the head quarters of the tahsildar and the sub-registrar, is a mere village, and the only other places of any size are Panasa, Akorha and Baraon, the seat of Rai Ragho Prasad Narayan Singh Bahadur, who has built a sugar factory there. The markets, fairs, schools and post-offices of the tahsil are shown in the appendix.

The greater part of the tahsil is well provided with means of communication. The main line of the East Indian Railway traverses the eastern half of the tahsil, passing through the stations of Naini, Chheoki, Karchana and Birpur; and from Naini runs the branch line to Jubbulpore connected with the former by a loop from Chheoki so as to give through communication between Bombay and Calcutta. The only station on this branch is at Jasra. A metalled road connects Naini station and jail with Allahabad, being a branch from the Jubbulpore road, the metalling of which is not maintained for more than ten miles. From Naini an unmetalled road leads to Karchana, where it crosses that from Manda and Panasa to Karma, Ghurpur and Derwa, and thence continues to Kohrar; but the large tract of country in the south of the tahsil between the Kohrar and Jubbulpore roads is devoid of anything but rough village cart-tracks. In former days there was a large river traffic, Bikar on the Jumna being an important depôt for the grain trade with Mirzapur; but this has long disappeared, while the influence of railways is also to be

seen in the abandonment of the old Jubbulpore road. In the appendix will be found a list showing the various ferries over the Jumna, Ganges and Tons.

The tahsil is included in the circle of the Allahabad munsif, and for revenue and criminal administration forms a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered deputy collector. For police purposes there are stations at Karchana and Ghurpur, but a portion of the area belongs to the Mutiganj *thana*, of which there is a dependent outpost at Naini.

KARMA, *Pargana* ARAIL, *Tahsil* KARCHANA.

This small but flourishing town stands in 25°18′N. and 81°51′E. on an unmetalled road running eastwards from the Jubbulpore road near Jasra to Karchana, at a distance of five miles from the latter and 12 miles south from Allahabad. A branch of this road goes through Ghurpur to Partabpur and this is joined by a cross road from Karma at Chak Ghansham Das, about a mile to the north. Karma is the chief market of the tahsil and the trade in cattle and hides is greater than in any other part of the district. There is a post-office here, as well as a cattle-pound and a lower primary school. The population was 3,204 in 1881 and rose to 3,426 in 1891, while at last census of 1901 it had dropped to 3,293, of whom 734 were Musalmans.

The place has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since 1860 and the provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, are also in force. In 1907-08 there were 1,123 houses in the town, of which 514 were assessed, the income from the house-tax for that and the two preceding years averaging Rs. 720, which gave an incidence of Re. 1-5-8 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-4 per head of population. The total annual receipts were Rs. 784, including the initial balance, and the expenditure averaged Rs. 819, of which the chief items were Rs. 345 for the town *chaukidars*, Rs. 144 for a conservancy staff and Rs. 167 for minor public works of improvement. The lands of Karma are 845 acres in extent, some 630 being under cultivation, and pay a revenue of Rs. 2,525. The owner is Babu Kamta Nath Bhargava, a well known banker of Allahabad.

KHAIRAGARH *Pargana, vide* MEJA *Tahsil.*

KHIRI, *Pargana* KHAIRAGARH, *Tahsil* MEJA.

A small village in the west of the tahsil, standing in 25° 2′N. and 81°49′E., on the unmetalled road from Manda and Kuraon to Shankargarh, which is here joined by one leading to Kohrar and Meja, at a distance of 29 miles from Allahabad and 21 miles from the tahsil head quarters. The place contained 878 inhabitants in 1901, including 190 Musalmans, and is noteworthy only as possessing a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, an inspection bungalow and a small bazar, in which markets are held twice a week. Near the police station is an encamping-ground and opposite the latter is an old temple, where an annual fair takes place during the Dasahra festival. The Muhammadans possess a fine mosque, built recently by a noted Faqir named Kamal Shah, who resides here and has acquired a considerable following. The village has an area of 1,475 acres, but less than half of this is cultivated; the revenue demand is Rs. 750 and the owner is Raja Drigbijai Singh of Daiya.

KIWAI *Pargana, Tahsil* HANDIA.

This pargana forms the southern portion of the Handia tahsil, being bounded on the north by Mah, and on the south by the Ganges, which separates it from pargana Khairagarh. To the west lies pargana Jhusi of the Phulpur tahsil, while on the east and south-east the boundary marches with the Mirzapur district. The total area is liable to vary from year to year owing to the action of the Ganges, and during the five years ending with 1907-08 averaged 92,347 acres or 144·3 square miles.

The pargana was known by its present name at least as early as the days of Akbar and has since undergone little change. When the rest of the district was ceded to the Company by the Nawab Wazir in 1801, Kiwai or Handia, as it was then called after the principal town, was retained in the dominions of Oudh; but the arrangement proved very unsatisfactory and on the restoration of several tracts in the north of Oudh in 1816 Kiwai was given to the Company in exchange. It is a rich agricultural tract with a good soil and ample means of irrigation in ordinary

years. The population rose from 80,137 in 1853 to 83,891 in 1865, but then fell to 79,028 in 1872, though it afterwards increased to 85,768 in 1881 and to 89,006 ten years later. In 1901 a decline was again observed, the number of inhabitants being 87,263 of whom 44,224 were females: the total including 81,431 Hindus and 5,832 Musalmans. There are 314 villages, but few places are of any size or importance. Even Handia is but a fair-sized village, while Kiwai itself is quite insignificant. It stands near the Mirzapur border in 25°27′N. and 82°21′E., at a distance of twelve miles north-east from the tahsil head quarters, near the road from Baraut to Malethu in Mirzapur, and at the last census contained only 299 inhabitants, principally Rajputs of the Monas clan. Besides Handia there are nine places with more than 1,000 inhabitants, but the largest is Saidabad with a population of 1,500 and none is of any interest except perhaps Baraut, which once contained a police station, and Lachhagir on the Ganges, in former days a flourishing market and a favourite place of pilgrimage.

KOHKHIRAJ, *Pargana* KARA, *Tahsil* SIRATHU.

Formerly the village of Koh was divided into two portions known as Koh Khiraj or revenue-paying Koh and Koh Inam or revenue-free Koh; but though the name of Koh Inam is still shown on the maps, the site was completely destroyed in 1858 owing to the rebellion of the inhabitants and the revenue-free grant was confiscated. The present village stands in 25°36′N. and 81°30′E., at a distance of 24 miles north-west from Allahabad, a little to the north of the grand trunk road. On the latter is a large military encamping-ground with a store-depôt attached, and hard by is a police station and a post-office. From the encamping-ground a metalled road leads south to Bharwari, about two miles distant, and on to Manjhanpur and the Rajapur ferry. The village, which at the last census contained 2,617 inhabitants, including 517 Musalmans, is of little importance, but is noticeable as possessing an ancient mosque, now in ruins, with a Persian inscription stating that it was built in 1384, during the reign of Firoz Shah, by Qazi Hisam-ud-din Hasan.* The village lands extend

* J. A. S. B., 1880, p. 72.

northwards to the bank of the Ganges, where is a ferry leading to Naubasta on the opposite side. The total area is 2,068 acres and the revenue demand of Rs. 3,149 is paid by a number of petty *zamindars* of different castes.

KOHRAR, *Pargana* KHAIRAGARH, *Tahsil* MEJA.

The village of Kohrar or Kohnrar, which gives its name to one of the *tappas* of Khairagarh, stands in 25°8′N. and 81°59′ E., on high ground overlooking the valley of the Tons, which is crossed about half a mile to the north by the road from Allahabad to Kuraon, the former being some 23 miles distant. A branch road goes from the ferry to Khiri on the south-west, while another leads eastwards from the village to Meja, about eight miles away, with a branch to Sirsa from Bhatauli. On the high bank of the river are the ruins of an old fort and hard by is a bungalow belonging to the Manda estate, while near the village is an ancient *baoli* or large well, now in disrepair, with steps leading down to the water. Kohrar till recently possessed a police outpost, but is now a place of little importance, though well known as a road junction. The population numbered 2,093 in 1881 and 2,038 ten years later, but in 1901 it was only 1,718, including a large number of Brahmans, 172 Musalmans and 169 Jains. The place contains a small school and has a flourishing bazar, in which markets are held twice a week. The area of the village is 2,696 acres, but only some 660 acres are cultivated and the revenue demand is Rs. 1,050. The owners are the Raja of Manda, the Baraon family and a large body of resident Brahmans. The fort was for a long time the chief seat of the Gaharwars, who probably built the fine old temple some two miles to the east of the village, where a large fair is held on the occasion of the Sheoratri festival.

KOSAM, *Pargaña* KARARI, *Tahsil* MANJHANPUR.

The twin villages of Kosam Inam and Kosam Khiraj stand on the bank of the Jumna, in 25°20′N. and 81°24′E., at a distance of some twelve miles south from Manjhanpur and nine miles west from Sarai Akil. The place is chiefly noted for its archæological remains, which have already been described in chapter V. The vast fort is inhabited only by a few Mallahs,

who subsist on cultivation and the manufacture of hempen sacking. Kosam Inam lies to the west and Kosam Khiraj to the east of the fort, and in 1901 they had a combined population of 2,374 persons, including 210 Musalmans and numbers of Kewats and Khatiks. The total area of the two villages is 3,159 acres and the revenue demand is Rs. 4,161. The old *zamindars* are Saiyids, descended from Saiyid Hisam of Karari, who is said to have taken the place under the orders of Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah and to have received the land from that Sultan. It is clear that the place was an old Musalman settlement, for in Kosam Inam is an ancient but dilapidated mosque with an inscription on two stone slabs, stating that it was built in 1392, during the reign of Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur, by one Sheikh Firoz, who endowed it with four *bighas* of land. The Saiyids, however, have sold most of their property to a Behna, who has acquired wealth by grain-dealing and money-lending.

About three miles west of Kosam is the rocky hill of Pabhosa, also mentioned in chapter V. On it is a pillar of the great trigonometrical survey and also a Jain temple, said to mark the birthplace of the fourth Jain *tirthankara*. People of this creed resort hither during the winter months from all parts of India, and the old connection of the place with the Jains is proved by the discovery of Jain images and carvings in the neighbouring fields. Tradition relates that Pabhosa was a *muhalla* of Kausambi and was inhabited by stone masons. The village of Pabhosa is a small place with a population of 768 persons at the 1901 census. The site stands at the foot of the hill on the river bank, and the village lands, which are 1,380 acres in extent and are assessed at Rs. 1,466, are owned partly by Thakur Jaswant Singh, the head of the Bisens of Shahpur, and partly by the widow of Lala Sumer Chand Jaini, a banker of Allahabad.

KOTWA, *Pargana* JHUSI, *Tahsil* PHULPUR.

A very large but otherwise unimportant agricultural village, standing in 25°23′N. and 82°1′E., on the unmetalled road leading southwards from Phulpur and the bazar of Hanumanganj on the grand trunk road to Dobawal on the Ganges, at a

distance of eleven miles from Allahabad and 13 miles south-south-west from the tahsil head quarters. Between Kotwa and Deokali on the north runs the branch line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, which has a station here. The village is almost hidden among mango groves, which are extraordinarily extensive in the neighbourhood. The population numbered 4,106 in 1881 and 4,163 ten years later, but by 1901 it had dropped to 3,752, of whom all save 108 were Hindus. About one-fourth of the inhabitants are Bais Rajputs, who have long held possession of the land. The village contains an aided school, while at Kakra, a short distance to the south, is an ancient temple of Mahadeo, where a very large fair is held annually on the 5th of Sawan.

KURAON, *Pargana* KHAIRAGARH, *Tahsil* MEJA.

The village of Kuraon stands in 24°59′N. and 82°4′E., at a distance of 11 miles south from Meja and 35 from Allahabad. It possesses a police station, a post-office, an inspection bungalow, a cattle-pound, a lower primary school and a small bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The place derives its importance from its central situation at the junction of six roads. That to Meja is now being metalled throughout, and the others lead to Manda, to Drummondganj in Mirzapur, to Rewah, to Khiri and Shankargarh and to Kohrar and Allahabad. Otherwise the village is a poor place, situated in a precarious part of the pargana, and at the last census contained only 1,100 inhabitants, of whom 212 were Musalmans. It is owned by Raja Drigbijai Singh of Daiya, who pays a revenue of Rs. 1,300, the total area of the village being 1,816 acres, of which 1,087 were cultivated in 1908.

MAH *Pargana*, *Tahsil* HANDIA.

This pargana comprises the northern and larger portion of the Handia tahsil, extending northwards from Kiwai to the Jaunpur boundary. To the east the border marches for a few miles with pargana Bhadohi of Mirzapur, while to the west lies Jhusi and to the north-west pargana Sikandra. The tract consists roughly of two stretches of lowlying land on either side of

a high ridge of loam running eastwards into Mirzapur, and on the whole the country is fertile, fairly well cultivated and densely populated. The total area is 97,847 acres or 152·9 square miles.

The pargana was known by its present name at least as early as the days of Akbar; but though it must at one time have been at least of local importance, Mah is at present nothing but an old ruined fort situated within the village of Jalalpur, a small place of 1,024 inhabitants, some six miles south from Phulpur on the road leading from that town to Handia. The fort is said to be called after a Bhar Raja, who was overthrown by Baghels. The latter afterwards became Musalmans and changed the name of the village to Jalalpur in honour of Akbar. Here resided a noted saint named Shah Kamal, whose tomb is still an object of veneration. There is another celebrated tomb at Damgara, a small village on the Barna, which contains a mosque, a *khangah* or monastery and the shrine of Shah Basit Ali, a native of Bargaon in the Soraon tahsil, who lived as a hermit in the jungles along the Barna. There he met Tikait Rai, who was a young man in poor circumstances at the time, and he presented him with a *qalamdan* or inkstand, the traditional badge of office of a minister. By virtue of the saint's gift Tikait Rai rose to be prime minister to Asaf-ud-daula, and in gratitude to his patron he built the mosque and shrine at Damgara, endowing it with three revenue-free villages. He had, it is said, offered the saint 42 villages, but the gift was refused. The land is still revenue-free, but only a fraction remains in the hands of Basit Ali's descendants.

There are 314 villages in the pargana, but the great majority are very small, Barethi, Soron and Ara Kalan alone containing more than 1,500 inhabitants apiece. The population of the pargana was 89,337 in 1853, but dropped to 86,263 in 1865, afterwards rising to 87,649 in 1872 and to 98,986 in 1881. Since the latter year it has slowly declined, falling to 98,083 in 1891, while at the next census it was 96,018, of whom 48,344 were females, the total including 85,582 Hindus, 10,434 Musalmans and two others. The average density was 635 to the square mile, or rather higher than that of Kiwai.

MANDA, *Pargana* KHAIRAGARH, *Tahsil* MEJA.

The small town of Manda stands in 25°6′N. and 82°16′ E., at a distance of 39 miles from Allahabad and about 11 miles from the tahsil head quarters. A metalled road leads northwards to Bharatganj and the Nahwai railway station, now named Manda Road, there connecting with the road to Karchana and Naini, while unmetalled roads go westwards to Meja and south-westwards to Kuraon, both crossing the Saraiha torrent a short distance from the town. The town is built at the foot of a low range of hills and above it stands the old stone fort in which the Raja has his residence. The population of the place numbered 3,222 in 1881 and rose to 3,566 ten years later; but in 1901 it was only 3,261, of whom 422 were Musalmans. Among the Hindus are many Brahmans, while numerous Faqirs of the Niranjani and Nirbani *akharas* reside here. Markets are held in the town twice a week, but the trade is small and there are no manufactures. The place possesses a police-station, a post-office and an upper primary school. A large fair, attended by some 5,000 persons, takes place during the Dasahra festival. Manda is said to have been founded by the Bhars, who were ejected by the Gaharwars, while the name is locally derived from an ascetic named Mando Bikki. The village is of immense extent, covering 10,627 acres; but only 512 acres were cultivated in 1908 and the total revenue demand is Rs. 950.

MANJHANPUR, *Pargana* KARARI, *Tahsil* MANJHANPUR.

The small town of Manjhanpur stands in 25°32′N. and 81°22′E., at a distance of 31 miles west from Allahabad and about 8 miles south-west from Bharwari station, with which it is connected by a metalled road. Unmetalled roads lead north-west to Sirathu, west to Dhata and south to Karari. The site is somewhat straggling and includes that of Pata, an adjoining village on the south-west. The population numbered 3,143 persons in 1881, but ten years later it had fallen to 2,968, though at the last census in 1901 it was 3,221, including 1,113 Musalmans and a large number of Banias.

In addition to the tahsil buildings and a registration office, Manjhanpur possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound

and an upper primary school, as well as a private Arabic school maintained by Chaudhri Ghulam Haidar, the head of the Saiyid family which owns the place. Markets of some local importance are held here twice a week and are frequented by grain dealers from Cawnpore and other distant marts. A small fair takes place on the 18th day of Chait. The town was administered under Act XX of 1856 from 1861 to 1909, when the measure was withdrawn on account of the unimportant nature of the place and the poverty of the inhabitants. The average yield of the house-tax was some Rs. 750 annually. The *mauza* of Manjhanpur Pata is 2,121 acres in extent and pays a revenue of Rs. 2,745.

MANJHANPUR *Tahsil.*

This tahsil comprises the south-western part of the Duab tract and consists of the two parganas of Karari and Atharban, each of which forms the subject of a separate article. It is bounded on the north by Sirathu, on the east by pargana Chail; on the west by the Fatehpur district and on the south by the Jumna, beyond which lies the district of Banda. The total area is liable to vary but little on account of fluvial action, for the strip of low alluvium is seldom of great width and loss in one place is usually compensated by gain elsewhere. The average for the five years ending with 1906-07 was 175,590 acres or 274·36 square miles.

For a considerable distance the north-eastern boundary is formed by the Sasur Khaderi, along the course of which runs a strip of inferior land, in places covered with *dhak* jungle and often broken by ravines. Through the centre of pargana Karari flows the Kinahi, a drainage channel which rises near the Atharban border and takes a south-easterly course towards the Jumna, which it joins in the south-west corner of pargana Chail. The banks of this *nala* are scored by ravines, which extend inland on either bank to a distance varying from a quarter of a mile in the west to a full mile in the south-east. The uplands between the Kinahi and the Sasur Khaderi are of good quality, fairly level, with a fertile loam soil and generally possessing adequate means of irrigation from earthen wells. South of the former stream the country is equally well wooded, but the soil is

sandy, wells are less numerous and irrigation was derived mainly from the many tanks till the introduction of the canal, which crosses the Kinahi near Nagriha and supplies the southern area from the Birauncha and Kanaili distributaries. These channels have immensely benefited the high ground which crowns the Jumna cliff. There the soil is very sandy or else of a gritty character and full of *kankar*, while natural means of irrigation are wholly absent. The level rises steadily to the summit of the cliff, the face of which is marked by great fissures and ravines leading down to the river.

The Atharban pargana generally resembles the southern portion of Karari. There is the same comparative absence of wells, the same prevalence of *jhils*, with extensive stretches of rice and gram cultivation in their neighbourhood, and the same abundance of groves. The upland and larger portion of the pargana, however, has been immensely improved by the advent of canal irrigation, and along the course of the Dhata distributary, which is supplemented by the Sonari minor on the north and the Amina distributary and its branches on the south, the *rabi* cultivation is of a very fine description. The soil is for the most part a light loam save in the depressions, where it stiffens into a heavy clay. The southern portion of the pargana is of a very different character. The upper tableland slopes sharply to the south, marking what was probably at some remote period the high bank of the Jumna, the course of this ridge running from Hinauta on the Fatehpur boundary eastwards to Amina. The lowlands south of the ridge resemble Bundelkhand rather than the Duab. The soil is dark and friable, irrigation from any source is difficult, and there are large patches of *dhak*, *babul* and scrub jungle, the remnants of the old Atharban forest, which harbour numbers of *nilgai*, antelope and wild pig. In the west the most conspicuous feature is the great Alwara lake, but to the east of this broad and shallow basin the level rises in a series of undulations towards the Jumna cliff, the villages are cut up by ravines, the soil is very poor and full of *kankar*, while at Pabhosa is the remarkable outcrop of Vindhyan rock which rises to a height of 565 feet and is noteworthy as the only hill in the entire Duab south of the Siwaliks.

The tahsil is highly developed and has made great strides since 1840, when the cultivated area was 98,137 acres. The figure rose to 109,500 at the last settlement in 1870, while for the five years ending with 1906-07 the average was 115,357 acres or 65·7 per cent. The proportion is identical in both parganas, but Karari has the advantage in the matter of double-cropping, which in the tahsil as a whole extends to 25,101 acres or 21·76 per cent. of the entire cultivation, but amounts to 23·9 in Karari as compared with 18·9 per cent. in Atharban. It is doubtful whether there is much room for further extension of tillage, for out of 26,515 acres classed as culturable 3,897 are current fallow and no less than 8,154 acres, or 4·64 per cent. of the entire area, are under groves, the proportion rising to 5·8 per cent. in Atharban, which is more thickly wooded than any other part of the Duab. The rest is chiefly old fallow of an inferior description, little if at all better than much of the barren area. The latter aggregates 33,718 acres or 19·2 per cent. of the total; but of this 17,685 acres are under water and 4,272 are occupied by roads, sites and buildings, leaving but a modest amount of actually sterile land. The irrigated area averages 25,795 acres or 22·36 per cent. of the cultivation, but this has on occasions been exceeded by 7,000 acres or more. Though the amount is much lower than in Sirathu, there has been a great improvement of late years on account of the canals, which now supply 40 per cent. of the irrigation. Wells are almost unknown in Atharban, but they constitute the chief source in Karari, while nearly one-third of the watered area in both parganas is supplied from *jhils* and tanks.

The areas sown with *kharif* and *rabi* crops are approximately equal, averaging 70,502 and 69,233 acres respectively, the relative position depending on the nature of the season. In the former rice covers 37·75 per cent. of the area sown, and this is of the early variety save for some 2,300 acres of transplanted rice, principally confined to the Alwara basin. Next follow *juar* and *arhar* with 32·34, *bajra* and *arhar* with 15·14, cotton with 6·92 and *sanwan* with 3·49 per cent. No other crop is of any importance. There are on an average 660 acres of sugarcane and smaller amounts of *kodon*, oilseeds, hemp and garden crops. In the *rabi* the chief crop, as usual, is gram, this by itself

covering 31·8 and when mixed with barley 34·26 per cent. of the area sown. Wheat alone makes up 15·28 and in combination with gram or barley 5·71, while the latter constitutes 6·55 and peas 4·57 per cent. There is a fair amount of poppy, but the area under other crops is negligible.

The cultivating body consists mainly of Rajputs, Brahmans and Kurmis in pargana Atharban, and of Brahmans, Lodhs, Chamars, Kurmis, Pasis and Ahirs in Karari. In 1907-08 the total area included in holdings was 122,783 acres and of this 16·08 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors, the proportion being considerably higher in Atharban than in Karari. Occupancy tenants held 44·79, tenants-at-will 37·22 and ex-proprietary tenants 1·19 per cent., the remainder being rent-free; but though there has apparently been a great decrease in the occupancy area since the settlement, this is not really the case, since much of the land is held by tenants of twelve years' standing who have not been entered as having a right of occupancy. Rents are paid almost exclusively in cash and the recorded rates are Rs. 4·16 for occupancy and Rs. 4·83 for other tenants, the figure being much higher in Karari than in the rest of the tahsil. An area of 20,952 acres or 17·1 per cent. of the holdings is sub-let and the *shikmi* rental averages Rs. 7·16 per acre.

Tables given in the appendix show the revenue assessed at succeeding settlements, the present demand and its incidence.* The total is apt to vary slightly, as there are 49 alluvial *mahals*, in most cases of very small area, and these were last settled in 1905-06 at Rs. 3,371. Altogether there are 293 villages and these were divided into 797 *mahals* in 1907-08, the latter comprising 165 held in single and 302 in joint *zamindari* tenure, 238 of the perfect and 78 of the imperfect *pattidari* type and 14 *bhaiyachara mahals*. As in the other Duab tahsils, Musalmans are the chief proprietors, in 1907-08 holding 30·5 per cent. of the total area, though this represents a considerable loss during the previous thirty years. Rajputs with 23·18 have lost one-tenth of their estates, but other castes have gained ground, notably Banias with 8 and Kayasths with 9·94 per cent. Brahmans own as much as 18·6 and Kurmis with 8·38 per cent. have made steady progress.

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

Small areas belong to Khattris, Kalwars, Goshains and Ahirs. The principal estates belong to Saiyids. Azhar-ul-Hasan of Asarha holds eleven whole villages and nine *mahals;* Iftikhar Husain of Mahawan has ten villages and three *mahals;* Chaudhri Ghulam Haidar of Manjhanpur has 21 villages and one *mahal;* and Mazahir Husain of Karari has seven villages and one *mahal.* These lie mainly in the Karari pargana, while in Atharban Thakur Jaswant Singh of Shahpur owns 26 villages and one *mahal,* assessed at Rs. 9,000; and another Bisen, Thakur Sheo Dayal Singh of Unon, holds three villages. Besides these the Tiwaris of Birauncha own 28 villages, while the Pathan family of Dia are in possession of four villages.

The tahsil is less densely populated than any other part of the Duab, in consequence of the indifferent character of the soil in the southern portions of both parganas: the rate at the last census being only 473·1 per square mile. There has been a large increase in the population during the past half-century, for in 1853 the total was but 115,944. This dropped to 115,822 in 1865, but afterwards rose to 116,217 in 1872, to 120,283 in 1881, and to 131,688 ten years later. The census of 1901, however, marked a decline, for the tract suffered somewhat during the famine of 1896-97. The number of inhabitants was 129,798, including 64,057 females, and of this number 116,796 were Hindus, 12,907 Musalmans, 70 Jains, 12 Sikhs, 9 Aryas and 4 Christians. The leading Hindu castes were Chamars, 13,052; Kurmis, 11,458; Ahirs, 9,798; Pasis, 9,725; Rajputs, 8,516; Koris, 6,882; Kachhis and Muraos, 6,630; and Brahmans, 5,822, the last being an unusually low figure. Other castes occurring in strength are Lodhs, 5,258, Gadariyas, Kayasths, Banias, Barhais and Dhobis. The Rajputs belong to many clans, but Chauhans, Rathors, Bais, Jadons, Bhadaurias and Dhakras constitute the bulk of the Chhatri community. Among the Musalmans the Sheikhs, 4,818, and the Saiyids, 2,192, are the most prominent, the latter holding a very strong position in pargana Karari; while Behnas, Pathans, Julahas and Faqirs occur in considerable numbers.

The population is essentially agricultural, and according to the census returns about 78 per cent. of the people are directly

engaged in cultivation, the bulk of the remainder coming under the heads of personal or domestic service, the supply of food and drink, general labour and cotton-weaving. The only place which can be described as a town is Manjhanpur itself, the head quarters of the tahsil. There are few large villages, the most notable exceptions being Karari, Pachhim Sarira and Andhawan, while others have been mentioned in the pargana articles. The markets, fairs, schools and post-offices of the tahsil are shown in the appendix.

Communications are poor. From Muratganj on the grand trunk road a metalled road runs past Bharwari station to Manjhanpur, and the continuation will shortly be metalled as far as the Rajapur ferry over the Jumna. Unmetalled roads lead from Bharwari and Manjhanpur to Karari, there joining the road from Allahabad and Sarai Akil to Pachhim Sarira and Rajapur, while branches from this take off at Sarai Akil leading to Mahila-ghat and Mau, and at Pachhim Sarira, whence a poor road goes to Dhata in the Fatehpur district. There are numerous ferries over the Jumna, of which a list will be found in the appendix; but apart from those at Rajapur and Mahila none is approached by a regular road.

The tahsil forms a subdivision for criminal and revenue administration and is in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. Original civil jurisdiction is vested in the munsif of Allahabad. For police purposes there are stations at Manjhanpur and Pachhim Sarira, the latter having an outpost at Mahewa; but their circles do not include the whole tahsil, for a large portion of pargana Karari is comprised in that of Sarai Akil.

MAU AIMMA, *Pargana and Tahsil* SORAON.

The town of Mau Aimma stands in 25°42′N. and 81°55′E., at a distance of eight miles from Soraon and 21 from Allahabad. The provincial road to Fyzabad runs about a mile to the west, and from it a short metalled branch leads to the Mau Aimma railway station, which is about halfway between the road and the town. From the latter an unmetalled road goes due south to Aswan and Phaphamau. The population has fluctuated greatly

in the past fifty years. In 1853 it was 7,445, but by 1872 it had dropped to 6,189, while in 1881 it was 8,423 and ten years later only 6,301. In 1901 the place contained 6,769 inhabitants, of whom 3,435 were Musalmans, the majority being Julahas. At one time the weavers of the place had a great reputation, but their industry has declined owing to the competition of factory-made cloth, and now many of the Julahas go to the mills at Bombay and other industrial centres. It was by their means that plague was introduced here during the cold weather of 1899-1900, Mau being the first place in the district in which plague made its appearance.

The place possesses no history of any interest and the only noticeable buildings are some modern mosques. It owes its growth to its situation on a highway and the development of an extensive trade with Oudh and the neighbouring parts of Jaunpur; but the extension of the railway has diminished its importance. Markets are held daily and the principal articles of commerce are grain, cloth, cotton, *gur* and tobacco. Mau Aimma contains a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and a large upper primary school. The town was brought under the operations of Act XX of 1856 in 1867. There were 1,030 houses within the *chaukidari* area in 1907-08, and of these 510 were subject to taxation, the assessment in that and the two preceding years averaging Rs. 1,272, which gives an incidence of Rs. 2-4-4 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-0 per head of population. Including the opening balance the average annual income was Rs. 1,513 and the expenditure for the same period Rs. 1,304, of which Rs. 473 were devoted to the maintenance of the town police, Rs. 339 to conservancy and Rs. 323 to local improvements. The place belongs mainly to a well known family of Sheikhs, of whom Sheikh Nasir-ud-din is the most prominent representative.

MEJA, *Pargana* KHAIRAGARH, *Tahsil* MEJA.

The headquarters of the Meja tahsil are located in a mere village standing in 25°8′N. and 82°7′E., at a distance of 28 miles south-east from Allahabad and some six miles south from the Meja Road station. From the latter a metalled road

leads to Koraon, passing through Meja, where it is joined by unmetalled roads from Manda, Barokhar, Kohrar and Unchdih. The place is built at the foot of a low range of hills and to the south of the village is a large tank, excavated in 1878 as a famine work and fed from a sacred spring, which issues out of the hills near a temple. A considerable fair is held at this spot on the first Sunday in Bhadon. Further east is a second large tank near the encamping-ground on the Manda road. To the west of the village are the tahsil buildings, the registration office, a large dispensary, a police station, an inspection bungalow, a post-office and a cattle-pound, while in Meja itself is an upper primary school. In 1881 the population was 1,412, but ten years later it had dropped to 1,204, while in 1901 it was 1,329, including 230 Musalmans and a number of Kols and Brahmans. The village is 3,131 acres in extent, but of this little more than one-sixth is cultivated. The revenue demand is Rs. 1,725, one-third being paid by the Raja of Manda and the rest by Raja Drigbijai Singh of Daiya.

MEJA *Tahsil.*

This is the southernmost tahsil of the district and is conterminous with the pargana of Khairagarh. The latter was in existence at least as early as the days of Akbar, but the place from which it derives its name has long ceased to be of any importance, being now no more than a ruined fort on the banks of the Tons some four miles north-west from Meja. There is not even a village called Khairagarh, the name of the revenue *mauza* being Khara, a tiny place of 154 inhabitants. The pargana has long been divided into several *tappas* or subdivisions, known as Chaurasi, Manda, Kharka, Barokhar, Daiya and Kohrar, the limits of which are still generally recognized. The northern boundary is formed by the Tons and the Ganges, which unite just above the town of Sirsa, the former separating the tahsil from Bara and Karchana and the latter dividing it from the Handia tahsil. To the south-west and west lies the Rewah state and to the east and south-east is the Mirzapur district. The total area is 423,186 acres or 661·2 square miles, the variations caused by the Ganges being very slight.

The north-eastern portion of the tahsil, including Chaurasi and the tract called Manda Hitar, or the lowlands of Manda, is far superior to the rest and generally resembles Karchana. It is fertile, populous and well cultivated, while the crops are rather those of the Duab than those of Bundelkhand. There is a considerable area of rich alluvial *kachhar* near the junction of the Ganges and the Tons and again to the east, close to the Mirzapur border around Nahwai. The high bank of the Ganges and Tons is characterized by the usual strip of sandy soil and ravines; but this gives place to a central belt of level loam, which in turn sinks into a trough of clay running along the foot of the hills. The latter form a low range extending westwards from Manda to the Bara border, past Meja and Kohrar on the Tons, thence following that river for a considerable distance. The drainage of their northern slopes collects in the clay basin and finds its way into the rivers along a number of channels. South of the hills the country changes abruptly into a level plain of dark *mar* and clay soil, studded with small isolated hills and rocky outcrops. This tract comprises Manda Upraundh or the uplands of Manda, together with Kohrar, Kharka and the parts of Daiya and Barokhar north of the Belan. It is drained by the Lapar or Lapri, a stream which flows westwards from the Manda hills into the Tons and receives numerous small tributaries on either bank; but the eastern portion is drained directly by the Belan. The soils are those of Bundelkhand: red stony *bhota* along the hills giving place to a great stretch of *mar*, mostly of an inferior type, with smaller areas of clay. The population is scanty and there is much waste land, while means of irrigation are very deficient; though a great change will be effected in the country between the Lapar and Belan when the canal project is completed. The tract beyond the Belan is divided by a spur of the Panna range, the eastern portion, known as Bealsi, a part of *tappa* Daiya, being similar to the central tract or else covered with jungle; but in *tappa* Pal, a subdivision of Barokhar, to the west, is a large amphitheatre formed by the Panna hills and their offshoots, in which *mar* is replaced by loam, wells can be dug without striking a substratum of rock, and the fertile deposits brought down from the hills produce

good crops even without irrigation. The population is comparatively dense, but there are practically no roads and few markets. The chief products are cotton and *juar* in the *kharif*, while the *rabi* crops are similar to those of the northern tract, though they are less valuable and include little poppy or sugarcane.

The whole of the southern tract is liable to deterioration from both drought and heavy rainfall, and the precarious nature of the country is illustrated by the unstable nature of the cultivation. The central tract is far worse than the rest of the tahsil, for it has the disadvantages of a poor soil and a bad climate. The hot winds of summer sweep across the stone hills with great fury and during the rains the *mar* becomes a pestilential quagmire, while the paralysis induced by *kesari* is terribly prevalent. In 1840 the entire cultivated area was 218,520 acres, but by 1876-77 it had dropped to 207,952 and since that date there has been a further decrease. In the tract north of the hills the area in the year of settlement was 65,802 acres and this has remain ed fairly constant, the average from 1892-93 to 1901-02 inclusive being 63,770; whereas the corresponding figures for the southern tract were 142,350 and 127,517 acres respectively. Some allowance must, however, be made for the abnormal conditions of 1896-97, when famine reduced the total to 175,393 acres; and in fact recent years have shown a marked improvement, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 202,182 acres or 47·78 per cent. of the whole tahsil. There has also been some extension of the double-cropped area, which now averages 35,652 acres or 17·63 per cent. of the net cultivation. The extent of barren land is necessarily large, amounting to 83,774 acres or 19·8 per cent. of the whole; this includes 24,483 acres under water, 7,429 occupied by railways, roads, buildings and the like, and 51,862 acres of barren waste. The last figure is actually below the mark, for a very considerable proportion of the nominally culturable area is too poor to repay tillage or else is more profitably occupied by jungle and forest. It amounts in all to 137,230 acres, from which should be deducted 9,018 acres of groves and 31,662 acres of new fallow. Nevertheless the area of old arable fallow is very large, as a result of the

fluctuating nature of the cultivation in the uplands and the great dearth of cultivators. The average irrigated area is only 11,935 acres or 5·9 per cent. of the cultivation, the maximum during the last five years being 15,574 acres. The various tracts exhibit remarkable differences in this respect, for while the loam belt has about 20 per cent. of irrigation, there is very little on the river banks in the north on account of the sandy subsoil and the great depth at which water is found, and even less in the southern areas. About three-fifths of the irrigation is derived from wells and this fact indicates its distribution. In the uplands the only sources are tanks and embankments, many of which have been constructed in years of drought and have proved of great service. The introduction of canals will revolutionise matters and in the southern tract must effect a vast improvement.

The *kharif* harvest almost invariably covers a larger area than the *rabi*, the former averaging 124,946 and the latter 112,672 acres. The chief *kharif* staple is rice, which on an average occupies 41·97 per cent. of the area sown: nearly all this is of the early variety, but there is some 2,500 acres of late or transplanted rice in the best clay tracts. Next come *kodon* with 19·11, *juar* and *arhar* with 14·28, *bajra* and *arhar* with 13·94, cotton with 4·45 and *sanwan* with 2·13 per cent., while the pulses, sugarcane, oilseeds, maize and a little hemp make up the remainder. In the *rabi* the predominance of gram is very remarkable and unfortunately this crop is often mixed with *kesari*. Pure gram and this mixture take up 34·37 per cent. of the area, while 14·87 is under gram and barley. Barley by itself occupies 12·04 and wheat only 5·1, but 13·59 is under wheat mixed with gram and barley. The remaining crops comprise linseed with 13·09, peas with 3·48, *masur* with 1·96 and poppy with 1·11 per cent., the last being confined to *tappa* Chaurasi, which always contains a large amount of poppy cultivation.

The chief cultivating castes are Brahmans, Rajputs, Ahirs, Kurmis and Kachhis, next in order coming Kewats, Kayasths, Musalmans and Banias. The style of husbandry and the condition of the agriculturists differ widely in the north and south of the tahsil. The total area included in holdings in 1907-08 was 289,882 acres, which is very much greater than the area

actually cultivated, since in the hill country the holdings contain a large amount of fallow. Proprietors cultivated 12·44 per cent. of the whole, occupancy tenants 40·18, tenants-at-will 45·59 and ex-proprietary tenants ·83 per cent., the remainder being rent-free. These figures require some qualification, for at the settlement in 1904 the occupancy area was nearly 59 per cent., and the apparent discrepancy is due to the fact that the latter includes the large amount of land held by tenants of twelve years' standing, whose occupancy rights have not been formally recorded. Rents are paid almost exclusively in cash, but the recorded rent rate is of little value, owing to the existence of so much fallow; but though much of the cultivation is *nautor*, no distinction is observed in practice with regard to new cultivation, the rents being fixed on the entire holding in the lump. The present recorded rate for occupancy tenants is Rs. 2·64 per acre, that for tenants-at-will Re. 1·7 and that for sub-tenants, who cultivate 16·7 per cent. of the area, Rs. 4·27; but the difference between the various portions of the tahsil in this respect is illustrated by the fact that in the Chaurasi circle the general rate was Rs. 4·93, in the central and southern hills Rs. 2 and in *tappa* Pal Rs. 3·11.

The tahsil contains 653 villages, at present divided into 889 *mahals*. Of the latter 528 are held in single and 201 in joint *zamindari*, 32 are perfect and 118 imperfect *pattidari*, while 10 are *bhaiyachara*. There are 43 alluvial *mahals* on the Jumna and seven on the Tons, assessed in 1904-05 at Rs. 5,154. As already noted in chapter III, the Raja of Manda holds 31 *mahals*, with an area of 14,347 acres, in revenue-free tenure. The demand at successive settlements, together with the present revenue and its incidence, will be found in the appendix.* The earlier settlements were made with Raja Israj Singh, who mortgaged the whole tahsil to Moti Chand, a banker of Benares, but on his death the estate was taken over by the Court of Wards on behalf of Raja Rudra Partab Singh. The revenue was raised to Rs. 2,95,025 in 1811-12 and from the next year to 1816-17 it rose progressively to Rs. 3,36,604. At the fourth settlement the Raja was allowed to engage for Rs. 3,38,725, but he incurred

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

heavy debts and by 1838 the property was hopelessly encumbered. At the settlement engagements were taken from the village communities in many cases and the old rights of the Raja were reduced to a *malikana* of 10 per cent., but the settlement worked very indifferently and a thorough revision was ordered in 1856, though the Mutiny put a stop to the work. It was completed in 1860, when large remissions were made with salutary effects. Further reductions followed at the regular settlement, but trouble again ensued with the famine of 1897 and large remissions were granted in anticipation of the settlement of 1904, when the Bundelkhand system of fluctuating assessments was introduced.

The Raja of Manda is by far the largest landowner in the tahsil, holding 207 whole villages and 45 *mahals*, assessed at Rs. 85,854. Raja Drigbijai Singh of Daiya owns 67 villages and portions of 44 others, assessed at Rs. 23,678; while 28 villages in whole or part belong to Lal Chhatarpati Singh of Barokhar and 19 to Rai Ragho Prasad Narayan Singh Bahadur of Baraon in tahsil Karchana.

As in Bara, the population is not only very sparse, averaging at the last census 241·6 per square mile, but has exhibited very marked fluctuations during the past half-century. The total dropped sharply from 191,464 in 1853 to 177,845 in 1865, again falling to 171,423 in 1872; but in 1881 the recovery was complete, the figure being 192,205, while ten years later it was 195,221. In 1901, however, the effects of the recent famine were illustrated vividly, the number of inhabitants being but 167,014, of whom 84,698 were females; but the loss was far greater in the south than in Chaurasi and the north. This total, the lowest ever recorded, included 158,105 Hindus, 8,718 Musalmans, 177 Jains, 12 Aryas and two Christians. The strongest Hindu castes were Brahmans with 29,359 representatives, Ahirs with 15,266, Chamars with 14,968, Rajputs with 13,630, Kols with 7,300, Kachhis and Muraos with 6,408 and Gadariyas with 5,860, while next in order come Mallahs, Banias, Nais, Lohars, Telis, Kayasths and Kewats. The Rajputs, who are stronger here than in any other part of the district, belong to many clans: the chief are Katehrias, Bhadaurias, Chauhans, Bargujars, Sengars, Kachhwahas, Bais, Sikarwars, Chandels, Parihars and Rathors, all of whom

occur in numbers exceeding 500 in each case. The Musalmans of the tahsil are mainly Sheikhs, Julahas, Pathans and Behnas.

According to the census returns some 76 per cent. of the inhabitants depend on agriculture for a means of support, and there are no other occupations of any importance beyond general labour, personal service and the provision of the ordinary necessaries of life. Meja itself is a mere village, but Sirsa, Bharatganj and Manda may be described as towns. Apart from these the only large villages are Barokhar, Paranipur, Ramnagar and Kohrar, no others containing as many as 1,500 inhabitants. The markets, fairs, post-offices and schools of the tahsil will be found in the appendix.

The main line of the East Indian Railway traverses the north-east corner of the tahsil, passing through the stations of Meja Road, Unchdih and Manda Road, formerly called Nahwai. From the first of these metalled roads lead to Sirsa on the north and to Meja and Kuraon on the south, while Nahwai is similarly connected with Bharatganj and Manda. From Nahwai an unmetalled road leads to Unchdih, Sirsa and Panasa on the Tons, joined by that from Meja to Unchdih. From Manda one road runs to Meja, another goes into Mirzapur, and a third leads to Kuraon, Khiri and Sheorajpur. From Kuraon roads run to Karchana on the north, crossing that from Khiri to Meja Road and Paranipur at Kohrar; to Drummondganj in the Mirzapur district on the south-east; and to Deoghat and Rewah on the south-west. Another road to the Rewah state leads from Meja through Pathra and Barokhar. During the rains the Belan and Tons can only be crossed by ferries, and a list of these will be found in the appendix, as well as of the ferries over the Ganges.

The tahsil forms a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff, while the civil jurisdiction is vested in the munsif of Allahabad. For police purposes there are stations at Meja, Kuraon, Khiri and Manda, the first having a dependent outpost at Sirsa, and these circles embrace the entire area.

MIRZAPUR CHAUHARI *Pargana*, *Tahsil* SORAON.

This small pargana consists only of 44 scattered villages in the north-east of the tahsil. A few of them, including Ghansiari,

adjoin the northern borders of Soraon, others lie on the confines of Sikandra and the rest, excepting one or two detached blocks embedded in the Partabgarh district, form a fairly compact group entirely surrounded by the lands of the Patti tahsil of Partabgarh. The pargana, which has a total area of 12,090 acres or 18·9 square miles, was formerly a part of Jalalpur Bilkhar, the old name of Patti, and is said to have been made into a separate *taluqa* and attached to Allahabad by one Madari Lal, an *amil* of the Oudh government. It was ceded to the Company with the rest of Allahabad in 1801, and has since remained a part of this district, although geographically it belongs to Oudh.

The population of the pargana numbered 22,767 souls in 1853, but fell to 19,350 in 1865, to 19,273 in 1872 and to 19,178 in 1881, though is subsequently rose to 19,297 in 1891 and at the next census to 19,656, of whom 10,111 were females, the total including 3,343 Musalmans. The density is remarkably high, averaging 1,040 to the square mile. The largest place is Durgaganj, a market village of 2,369 inhabitants, and next in importance comes Ghansiari, a well known road junction on the provincial highway to Fyzabad. Mirzapur itself contained but 975 persons in 1901, and has a small bazar lying within easy reach of the Dandupur station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, whence an unmetalled road runs through Mirzapur and Durgaganj to Ghansiari, the pargana capital being 15 miles distant from Soraon and 28 miles from Allahabad. The place contains a number of Julaha weavers and has some local celebrity for its manufactures in wood.

MOHANGANJ, *Pargana and Tahsil* SORAON.

Mohanganj is the bazar of the large village of Gohri, which stands in 25°33′N. and 81°52′E., on the road from Phaphamau to Siwaith and Mau Aimma, about a mile south from the former and eight miles from Allahabad. At the last census it contained 2,362 inhabitants, including 171 Musalmans and a large community of Kurmis. Markets are held here twice a week and a considerable trade is carried on in tobacco, cotton, cloth and grain. The bazar is half a mile south of the main site and contains a lower primary school. A considerable fair takes place

here in Bhadon at the Janamashtami festival. The village has an area of 1,602 acres and is assessed at Rs. 4,598.

MURATGANJ, *Pargana* CHAIL, *Tahsil* ALLAHABAD.

Muratganj is the name of a roadside bazar standing on the grand trunk road in 25°33′N. and 8°33′E. at a distance of 21 miles north-west from Allahabad. From the western end of the bazar a branch road goes due west to Bharwari station and thence on to Manjhanpur and Rajapur ferry. In the angle between the roads is the great masonry tank built by Chamru Lal, to which reference has been made in chapter II. The bazar contains a post-office and a cattle-pound, while close by is an inspection bungalow: markets are held here twice a week and a large fair takes place in Aghan at the Dhanusjag festival. Muratganj forms part of the village of Kashia and at the last census the population numbered 2,347 souls, of whom 882 were Musalmans. The village lies a short distance to the south of the road and possesses an upper primary school. There is a second Kashia on the grand trunk road, some five miles to the north-west in the Sirathu tahsil, and this also is a large village which contained 2,333 inhabitants in 1901.

NAINI, *Pargana* ARAIL, *Tahsil* KARCHANA.

The village of Naini stands in 25°23′N. and 81°52′E., at a distance of three miles south from the Jumna bridge, on the east side of the East Indian Railway and close to the road to Karchana and Mirzapur. It is a small and insignificant place, containing but 673 inhabitants at the last census. A market is held here twice a week and a large fair takes place in Bhadon. Close to the village is the Chheoki station, which is not open to general traffic but is used solely for the Bombay mails and passengers. The Naini station, where large numbers of pilgrims alight during the great fairs at Allahabad, is a short distance to the north in the large village of Chaka, where is the Naini police outpost attached to the Mutiganj *thana*, as well as the post-office and cattle-pound which bear the same name. The Naini jail is further north again in the *mauza* called Arazi Jailkhana, and this is wholly taken up by the prison premises and grounds, which have

been already described in chapter IV. The jail is approached by a metalled branch of the Karchana road, taking off the latter about half a mile from the Jumna bridge. A sugar mill and a glass factory have recently been started near the railway station.

NAWABGANJ, *Pargana* NAWABGANJ, *Tahsil* SORAON.

The capital of the Nawabganj pargana derives its name from the bazar built by Safdar Jang, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, in the village of Ibrahimpur. Since its foundation it has given its name to the pargana in place of Singraur, the old headquarters; but it is of little importance, being a mere village standing in 25°34′N. and 81°45′E., on the road from Phaphamau and Malak Harhar to Kunda in Partabgarh, at a distance of 12½ miles north-west from Allahabad. From the village a road leads to Soraon, at a distance of eight miles, and on to Phulpur. The population has remained stationary for some time and in 1901 numbered 1,358 souls, of whom all save 69 were Hindus, mainly of the Kurmi caste. There is an encamping-ground in a mango grove to the east of the village, on the south side of the road, which is frequently used by troops marching from Allahabad to Lucknow. Nawabganj possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and a lower primary school.

NAWABGANJ *Pargana*, *Tahsil* SORAON.

This pargana forms the western portion of the Soraon tahsil, being bounded by Soraon on the east, by the Ganges on the south and west, which separates it from pargana Chail, and by the Kunda tahsil of Partabgarh on the north-west and north. The area is liable to vary from year to year, as there is a wide expanse of low alluvial ground near the Ganges, which periodically passes to and from Chail according to the action of the river. During the five years ending with 1907-08 the average was 68,148 acres or 106·5 square miles. The alluvial tract is in places most fertile, but elsewhere is broken and sandy; while the bulk of the pargana consists of high light land above the flood bank and is of fair fertility.

The pargana was formerly known as Singraur, but the name was changed by Abul Mansur Khan, better known as Safdar

Jang, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, who built the bazar of Nawabganj in the village of Ibrahimpur. The population of the pargana numbered 73,549 in 1853, but dropped to 68,666 in 1865 and to 61,896 in 1872, though by 1881, it had risen to 67,634. Ten years later, however, it had again fallen to 66,237; but in 1901 the number of inhabitants was 67,769, of whom 34,754 were females, the total including 7,512 Musalmans. Of the 188 villages Nawabganj and Singraur alone merit separate mention, though Madara or Mendara, a village of 1,823 inhabitants, possessing a school, a post-office and a cattle-pound, may perhaps be added to the list.

PANASA, *Pargana* ARAIL, *Tahsil* KARCHANA.

A large village in the east of the pargana, standing on the left bank of the Tons in 25°16′N. and 82°3′E., at a distance of 7 miles from Karchana and 19 from Allahabad. The river is here crossed by a ferry on the road from the Jumna bridge to Sirsa and Manda. The village site is practically one with that of Bhagesar Dehli, which adjoins it on the south-west, and the combined population in 1901 was 3,121, of whom 2,611 belonged to Panasa proper. The place possesses an upper primary school and a small school for girls, but is purely agricultural in character. The area of the village is 2,322 acres and the revenue demand Rs. 3,295.

Panasa stands on an ancient *tila* or mound, but the present village is said to have been founded about a thousand years ago by a Brahman named Pawan Pande, the ancestor of the Hirapuri Pandes, who form the bulk of the inhabitants and are the owners of the land. Of its early history nothing is known. There are no ancient remains, but at Kalka, a short distance up the river, close to the railway bridge, is a curious sculptured pillar with a representation of a Raja on horseback, which is supposed to be of the Gupta period.*

PHULPUR, *Pargana* SIKANDRA, *Tahsil* PHULPUR.

The town of Phulpur stands in 25°33′N. and 82°6′E., at a distance of 18 miles north-east of Allahabad. Through the north of the town runs the provincial road to Jaunpur and this

* C. A. S. R., XXI, p. 120.

is here crossed by the branch line of railway from Phaphamau to Janghai, the station being to the north-east of the site. An unmetalled road runs westwards to Sikandra and Soraon, another goes south-east to Sarai Mamrez and Wari, while a third leads to Handia and Hanumanganj on the south.

The place stands in the midst of a tract of low rice country and there are several large *jhils* in the vicinity, one a mile to the east, one about two miles to the south, and a third at Mailahan, some three miles north. The name is said to be derived from a Sheikh Phul, who built the town about 350 years ago, but nothing is known of its subsequent history. The population numbered 8,025 persons in 1881, but during the next ten years dropped to 7,071, though in 1901 there were 7,611 inhabitants, of whom 2,770 were Musalmans. Among the latter are many Julahas, who in former days produced large quantities of cloth and chintz. The industry has declined, but there is still some manufacture of cloth and cotton prints. The market is of considerable importance but the place has suffered with the advent of the railway, which has appropriated much of the road-borne traffic to Jaunpur; the principal articles of commerce are cloth, cotton, rice and metal vessels. There was once a large trade in sugar, but this has almost disappeared. The chief bazar was built by Rai Manik Chand, who so greatly distinguished himself in defending Phulpur against the rebels in 1857. Markets are held daily and a considerable fair takes place at the Dasahra, though the attendance has greatly decreased of late years. In addition to the tahsil buildings and the registration office, Phulpur possesses a police station, a cattle-pound, a dispensary, a post-office, a middle vernacular school and a large training school for teachers. The police station stands by the side of the main road to the west of the town and close to it on the north is an extensive encamping-ground.

Phulpur was brought under the operations of Act XX of 1856 in 1872 and this enactment remained in force till 1908, when the place became a notified area under United Provinces Act I of 1900. In 1907-08 there were 1,880 houses, of which 1,184 were assessed to taxation, the income from the house-tax in that and the two preceding years averaging Rs. 1,781, while the

total receipts for the same period were Rs. 1,987 annually. The average expenditure for the same period was Rs. 1,824, of which Rs. 680 were devoted to the upkeep of the town *chaukidars*, Rs. 673 to the maintenance of a conservancy staff and Rs. 300 to local improvements. The affairs of the town are now managed by a small committee under the presidency of the tahsildar, and funds are raised by a tax according to circumstance and property. The town site is mainly *nazul* property, but part of it lies in the *mauza* of Chak Qasim, which is owned by Agarwal Banias and Musalmans.

PHULPUR *Tahsil.*

The tahsil of Phulpur comprises the two parganas of Jhusi and Sikandra, each of which forms the subject of a separate article, and constitutes the central portion of the trans-Ganges tract. It is bounded on the west by Soraon, on the east by the Jaunpur district and Handia, on the north by the Partabgarh district, and on the south and south-west by the Ganges, beyond which lie the parganas of Arail and Chail. For the greater part of its course the river flows close under the flood bank, but just above the town of Jhusi, where the Manseta joins the Ganges, there is a considerable expanse of low alluvium, subject to floods and liable to vary from year to year. A similar tract of unstable but fertile lowland lies in the extreme south of the tahsil, and at its western end is a large sandy island, lying between two channels of the river. At times it has been attached to Karchana and at others to this tahsil, the alterations in the course of the river having led to endless disputes. Consequently the area of the tahsil is apt to vary to a considerable extent every year; the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 185,807 acres or 290·3 square miles.

The lowland area is one of the most fertile tracts in the district, producing *rabi* crops of great luxuriance. Above the Ganges bank is a narrow strip of sandy soil, gently undulating in places and elsewhere intersected by deep ravines. This gives way to the level upland, which occupies the greater part of pargana Jhusi and possesses a light loam soil of considerable fertility. The water level is deep near the river, but further

inland it is generally about 40 feet below the surface, though on account of the sandy subsoil earthen wells are seldom practicable and irrigation is obtained mainly from *jhils* and tanks. The north-east of Jhusi resembles Sikandra and here the soil stiffens into clay, which preponderates throughout the latter pargana. The general level is low and the land slopes gently to the east. Throughout this clay tract *usar* is to be seen in large stretches and *jhils* are very numerous. The largest is at Mailahan and forms the source of the Barna, which makes its way eastwards along the Jaunpur border; but the drainage of all this country is defective and in wet years much flooding occurs. The water level is only 15 or 20 feet below the surface and has risen much higher after heavy rain. The western portion of Sikandra, however, is of a different nature. There is a cluster of *jhils* in the north-west and these discharge their drainage southwards into the Manseta, a stream which flows in a deep channel, its banks on either side being sandy and scored by ravines. Here the drainage is very rapid and consequently *jhils* are rare and *usar* is seldom visible, while rice ceases to be the most important crop and irrigation is derived mainly from wells.

The tahsil is less fully cultivated than the rest of Gangapar, but this is due merely to the unusual amount of unculturable land, especially in pargana Sikandra. At the present time 50,768 acres or 27·32 per cent. of the total area are shown as barren, this including 19,670 acres under water, 6,741 permanently occupied by railways, roads, buildings and the like, and as much as 22,357 acres of sterile waste. No less than 22,009 acres of this last amount lie in Sikandra, which is infected with *usar* to a far greater extent than any other part of the district. The culturable portion of the tahsil is fully developed. The area under tillage amounted to 103,495 acres as early as 1840, and thirty years later it was only 103,240 acres; but recently there has been some advance, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 110,688 or 59·57 per cent. of the whole, while in Jhusi the proportion rises to 64·36, which is relatively a high figure. Probably little room remains for further extension, for out of 24,350 acres classed as culturable, 4,671 are current fallow and the remarkable amount of 11,030 acres or

5·94 per cent. of the whole is under groves, which are more abundant here than in any other part of the district, pargana Jhusi with 7·7 per cent. having an extraordinarily large area of woodland. The remainder is mostly old fallow, but only the worst fields are left untilled and land of this description is often mainly *usar*. Means of irrigation are as abundant as in the rest of Gangapar, and the average irrigated area of 42,625 acres or 38·5 per cent. of the cultivation is frequently exceeded when occasion requires. Half this amount is watered from wells and the rest from tanks, *jhils* and streams. In the matter of irrigation, however, there is an immense difference between the two parganas, Jhusi showing an average of only 17·8 per cent. as compared with 55·9 in Sikandra. A similar difference occurs in the double-cropped area, which averages 30,572 acres or 27·62 per cent. of the whole cultivated area, but while the proportion is 33 per cent. in Sikandra, which is much the same as in the very similar country of Soraon, whereas in Jhusi it is only 21·5 per cent.

The two main harvests are approximately equal in extent, but in most years the *kharif* slightly preponderates, averaging 70,888 acres as compared with 69,644 sown for the *rabi*. In the former rice is the chief staple and occupies 44·99 per cent. of the area, 19·16 per cent. being under the late or transplanted variety. Next come *bajra* and *arhar* with 21·52, *juar* and *arhar* with 17·81, *mandua* and *kodon* with 3·95, sugarcane with 3·7 and hemp with 3·04 per cent., while the balance consists mainly of the autumn pulses, *sanwan*, garden crops and a very small amount of indigo. In the *rabi* the lead is taken by barley, which by itself covers 25·82 and with gram 22·53 per cent., while 18·7 is under gram alone, 15·37 under peas, 10·66 under wheat and 3·89 under wheat in combination with barley or gram, the rest being made up of linseed, poppy, tobacco and *masur*.

Kurmis, Brahmans and Rajputs form the bulk of the cultivators, and then come Ahirs, Kachhis and Musalmans. In 1907-08 the total area included in holdings was 117,168 acres and of this 12·71 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors, 43·69 per cent. by occupancy tenants, 40·97 by tenants-at-will and 1·11 per cent. by ex-proprietary tenants, the remainder being rent-free. The decline in the occupancy area since 1870 is more apparent

than real, for much land is held by tenants of twelve years' standing who have not as yet been formally entered under the heading of occupancy. Rents are very high. They are paid wholly in cash, save in a small area of land on the edges of *jhils* in pargana Sikandra, and average Rs. 5·95 for occupancy and Rs. 5·69 for other holdings, while *shikmis*, who cultivated 17·03 per cent. of the total area in 1907-08, paid Rs. 8·17 per acre.

The fiscal history of the tahsil as illustrated by the results of successive settlements is shown in the appendix.* The present incidence is extremely high, though less than that of Soraon and Handia. The total demand is liable to vary to some extent, for 137 *mahals* in pargana Jhusi are demarcated as alluvial: they were assessed in 1904-05 at Rs. 34,906. There are altogether 449 *mauzas* or villages, and in 1907-08 these formed 1,366 *mahals*, no other tahsil showing so extensive a subdivision of estates. This disintegration of the old *taluqas* began before 1840, especially among the Rajputs and Saiyids, and has been continued ever since, to the accompaniment of numerous transfers. Of the whole number 172 are held in single and 734 in joint *zamindari*, 71 are perfect and 240 imperfect *pattidari*, while 149 are *bhaiyachara*, a form of tenure which is much more common in this than in any other tahsil. Rajputs are the chief landowning caste and have added considerably to their possessions during the past thirty years, in 1907-08 holding 34·56 per cent. of the total area. Next come Musalmans with 32·65, but this is less than the figure of 1874 by one-fifth; Banias with 12·42, this caste having lost ground to a remarkable extent; Brahmans with 10·06, representing a gain of nearly one-third; and Kayasths with 3·52 per cent., the loss in their case being more than correspondingly large. For the rest Kalwars hold 2·71, Goshains 2·32 and Khattris 1·33 per cent., the gain in every case being very great; while insignificant areas belong to Kurmis and Ahirs. By far the largest estate in the tahsil is that held by Gomti Bibi, the widow of Rai Partab Chand Bahadur of Phulpur. It comprises 17 whole villages and shares in 151 others, assessed at Rs. 54,926. Another Kasarwani

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

Bania, Ganga Prasad of Haswa in Fatehpur, owns 13 villages and 99 *mahals*, with a revenue demand of Rs. 26,570. Rai Ram Charan Das Bahadur of Allahabad has one village and 50 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 14,706; His Highness the Maharaja of Benares holds one village and 56 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 9,075; the Raja of Manda pays a revenue of Rs. 8,721 on 67 *mahals*; Mahant Dharam Das of Kydganj pays Rs. 6,033 on an estate of two villages and 38 *mahals*; and Babu Radha Sham, a Kalwar of Allahabad, has 16 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 6,857. In addition to these however there are several large estates owned by residents. Of the old Tissania Rajputs the Nasratpur family, represented by Lal Mahadeo Prasad Singh, a minor under the Court of Wards, owns 71 *mahals* with a revenue demand of Rs. 12,576; Thakur Jang Bahadur Singh of Tardih, whose property is also under the Court of Wards, holds three villages and 69 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 11,916; and Thakur Babu Singh of Gorapur, holds 64 *mahals* paying Rs. 4,775. Similarly the Bais of Jamnipur own one village and 56 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 10,535 and those of Dhokri hold one village and 19 *mahals* with a demand of Rs. 7,081, while the Maliks of Sarai Ghani have a property of four villages and 75 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 9,884.

The tahsil is thickly populated, but the density is not so great as in Soraon or Handia, averaging at the last census 591·3 per square mile. The population numbered 170,614 persons in 1853 and has remained almost stationary; for though it fell to 164,685 in 1865, and to 160,305 in 1872, it had risen to 173,001 by 1881 and to 176,851 ten years later, while in 1901 it had again dropped to 171,653, of whom 86,948 were females. Classified by religions there were 148,123 Hindus, 23,488 Musalmans, 21 Christians, 16 Aryas and five Jains. The caste distribution is much the same as in the rest of the trans-Ganges tract. Here Ahirs take the lead with 26,337 persons, followed by Chamars with 21,771, Brahmans with 17,501, Pasis with 16,068, Kurmis with 14,483, Kewats with 8,154 and Rajputs with 7,111, no other castes being of any importance except Kachhis, Gadariyas, Banias and Telis. The Rajputs are mainly Bais, Sombansis and Parihars, with a few Gautams and others. The Musalman element is remarkably strong, and consists for the most part of Julahas,

Nais, Sheikhs, Pathans, Faqirs, Saiyids, Behnas and converted Rajputs, the last being found here in much greater strength than elsewhere.

Apart from the towns of Phulpur and Jhusi there is not a village in the tahsil of any size or importance, and those with large populations like Kotwa and Dobawal are mere collections of hamlets. The essentially agricultural nature of the tahsil is shown by the fact that according to the census returns nearly 80 per cent. of the people were directly dependent on cultivation, while personal service, the supply of food and drink, general labour and cotton-weaving are the only other occupations of any note. The chief markets are those situated on the main roads, such as Phulpur, Hanumanganj and the like. In the appendix will be found a list of all the bazars, and others showing the schools, post-offices and fairs of the tahsil.

Means of communication have been much improved by the construction of the branch line of railway from Phaphamau to Janghai, which passes through Sarai Chandi and Phulpur; and also of the metre-gauge line from Jhusi through Deokali to Benares. The grand trunk road runs from Jhusi to Hanumanganj and on to Handia through the south of the tahsil, giving off near Jhusi a second provincial road which leads to Sahson, Phulpur and Jaunpur. A metalled branch from the latter gives access to the Sarai Chandi railway station and from Phulpur itself unmetalled roads to Sikandra, Soraon and Ismailganj on the west, to Wari on the east, to Handia and Sirsa on the south and to Deokali and Dobawal on the south-west. The northern half of pargana Sikandra is practically devoid of roads, and save for the rough village cart-tracks there are no facilities for communication between Mau Aimma and either Phulpur or Badshahpur in the Jaunpur district.

The tahsil forms a subdivision in charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. The tahsildar, the sub-registrar and the subordinate officials reside at Phulpur, but for the purposes of civil jurisdiction the court of first instance is that of the subordinate judge at Allahabad. Under the present arrangement there are police stations at Phulpur and Sarai Inayat, the latter having a dependent outpost at Jhusi; but their circles

do not embrace the whole tahsil, for a considerable area in the north is included in that of Mau Aimma.

PURA MUFTI, *Pargana* CHAIL, *Tahsil* ALLAHABAD.

Pura Mufti or Mufti-ka-Pura is a hamlet of the village of Bihka and stands in 25°39′N. and 81°41′E., by the side of grand trunk road at a distance of twelve miles from Allahabad and two miles from the Manauri station. The latter is connected with the grand trunk road by a short metalled branch, which continues in an unmetalled state to Chail and Makhupur. At Pura Mufti is a police station, a post-office and a cattle-pound, while the place is further noticeable for the fact that the headquarters of the tahsil were maintained here for a time during the Mutiny, after the abandonment of Chail. The population of Bihka at the last census numbered 1,954 persons, of whom 372 were Musalmans. There is a large military encamping-ground with a store depôt on the south side of the road, to the east of the village. The latter has an area of 840 acres and is assessed at Rs. 2,650.

Manauri is a small place with a population of 903 persons in 1901, and possesses nothing of importance beyond a large oil factory belonging to the East Indian Railway. This has been in existence since the line was opened, and before the introduction of gas and electric light used to supply all the oil required for lighting by the railway. A market is held here twice a week.

SAIDABAD, *Pargana* KIWAI, *Tahsil* HANDIA.

A village on the south side of the grand trunk road, standing in 25°22′N. and 82°7′E., at a distance of 20 miles east from Allababad and five miles west from Handia. It contained 1,500 inhabitants at the last census, including 370 Musalmans and a large Brahman community, and deserves mention as possessing a post-office, an upper primary school, an inspection bungalow and a large military encamping-ground. The last is to the west of the village, in the south-west angle formed by the main road and that from Phulpur to the Sirsa ferry over the Ganges. Just south of the encamping ground is a station on the Bengal and

North-Western line from Benares to Allahabad. There is a bazar here in which markets are held twice a week.

SAIYID SARAWAN, *Pargana* CHAIL, *Tahsil* ALLAHABAD.

A very large village standing on both sides of the main line of the East Indian Railway, in 25°29′N. and 81°38′E., about three miles west of Manauri station and 16 miles from Allahabad. It is connected with the grand trunk road by a small unmetalled branch, which continues to the Ugahni ferry over the Ganges. As its name implies, the place is an old Saiyid settlement and is said to have been founded by an Arab adventurer at a very early date: but the Saiyids afterwards left the place and the chief residents at the present time are the Sheikh *zamindars*. The population in 1881 numbered 3,036 persons, and this rose to 3,238 in 1891 and at the next census to 3,427, of whom 1,030 were Musalmans. Markets are held twice a week in the village but the trade is small, and a considerable fair takes place on the day of the new moon in Bhadon. The village possesses a post-office and an upper primary school.

SARAI AKIL, *Pargana* CHAIL, *Tahsil* ALLAHABAD.

The small town of Sarai Akil, properly written Sarai Aqil, stands on the western borders of the tahsil, in 25°22′N. and 81°31′E., at a distance of some 22 miles west-south-west from Allahabad. It is connected with the latter by an unmetalled road leading to Mahila-ghat on the Jumna, from which a branch runs west to Meohar and Karari. The town derives its name from a Musalman saint called Aqil Muhammad of Barethi, whose tomb is still standing. The population numbered 2,823 persons in 1881, but has since declined, the total falling to 2,763 in 1891 and at the last census to 2,730, of whom 347 were Musalmans. The only manufacture of any note is that of brass vessels and metal ornaments. Markets are held here twice a week and a considerable trade is carried on by dealers from Banda and elsewhere in grain, cloth, hides and metal vessels. A large fair takes place in October during the Dasahra festival. Sarai Akil possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and an upper primary school.

The town was brought under the operations of Act XX of 1856 in 1860, but owing to the declining state of the place the measure was withdrawn in 1909. During the three previous years the income from the house-tax had averaged Rs. 710 and the expenditure was about the same, the chief items being police, conservancy and minor improvements. The area of the *mauza* is 467 acres, of which about 270 are cultivated, and the revenue demand is Rs. 1,082. The owner is Thakur Raghuraj Singh, whose ancestors formerly lived in Basohar. His house stands within the enclosure of Mian Aqil's tomb, which is said to have been built about 200 years ago.

SARAI INAYAT, *Pargana* JHUSI, *Tahsil* PHULPUR.

A small bazar on the grand trunk road, some nine miles east from Allahabad. It lies partly in the village of Kuandih and partly in Bhagipur, both of which are quite insignificant places, and derives its name from the *sarai* and mosque built in the 18th century by one Inayat Khan. The place deserves mention only as possessing a police station and a post-office. The station was till 1889 at Hanumanganj, four miles to the east, which also has a post-office, as well as a cattle-pound. The village of Kuandih is owned mainly by Musammat Gomti Bibi, who is the leading landholder of the tahsil.

SARAI MAMREZ, *Pargana* MAH, *Tahsil* HANDIA.

This small village stands in 25°29′N. and 82°13′E., on the south side of the unmetalled road running eastwards from Phulpur to Wari, at a distance of some ten miles from the former and 28 from Allahabad. The place contained at the last census only 804 inhabitants, of whom 228 were Musalmans, while Kurmis formed the bulk of the remainder. It is noticeable only as possessing a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and an inspection bungalow. An unimportant market is held here twice a week.

SARIRA, *Pargana* ATHARBAN, *Tahsil* MANJHANPUR.

The two large villages of Sarira, distinguished as Sarira Pachhim to the west and Sarira Purab to the east, lie about

half a mile apart, at a distance of 31 miles west from Allahabad and about eight miles south from Manjhanpur. Sarira Pachhim is the chief place in the pargana, and is situated in 25°25′N. and 81°19′E., on the unmetalled road from Karari to Rajapur ferry, from which a branch goes westwards to Dhata. Both these roads cross the Dhata distributary of the canal a short distance to the west of the village. The place possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and an upper primary school. Markets are held here twice a week and in Bhadon an annual fair takes place known as the Jhak Jhulni. The population in 1901 numbered 1,744 persons, of whom all save 76 were Hindus, principally Brahmans, Pasis and Kayasths. Sarira Purab is a much larger village, but is purely agricultural. It contained 3,085 inhabitants at the last census, of whom 63 were Musalmans. The village has an area of 4,227 acres and is assessed at Rs. 4,227, while Sarira Pachhim is 2,418 acres in extent and pays Rs. 3,438. The land ineither case is owned by a large number of Bisen Rajputs, connected with the Shahpur family, the head of them at the present time being Thakur Bhopal Singh.

SHAHZADPUR, *Pargana* KARA, *Tahsil* SIRATHU.

An old but now decayed town, standing in 25°39′N. and 81°25′E. on the high bank of the Ganges, at a distance of six miles east from Sirathu and 33 miles from Allahabad. It is connected by an unmetalled road with the grand trunk road and the Shujaatpur station, formerly called Shahzadpur, but renamed so as to avoid confusion with another Shahzadpur on the North-Western Railway. Of the history of the place nothing is known, but it is obviously of some antiquity, since to the west of the site are the ruins of a large stone palace, and all along the river bank are the remains of old tombs and several Hindu temples, some of considerable size. There is a mosque built by Allahdad Khan in 1726, and an older inscribed slab, dated in 1666, but all the more important buildings are in ruins. The town was once famous for its cotton prints and had a large trade in saltpetre; but though there are many weavers here, the industry has almost vanished. The population was 3,496 in 1881, but ten years later had dropped to 3,473 and at the census of 1901 was 3,054, of

whom 500 were Musalmans. Shahzadpur possesses a post-office, a cattle-pound, an upper primary school, a small school for girls and a considerable bazar. A large fair is held during the Dasahra and a smaller gathering takes place on the 18th of Chait. There is a considerable stretch of fertile *kachhar* to the north, but the uplands are largely occupied by groves or else are cut up by deep ravines.

The town was brought under the operations of Act XX of 1856 in 1867, but the measure was withdrawn in 1909 owing to the decline in the population. The house-tax had yielded some Rs. 500 annually. The *mauza* is 1,643 acres in extent and is assessed at Rs. 2,041: the owner is Bishambhar Nath, an Agarwala of Cawnpore.

SHANKARGARH, *Pargana and Tahsil* BARA.

A thriving market, founded about 1875 by the Raja of Bara, on the road from Manda and Khiri to Partabpur on the Jumna, in 25° 11′N. and 81° 37′E., at a distance of 10 miles from Bara and about 26 miles from Allahabad. The road is here crossed by the Jubbulpore line of the East Indian Railway, to which the bazar owes its position as the chief market in the tahsil, and from the station a road leads north-eastwards to join that from Allahabad to Banda. The population rose from 1,077 in 1891 to 1,311 ten years later and has since increased. The place possesses a police station, which was formerly at Sheorajpur, a dispensary and a post-office. The market is held daily and a large fair takes place here during the Dasahra festival. Shankargarh is the residence of the Raja of Bara, who is the owner of the village, and of his son, the Hon'ble Kunwar Bharat Singh. The latter supports a flourishing English school known as the MacDonnell school. The village has an area of 645 acres, but very little of this is cultivated and the revenue demand is only Rs. 90.

SHEORAJPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* BARA.

A small village standing in 25°12′N. and 81°37′E., some 9 miles from Bara and 26 from Allahabad, in the angle between the road from the latter to Banda and that from Manda and

Khiri to Partabpur on the Jumna. Little more than a mile to the south is the bazar and railway station of Shankargarh, which has deprived Sheorajpur of such importance as it once possessed. The place, which in 1901 contained but 329 inhabitants, is best known on account of the remains at Garhwa, some three miles to the north-west along the Partabpur road, and also for the military camp-of-exercise which is held during the cold weather by the garrison of Allahabad on the old artillery range to the north-east. Immediately to the north of Sheorajpur are some stone quarries on the Jubai hill, whence a short branch of railway leads to Shankargarh. The owner of the village and most of the land in the neighbourhood is the Raja of Bara.

Garhwa is the name given to an ancient fort, or rather the walled enclosure which surrounds a group of temples, in a depression among low hills.* The pentagonal enclosure was not intended for defence, but the loopholed parapets were built by Raja Bikramajit of Bara about 1750. The position is more or less commanded on all sides, and the low walls are unprotected by any ditch. Access is obtained by a small gateway on the south and by posterns on the north and east. To the west and east of the enclosure are two fine tanks, with the remains of several stone *ghats*; they have been formed by the east and west walls of the enclosure acting as embankments across the valley of the small stream which flows past the ruins. Some years ago the eastern embankment was repaired at the cost of Maharaja Sir Drigbijai Singh of Balrampur. Within the enclosure is an inner square, originally walled off and entered by a doorway on the east. Several of the pillars are still standing and are of various forms, in some cases elaborately carved, their arrangement showing that a series of chambers or cells ran round the wall of this inner enclosure. In the south-west corner of the outer pentagon is an old Hindu temple, built in 1142, one of the several inscriptions on the walls showing that the founder was Ranapala of Bhattagrama, a name which appears to be preserved in the village of Bhargarh, a little more than a mile to the north. The temple is now in a ruined condition; but it was once of great beauty, being enriched with

* C.A.S.R., III, p. 53; X, p. 9; and J.A.S.B., 1874, p. 124.

fine carving, though it would appear that the original design was never completed, since several of the pillars are quite devoid of ornament. Near the temple is a large broken statue of Vishnu, and by the western wall are three seated colossal figures of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva, erected by a Jogi named Jwaladitya in the tenth century. Near the south-west bastion is a small and comparatively modern temple, built of old Hindu materials, containing a colossal figure of the sun and the nine planets; while in the north-west corner is a small chamber against the wall containing ten large statues of Vishnu in his various incarnations. The oldest remains were exhumed by General Cunningham near the western wall and these comprise two finely carved pillars and an architrave of the Gupta era, now in the Lucknow Museum. Several inscriptions were also discovered which refer to the Gupta kings Chandra II, Kumara and Skanda, whose capital was then at Patna. The site has yet to be fully excavated. Many pieces of sculpture have been collected under the trees on the mound to the south of the enclosure, and the number of carved bricks, stones and terra-cotta fragments, both here and to the north towards Bhargarh, show that Bhattagrama must at one time have been a large and important town.

SIKANDRA, *Pargana* SIKANDRA, *Tahsil* PHULPUR.

The ancient but now unimportant village which gives its name to the Sikandra pargana stands on the left bank of the Manseta, in 25° 35′N. and 81° 59′E., on the unmetalled road from Phulpur to Soraon, at a distance of eight miles from the former and some twelve miles north-east from Allahabad. The place is said to be named after Sikandar Lodi, but nothing is known of its history beyond the fact that it was the capital of a pargana in the days of Akbar. The population was 2,005 in 1881, but has since declined, being 1,743 in 1891 and at the last census 1,624, of whom 421 were Musalmans. The police station here was abolished in 1907, but the village still possesses a cattle-pound as well as an upper primary school and a market. At Malipur, an adjoining hamlet to the north, is a shrine of Saiyid Salar Masaud, by the side of a tank called the Surajkund, and

here a very large fair takes place annually on the first Sunday in Jeth, the great festival of the sun, which is always associated with the semi-mythical Musalman hero. The village of Sikandra is 246 acres in extent and is assessed at Rs. 292. The owners are the Maharaja of Benares, the Raja of Manda and Musammat Gomti Bibi.

SIKANDRA *Pargana, Tahsil* PHULPUR.

This pargana constitutes the northern and larger portion of the Phulpur tahsil and is a tract of roughly quadrangular shape, bounded on the south by Jhusi, on the west by Soraon, on the east by Mah and the Jaunpur district, and on the north by the Patti tahsil of Partabgarh. To the last belong a few detached villages which lie within the confines of the pargana and on the western borders, while in the extreme north is one of the scattered blocks of pargana Mirzapur Chauhari. The country is mainly low rice land, varied by numerous *jhils* and stretches of barren *usar*. The total area is 107,090 acres or 167·3 square miles.

As a fiscal subdivision the pargana is at least as old as the days of Akbar and probably came into existence during the days of the Lodi dynasty. It now contains 339 villages, but apart from the town of Phulpur there is no place of any size, the largest village being Sikandra itself, while no other contains as many as 1,500 inhabitants. The density of the population however is very high, averaging 628 to the square mile, which is much the same as in the neighbouring parts of the Soraon tahsil. The total was 104,363 in 1853, but dropped to 92,686 in 1865, though it afterwards rose to 94,943 in 1872, to 104,469 in 1881 and 107,542 ten years later. In 1901 however a decline was again observed, the number of inhabitants being 105,202, of whom 53,253 were females. The total included 91,752 Hindus, 13,441 Musalmans and nine of other religions.

SINGRAUR, *Pargana* NAWABGANJ, *Tahsil* SORAON.

The ancient town of Singraur stands in 25°35′N. and 81°39′E., on the left bank of the Ganges, at a distance of 22 miles north-west from Allahabad and a mile west of Mansurabad on the road from Phaphamau to Lalganj and Kunda. The

population in 1901 numbered 1,664 persons, of whom 368 were Musalmans. On the roadside is a small bazar called Raniganj, where markets are held twice a week.

At one time Singraur was a place of considerable importance. It was built on a very high bluff overlooking the Ganges, which here takes a wide sweep to the south, but the scour of the river has cut away much of the cliff and destroyed the greater part of the town. For this reason Singraur was abandoned as the capital of the pargana in favour of Nawabganj in the days of Safdar Jang, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. For a time the river deserted its old channel and took a short cut across the great bend, but the deep stream now again flows under the cliff, which rises to a height of 100 feet above the water.

The name is said to be a contraction of Singrivirapura and to derive its name from a *rishi* or saint called Singrivira, whose *asthan* or shrine stands on an isolated mound at the extreme west of the position.* It is a comparatively modern vaulted chamber of brick, with a few fragments of sculpture outside, while within is a group of Hara Gauri and a small figure of the sun on a four-wheeled chariot drawn by seven horses. The great mound which marks the site of the ancient town is covered with large bricks, an undoubted proof of its antiquity; and indeed Singraur is mentioned in the *Ramayana* as the capital of Guha, the Bhil king, who here welcomed Rama, Sita and Lachhman during their self-imposed exile. On the summit is a mosque with a tomb of Muhammad Madari, built of old Hindu materials, in the courtyard. It would appear that Singraur was once a centre of the ancient sun-worship, for another mound about half a mile to the north is known as the Surya Bhita and is thickly strewn with broken bricks. Many coins have been found here, including most of the earliest types, with the exception of the punch-marked series. There are no surviving traces of sun-worship, but a large fair in honour of Debi takes place in the months of Asarh and Sawan. Singraur is occasionally mentioned by the Musalman historians, the chief event in its history being its occupation by Khan Zaman and Bahadur Khan in the final stage of their rebellion against Akbar.

* C. A. S. R., XI, p. 62.

SIRATHU, *Pargana* KARA, *Tahsil* SIRATHU.

The village from which the Sirathu tahsil derives its name is a purely agricultural place of no importance, standing in 25°38′N. and 81°19′E., about a quarter of a mile south from the Sirathu station, between the roads leading to Manjhanpur and Dhata, some 38 miles from Allahabad. It had in 1901 a population of 1,980 persons, of whom 1,804 were Hindus. The village contains a small school and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. To the north, close by the railway station, is an opium bungalow and a large godown for weighments, recently erected in place of the old thatched bungalow; and north of the station are the tahsil buildings, the registration office and the post-office. The tahsil stands within a walled courtyard and the upper storey serves the purpose of an inspection house. From the railway station a metalled road runs northwards for about a mile to Saini on the grand trunk road, where is a police station, a cattle-pound and a large military encamping-ground. Saini is a small village of 679 inhabitants and is owned by a Kayasth lady of Fatehpur. Sirathu is 2,076 acres in extent and is assessed at Rs. 2,277. Part is revenue-free, having been granted by Aurangzeb to Maluk Das, the saint of Kara, and the rest is owned by a number of *zamindars* of different castes.

SIRATHU *Tahsil.*

This tahsil comprises the single pargana of Kara and occupies the north-west corner of the district. On the north-west and west it marches with Fatehpur, on the south with the Manjhanpur tahsil and on the east with pargana Chail, while on the north and north-east the deep stream of the Ganges separates it from the Kunda tahsil of the Partabgarh district. In a few places the river keeps close to the high bank, but more frequently there is a broad expanse of low alluvium which is subject to constant changes owing to the vagaries of the stream. For this reason the area is apt to vary considerably from year to year, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 150,454 acres or 235·4 square miles.

Much of the alluvial area consists of sandy wastes covered only with a growth of tamarisk, but the higher levels of the tract

beneath the high bank are rich and fully cultivated. Water lies close to the surface and the *rabi* crops are of remarkable excellence, while the abundance of thatching grass is an asset of considerable importance. On the high bank itself the soil is sandy and often cut up by ravines, this being the case especially between Kara and Shahzadpur: there is very little irrigation in these villages and rents are low. The upland portion of the tahsil, however, is a level and well wooded plain of high fertility, the richest portion being in the neighbourhood of Kara, where the population is dense, the holdings small, the rent-rate high and much garden cultivation is to be seen. Elsewhere there are occasional patches of clay soil, often covered with *dhak* jungle, particularly between the grand trunk road and the railway to the east of Sirathu. The drainage of the uplands is effected partly by the Ganges ravines, but mainly by the Sasur Khaderi, which traverses the tahsil from north-west to south-east. Its course is marked in places by barren stretches and *dhak* jungle, while in the south-east ravines are numerous and the land is very poor. South of this river is a good deal of heavy clay land in which rice is grown. Tanks and *jhils* are common, but rrigation from wells is somewhat deficient and this tahsil lies beyond the reach of canal irrigation. The clay belt is most strongly defined along the Fatehpur border, especially in the vicinity of the great Mungri Tal, to the west of Udhin Buzurg and the road to Dhata.

There is a large barren area in this tahsil, averaging 33,275 acres or 22·78 per cent. of the whole. It includes 13,953 acres under water and 4,654 permanently occupied by railways, roads, buildings and the like, while the rest is either *usar* or else useless sand along the river. The proportion of cultivated land is much lower than in other parts of the Duab, and this has always been the case. In 1840 only 85,467 acres were under tillage and thirty years later the area had actually decreased to 80,955 acres. Of late there has been some improvement, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 88,199 acres or 58·62 per cent. of the whole. There has, however, been a considerable extension of the double-cropped area, which averages 24,793 acres or 28·11 per cent. of the net cultivation, this being

a much higher figure than in Manjhanpur or Chail. After deducting 7,207 acres of groves, which give the high proportion of 4·79 per cent., and 2,980 acres of current fallows, there remain 17,793 acres of culturable waste, mainly old fallow; but much of this is practically worthless, and a large amount consists of *dhak*, *babul* and other jungle, which is probably more valuable in its present state than if it were brought under tillage. Means of irrigation are fairly abundant, wells being the chief source of supply. On an average 161 acres are watered from the canal in the extreme south and little more than a third from tanks and natural reservoirs; the total average for the tahsil being 30,139 acres or 34·17 per cent. of the area cultivated, though on occasions this figure has been surpassed by a substantial margin.

In most years, but by no means always, the *kharif* harvest covers a larger area than the *rabi*, averaging 56,627 acres as compared with 55,300 under spring crops. The chief autumn staples are rice, almost wholly of the early variety, making up 39·99 per cent. of the *kharif* area, *juar* and *arhar* with 32·79, *bajra* and *arhar* with 11·27, *sanwan* with 5·25, cotton with 3·08 and garden crops with 2·51 per cent. The remainder consists of the mixture of *mandua* and cotton, the autumn pulses, oilseeds and small areas of sugarcane, indigo, maize and hemp. In the *rabi* the lead is taken by gram, which by itself takes up 24·82, and when mixed with barley 35·39 per cent. of the land sown for that harvest. Wheat is more extensively raised than in any other part of the district and occupies 17·47, while barley accounts for 9·74, poppy for 4·35, peas for 4 and wheat in combination with gram or barley for 2·98 per cent., no other crop being of the least importance. The poppy area is remarkable and is much larger than in any other tahsil.

The cultivators of the tahsil are principally Muraos or Kachhis, Brahmans, Ahirs, Kurmis and Sheikhs, while Pasis, Lodhs, Rajputs and Chamars make up the bulk of the remainder. In 1907-08 the total area included in holdings was 94,315 acres, and of this 13·87 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors, 1·27 by ex-proprietary tenants, 42·69 by occupancy tenants and 41·16 per cent. by tenants-at-will, the remainder being rent-free.

Though the occupancy area appears to have declined since the settlement, this is not the case, for many tenants-at-will have acquired occupancy rights, though they are not formally recorded as such. Rents are paid solely in cash, the present recorded rates being Rs. 4·97 for occupancy and Rs. 5·48 for other tenants, while *shikmis*, who cultivate 17·9 per cent. of the area and generally hold land of high quality, pay Rs. 7·82 per acre.

The revenue demand at successive settlements will be found in the appendix, together with the present amount and its incidence.* The total is apt to vary on account of the 22 alluvial *mahals*, which were last assessed in June 1905 at Rs. 4,162. In all there are 279 *mauzas*, divided into 551 *mahals*, and of the latter 140 are single and 222 joint *zamindari*, 24 are *bhaiyachara*, 101 perfect and 64 imperfect *pattidari*. As in the other Duab tahsils, the largest proprietors are Musalmans of various classes, these together holding 35·39 per cent. of the total area in 1907-08, or little less than the proportion owned by them thirty years before. Brahmans with 26·14 have made large gains, but the Rajputs with 10·47 have lost to the same extent. Then follow Khattris with 8·94, representing a marked advance; Kayasths with 8·81, having lost nearly two-fifths of their old possessions; and Banias with 7·01 per cent., the gains of this caste being smaller than elsewhere. Other landowners are Ahirs, Kalwars, Kurmis and Goshains, but their property is in no case of much extent. The largest estate is that of the Khattris of Faridganj, and apart from this there are few landholders of importance. The Sheikhs of Kara hold three villages and eleven *mahals;* those of Nara own two villages and fifteen *mahals;* the Saiyids of Kara, represented by Saiyid Habib-ullah, own three villages and eleven *mahals;* while the Brahmans of Udhin Buzurg own seven villages and 52 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 16,863.

The tahsil is densely populated, at all events in comparison with Manjhanpur, the mean rate at the last census being 548·8 to the square mile. The total number of inhabitants was 117,621 in 1853 and since that date has steadily increased, despite a slight decline to 116,115 in 1865. In 1872 the total was 121,128,

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

in 1881 it was 123,386 and 129,932 ten years later. It then remained stationary for a decade, the population in 1901 numbering 129,204, of whom 64,587 were females. Of the whole population 109,522 were Hindus, 19,568 Musalmans and 114 of other religions, including 91 Jains, 19 Christians and four Sikhs. The chief Hindu castes are Chamars, of whom 13,584 were enumerated; Pasis, 11,308; Kurmis, 10,675; Brahmans, 10,042; Ahirs, 9,521; Kachhis and Muraos, together numbering 7,745; and Gadariyas, 5,628. Next come Lodhs, Koris, Banias and Rajputs, the last aggregating but 2,844 persons, drawn mainly from the Bais, Bisen, Chauhan and Dikhit clans. The majority of the Musalmans are Sheikhs, of whom there were 11,990, while others numbering 1,000 and upwards were Pathans, Saiyids and Behnas.

Of the whole population some 63 per cent. depended directly on agriculture and, though this is a somewhat low proportion, there are few other occupations of importance. General labour accounted for 12·5 per cent., and for the rest personal or domestic service, the supply of food and drink, cotton-weaving and work in metals were the chief forms of support. There are 252 inhabited towns and villages in the tahsil, but few places are of any size. Kara, Daranagar, Shahzadpur and Sirathu are places of some importance, while the largest villages, such as Saunrai Buzurg, Kohkhiraj, Kashia and Afzalpur Saton, are purely agricultural and in most cases consist of mere aggregations of hamlets. The markets, fairs, schools and post-offices of the tahsil are shown in the appendix.

The tract is well supplied with means of communication, being traversed by the main line of the East Indian Railway, on which are stations at Bahrwari, Shujaatpur near Shahzadpur, Sirathu and Kanwar. Parallel to this on the north runs the grand trunk road, which at Muratganj gives off a branch to Manjhanpur and the Rajapur ferry over the Jumna, while at Saini it is crossed by a metalled road from Sirathu station to Kara, with a short branch to the Gutni ferry on the Ganges. Unmetalled roads lead from Sirathu to Manjhanpur, to Dhata in the Fatehpur district and to Afzalpur Saton and the ferry to Kalakankar, the last giving off a branch to Hathgaon in Fatehpur at Saunrai Buzurg. From Manjhanpur a road goes

weswards to Dhata, and indifferent roads connect Bharwari with the Sanjaiti ferry and Shujaatpur with Shahzadpur. The various ferries over the Ganges are shown in the appendix.

The tahsil forms a subdivision for revenue and criminal administration and is in the chage of a frull-powered deputy collector. The tahsildar and the sub-registrar are stationed at Sirathu, but the nearest civil court is that of the Allahabad munsif. For police purposes there are stations at Saini and Kohkhiraj, but a large portion of the area is included in the Manjhanpur circle.

SIRSA, *Pargana* KHAIRAGARH, *Tahsil* MEJA.

The town of Sirsa belongs to *tappa* Chaurasi and stands on the right bank of the Geangs, just below its confluence with the Tons, in 25°15′N. and 82°6′E., at a distance of eight miles north from Meja and 26 miles from Allahabad by the road leading through Karchana and Panasa to Manda. The road to Meja is metalled and goes past the Meja Road railway station, some three miles distant. Close by the station is an opium godown and a post-office. Owing to its position Sirsa became a market of great importance in the days when the Ganges formed the chief trade route, and until it was supplanted by the railway there was a heavy export traffic in linseed and food-grains to Bengal and Calcutta. The market is still one of the largest in the district, and though the trade has declined, the population rose from 3,442 in 1881 to 3,581 in 1891, and at the next census to 4,159, of whom 407 were Musalmans. Among the Hindus are many Banias, who control most of the trade, and some of them are men of substance. The police station here has been abolished recently, but the place still possesses an outpost, as well as a post-office, a cattle-pound, a middle vernacular school with a lower primary branch, an aided school and a small school for girls. Monday and Friday are the chief market days and a large fair takes place here during the Dasahra festival.

Sirsa was brought under the operations of Act XX of 1856 in 1867, and owing to its commercial importance the place was soon afterwards raised to the status of a municipality. The latter, however, was abolished in 1873 and since that date Act

XX has remained in force. There were 1,033 houses in the town in 1907-08 and 587 of these were assessed to taxation. The proceeds of the house-tax in that and the two previous years averaged Rs. 1,076, which gave an incidence of Re. 1-10-0 per house assessed and Re. 0-4-2 per head of population, while the annual expenditure for the same period amounted to Rs. 1,072. Of the latter sum Rs. 402 were devoted to the upkeep of the town *chaukidars*, Rs. 414 to the maintenance of a conservancy staff and Rs. 82 to local improvements and miscellaneous charges. The area thus administered is only 61 acres, whereas that of the *mauza* of Sirsa is 361 acres, of which about 200 are cultivated. The revenue demand is Rs. 700 and the sole proprietor is the Raja of Manda.

SIWAITH, *Pargana and Tahsil* SORAON.

Siwaith or Seoth is an old Musalman village standing in 25°34′N. and 81°53′E., at a distance of nine miles north from Allahabad, on the unmetalled road from Phaphamau to Mau Aimma. From the railway station, which is close to the site on the west, a metalled road leads to Sheogarh beyond the Fyzabad road, and from it an unmetalled branch takes off at Aswan and goes to Soraon. The place had a population of 2,696 in 1881, but it fell to 2,501 ten years later and in 1901 it was only 2,272, of whom 1,125 were Musalmans, mainly Julahas. The place possesses a lower primary school and a bazar which has gained in importance with the advent of the railway. There are several mosques in the village, but none is of any great age or architectural interest.

SORAON, *Pargana Tahsil and* SRAOON.

The place which gives its name to the Soraon pargana and tahsil is a village standing in 25°36′N. and 81°51′E., at a distance of 13 miles north from Allahabad, on the main road to Fyzabad. This road is here crossed by that from Nawabganj to Phulpur, while others lead north to Mahraunda and south-east to the Siwaith railway station. The population rose from 1,665 in 1881 to 1,692 in 1891, and at the next census it was 1,846, including 889 Musalmans, chiefly Sheikhs and Julahas. The

village is situated on the west side of the main road and consists of a central site and several hamlets. In addition to the tahsil buildings there are a registration office, a police station, a post-office, a dispensary, a cattle-pound, a large encamping-ground and a middle vernacular school with a lower primary branch. Markets are held here twice a week, but the trade is very unimportant.

SORAON *Pargana, Tahsil* SORAON.

This pargana is the largest of the three which make up the Soraon tahsil, having a total area of 90,015 acres or 140·6 square miles, though this is apt to vary slightly from time to time owing to the action of the Ganges, which for a short distance forms the southern boundary. To the west and south-west lies pargana Nawabganj, to the south-east is Jhusi, to the east Sikandra and to the north and north-west the Partabgarh district, while touching the pargana on the north-east is one of the scattered blocks belonging to Mirzapur Chauhari.

The pargana is an old fiscal subdivision and appears to have undergone very little change since the days of Akbar. Through it run the road and railway from Allahabad to Fyzabad and along or near the highway there have sprung up several market towns and villages of considerable importance. Such are Mau Aimma, Soraon, Sheogarh and Holagarh, while other large villages are Kalyanpur and Mahraunda. There are altogether 250 *mauzas*, but in many cases the inhabited portions of separate villages are combined to form a single large site. The density of population is remarkably high, averaging 706 to the square mile. The pargana contained 105,103 inhabitants in 1853, but this dropped to 93,466 in 1865, though it subsequently rose steadily to 96,586 in 1872, to 98,082 in 1881 and to 101,342 ten years later. In 1901 the pargana shared in the general decline common to the trans-Ganges tract, the population then numbering 99,333 souls, of whom 50,653 were females, while of the total 86,226 were Hindus, 13,044 Musalmans and 63 professed other religions.

SORAON *Tahsil.*

This tahsil comprises the three parganas of Soraon, Nawabganj and Mirzapur Chauhari, each of which forms the subject of

a separate article. It constitutes the western portion of the trans-Ganges tract, being bounded on the east by the Sikandra and Jhusi parganas and by a few detached fragments of the Partabgarh district. The latter forms the boundary on the north and west and entirely surrounds the larger part of Mirzapur Chauhari, which lies at some distance to the north-east of the rest of the tahsils. On the south the Ganges is the boundary, separating Soraon from pargana Chail. Owing to the fluvial action in the broad valley of the river, changes in the area occur from year to year. The average for the five years ending with 1906-07 was 170,253 acres or 266 square miles.

The high bank of the Ganges, marking the southern extremity of the central uplands, is cut into deep bays of lowlying ground, with high promontories jutting out here and there between these bays towards the river. Where the upland extends as far as the actual channel, the cliff drops abruptly to the stream and is little broken by ravines. The lowlands are often sandy and in many places bear nothing but a growth of tamarisk; but more frequently there is a rich deposit of silt which produces excellent crops during the cold weather, and on the whole the good land decidedly predominates over the bad. The upland in pargana Nawabganj is fairly level and the soil is a light loam of remarkable homogeneity, capable of being worked up to a high pitch of productiveness. Water is obtainable everywhere at a depth of 30 or 40 feet and earthen wells last for a long time, save when the level rises after a series of wet years and the water reaches the sandy subsoil, causing the sides to collapse. The Soraon pargana is less level, the southern part draining into the Ganges, the east into the Manseta and the north and west into the Sakarni and Bakulahi, which join the Sai in the Partabgarh district. The soil is for the most part a light loam in the south and west, but this gradually stiffens into a productive clay, which bears excellent crops of rice and sugarcane. In places *usar* makes its appearance and in the same tract *jhils* are very numerous, the most important being those of Simra, Raiya and Mau. Water is fairly close to the surface, averaging about 20 feet in the clay area, but to the south the level drops gradually and near the Ganges the depth of the

wells increases to 40 feet or more. Generally speaking, Soraon is a very rich pargana and the same may be said of Mirzapur Chauhari, which is included in the clay tract. The soil is fertile and very highly tilled, large quantities of sugarcane are raised and in the main block the water is so near the surface that the *dhenkli* or lever is usually employed for working the wells. The population in Mirzapur Chauhari is extremely dense, the alleged reason being that the position of the pargana made it a home for refugees from Oudh during the days of native rule.

Owing to the presence of a large area of *usar* and of extensive sandy wastes along the Ganges, the tahsil is not so fully cultivated as several other parts of the district, but at the same time the cultivated portion is very highly tilled. In 1840 the area under the plough was 91,941 acres and thirty years later it was 97,049 acres. Of late there has been a further marked expansion, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 103,834 acres or 60·99 per cent. of the whole, pargana Soraon showing a somewhat higher proportion than the rest. There has also been a great extension of the double-cropped area, which is greater than in any part of the district, especially in pargana Soraon, and averages 36,060 acres or 34·73 per cent. of the net cultivation. The total amount of barren land is 38,251 acres or 22·46 per cent. of the entire tahsil, but this includes 13,809 acres under water and 7,869 occupied by railways, roads, sites and the like. The remainder is of no value: and this remark also applies to much of the so-called culturable waste. The latter aggregates 28,166 acres, but from this should be deducted 4,309 acres of current fallow and 9,748 acres of groves, which are extraordinarily abundant and cover 5·73 per cent. of the land. This leaves a relatively small amount of old fallow and unbroken waste, some of which is occupied by *dhak* jungle, while the rest would probably be cultivated were it good enough to repay the cost of tillage. Irrigation is more abundant than in any other part of the district. On an average 44,885 acres or 43·23 per cent. of the cultivated area obtain water, while in 1906-07 the figure exceeded 51,000 acres and more could be supplied in a season of drought. Nearly two-thirds of this is

derived from wells and the remainder from tanks and *jhils*, the latter being extensively utilised in pargana Soraon.

The relative position of the two main harvests depends on the nature of the season, but as a rule the *kharif* predominates, averaging 71,006 acres as compared with 64,440 sown with *rabi* crops.* The chief autumn staple is rice, which covers 43·37 per cent. of the area, rather more than one-third consisting of late or transplanted rice. The other products of importance are *juar* and *arhar* with 18·11, *bajra* and *arhar* with 15·47, hemp with 9·68, *mandua* and *kodon* with 4·38 and sugarcane with 2·75 per cent., while the autumn pulses, *sanwan* and garden crops constitute the bulk of the remainder. In the *rabi* the lead is taken, by barley which by itself covers 25·32 and with gram 18·31 per cent. of the area sown. Gram alone makes up 20·44, wheat 17·34, peas 10·9 and wheat in combination with gram or barley 2·91 per cent. There is a fair amount of linseed and a relatively large area under tobacco, but very little poppy cultivation.

The chief cultivating castes are Kurmis, Brahmans and Ahirs, the remainder comprising Rajputs, Kachhis, Sheikhs, Chamars and others. The general standard of husbandry is very high and the rents are heavier than in any other tahsil, averaging at the present time Rs. 6·33 for occupancy and Rs. 6·75 for other tenants ;, the rates being much lower in Nawabganj than in the rest of the tahsil, while *shikmis* pay no less than Rs. 8·6 per acre on 18·5 per cent. of the total area included in holdings. The latter in 1907-08 aggregated 109,861 acres, all of which is cash-rented save 514 acres of precarious rice land on the borders of *jhils*. Proprietors cultivated 14·83 per cent. as *sir* or *khudkasht*, occupancy tenants 36·48, tenants-at-will 46·37 and ex-proprietary tenants 1·25 per cent.. the rest being rent-free ; but as a matter of fact the occupancy area is considerably greater than would appear from the figures, since the many tenants of twelve years' standing have not been included under this head.

The revenue assessed at successive settlements, together with the present demand and its incidence, is shown in the

* Appendix, table VI.

appendix.* The amount, which is relatively higher than in any other part of the district, is liable to vary from time to time, for there are 45 alluvial *mahals* in Nawabganj and four in Soraon, assessed in 1903-04 at Rs. 13,417. The tahsil contains 482 *mauzas* or villages and in 1907-08 these comprised 936 *mahals.* Of the latter 248 were held by single proprietors, 352 were joint *zamindari*, 235 were perfect and 74 imperfect *pattidari*, while the remaining 27 were *bhaiyachara.* At the settlement in 1870 there were only 587 *mahals*, and of these Brahmans owned 244 and Sheikhs 108, while the rest were held mainly by Saiyids, Rajputs and Kayasths. The returns of 1907-08 show that Musalmans, Brahmans and Kayasths have lost ground heavily, whereas the gainers have been Banias, Rajputs and Kalwars. Altogether Musalmans held 40·9 per cent. of the area, and then came Brahmans with 25·77, Rajputs with 13·47, Banias with 7·77, Kayasths with 5·33 and Kalwars with 3·82 per cent., smaller amounts being owned by Khattris, Kurmis and Goshains. There are only two large properties in the tahsil. The Sheikhs of Mau Aimma hold altogether 32 villages and 98 *mahals* with a revenue demand of Rs. 26,816; and the Bhuinhar Brahmans of Anapur hold 239 *mahals* with a combined demand of Rs. 21,808.

With the exception of the headquarters tahsil, where the existence of a large city has so marked an effect, Soraon is the most densely populated part of the district, the average rate per square mile being 702·1 at the last census. At times it has been even higher, for in 1853 the population numbered 201,419 souls. It then dropped to 181,482 in 1865 and to 177,755 in 1872, but afterwards rose to 184,894 in 1881 and to 186,876 ten years later. For some time it remained stationary and in 1901 the tahsil contained 186,758 inhabitants, of whom 95,518 were females. Classified by religions there were 161,854 Hindus, 24,838 Musalmans and 66 others, including 53 Jains, six Christians, five Aryas, one Sikh and one Parsi. Among the Hindus the best represented castes are Brahmans, who numbered 25,218; Ahirs, 22,737; Kurmis, 17,522; Chamars, 17,223; Pasis 10,467; Koris, 7,965: Gadariyas, 5,647; Rajputs, 6,292 and

*Appendix, tables IX and X.

Banias, 5,160. Next in order come Telis, Kachhis, Kumhars, Muraos and Kahars. The Rajputs are drawn from many different clans, but are mainly Bais, Gautams, Chauhans, Parihars, Bhadaurias and Dikhits. About half the Musalman population consists of either Sheikhs, 6,716, or Julahas, 5,784, while the rest are principally Pathans, Behnas, Saiyids, Kunjras and Faqirs.

The tahsil contains the towns of Mau Aimma and Ismailganj, but with the exception of Soraon itself and a few roadside markets there is no other place of any importance, and the larger villages are purely agricultural. Singraur was once a flourishing town, but its greatness has long been washed away by the Ganges. Lists of the bazars, fairs, schools and post-offices of the tahsil will be found in the appendix. According to the census returns nearly 75 per cent. of the population depended directly on the tillage of the land, the remaining occupations of any note being general labour, domestic and personal service, the supply of food and drink, and cotton-weaving, which is carried on at Mau and several other places.

Means of communication are good, especially in the eastern half. This is traversed from south to north by the provincial road from Allahabad to Fyzabad, which passes through Soraon, Mau Aimma and Ghansiari, and also by the railway to Partabgarh and Fyzabad, with stations at Phaphamau, Siwaith and Mau Aimma. From Phaphamau a branch line runs eastwards to Janghai and Jaunpur, while a second branch, which will run direct to Rai Bareli through the western half of the tahsil, is now under construction. Besides the provincial highway the only metalled roads are those connecting it with the railway stations; but there are several unmetalled roads, including those from Malak Harhar to Nawabganj and Kunda in Partabgarh, from Soraon to Nawabganj, Phulpur and Mahraunda, and from Mahraunda to Mansurabad and Muratganj. These do not exhaust the list, but for the rest reference may be made to the map. The chief crossing over the Ganges is the bridge at Phaphamau: but there are many ferries, which are shown in the appendix.

The tahsil forms a subdivision in charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff, and Soraon is the headquarters of

a tahsildar and a sub-registrar. As is the case throughout the trans-Ganges tract, the original court of civil jurisdiction is that of the subordinate judge at Allahabad. For police purposes there are stations at Soraon, Mau Aimma and Nawabganj, the circles of which embrace the entire area. Criminal work is heavier than usual, owing to the habits of the Pasis, who carry on their depredations both in the city of Allahabad and in many distant parts of the country.

UMARPUR NIWAN, *Pargana* CHAIL, *Tahsil* ALLAHABAD.

This large village, generally known as Nimah, stands on the Ganges bank just beyond the western borders of the new cantonment. It is approached from the latter by a metalled road which terminates at the ferry over the Ganges, but gives off a short branch leading over the embankment of the Nimah lake to the village. An unmetalled road goes due south to join the grand trunk road close to and the military farm. The village has a picturesque appearance, with its graceful mosque rising high above the crowded mud houses which are built on the raised ground of the river bank, but it deserves mention only for the number of its inhabitants. In 1901 it contained 4,595 persons, of whom 637 were Musalmans, while Ahirs are the predominant Hindu caste. The village lands, which are owned principally by Musalmans, are 813 acres in extent and are assessed at Rs. 2,100.

Gazetteer of Allahabad.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

ALLAHABAD.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

Table I.—*Population by Tahsils*, 1901.

Tahsil.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Allahabad	338,820	173,648	165,172	249,171	128,200	120,971	81,793	40,964	40,829	7,856	4,484	3,372
Sirathu	129,204	64,617	64,587	109,522	55,194	54,328	89,568	9,363	10,205	114	60	54
Manjhanpur ..	129,798	65,741	64,057	116,796	59,327	57,469	12,907	6,365	6,542	95	49	46
Soraon	186,758	91,240	95,518	161,854	79,264	82,590	24,838	11,944	12,894	66	32	34
Phulpur	171,653	84,705	86,948	148,123	73,507	74,616	23,488	11,173	12,315	42	25	17
Handia	183,281	90,713	92,568	167,013	82,826	84,187	16,266	7,885	8,381	2	2	...
Karchana	127,327	63,848	63,479	117,091	58,672	58,419	10,044	5,004	5,040	192	172	20
Bara	55,503	27,826	27,677	53.478	26,712	26,766	2,013	1,108	905	12	6	6
Meja	167,014	82,316	84,698	158 105	77,872	80,233	8,718	4,355	4,363	191	89	102
Total ...	1.489,358	744,654	744,704	1,281,153	641,574	639,579	199,635	98,161	101,474	8,570	4,919	3,651

Table II.—*Population by Thanas*, 1901.

Thana.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kotwali	89,001	46,149	42,852	54,196	28,420	25,776	33,409	16,999	16,410	1,396	730	666
Cannington	12,577	7,275	5,302	7,760	4,728	3,032	2,256	1,452	804	2,561	1,095	1,466
Colonelganj	25,168	12,766	12,402	17,893	9,014	8,879	6,404	3,289	3,115	871	463	408
Kydganj	11,774	6,059	5,715	9,253	4,753	4,500	2,477	1,278	1,199	44	28	16
Mutiganj	17,141	9,738	7,403	13,536	7,713	5,823	3,216	1,774	1,442	389	251	138
Daraganj	13,693	6,875	6,818	11,833	5,984	5,849	1,839	879	960	21	12	9
Cantonment	15,527	10,270	5,257	10,428	6,836	3,592	3,132	1,761	1,371	1,967	1,673	294
Pipalgaon	27,824	13,245	14,579	21,099	10,193	10,906	6,706	3,041	3,665	19	11	8
Pura Mufti...	49,260	24,023	25,237	38,499	19,085	19,414	10,755	4,934	5,821	6	4	2
Sarai Akil	75,242	37,569	37,673	65,262	32,636	32,626	9,188	4,539	4,649	792	394	398
Saini	63,713	31,906	31,807	52,085	26,364	25,721	11,572	5,511	6,061	56	31	25
Kohkhiraj	54,522	26,815	27,707	46,062	22,802	23,260	8,437	4,004	4,433	23	9	14
Manjhanpur	56,132	28,320	27,812	48,952	24,825	24,127	7,140	3,473	3,667	40	22	18
Karari	45,621	22,938	22,683	38,549	19,425	19,124	7,068	3,509	3,559	4	4	...
Pachhim Sarira	48,605	24,954	23,651	46,073	23,664	22,409	2,486	1,263	1,223	46	27	19
Soraon	69,542	34,076	35,466	62,842	30,859	31,983	6,699	3,216	3,483	1	1	...
Mau Aimma	51,180	25,069	26,111	42,151	20,693	21,458	8,973	4,350	4,623	56	26	30
Nawabganj	60,794	29,641	31,153	53,280	26,055	27,225	7,512	3,585	3,927	2	1	1

Raniganj	14,362	6,985	7,377	11,957	5,832	6,125	2,404	1,152	1,252	1	1	...
Sarai Inayat	71,997	35,378	36,619	62,774	31,037	31,737	9,190	4,321	4,869	33	20	13
Phulpur	70,178	35,089	35,089	59,226	29,780	29,446	10,941	5,302	5,639	11	7	4
Sikandra	45,321	22,159	23,162	40,113	19,732	20,381	5,202	2,424	2,778	6	3	3
Handia	73,868	36,004	37,864	65,975	32,210	33,765	7,893	3,794	4,099	...	...	...
Baraut	33,240	16,508	16,732	31,036	15,411	15,625	2,204	1,097	1,107	...	...	...
Sarai Mamrez	51,210	25,749	25,461	47,636	23,988	23,648	3,574	1,761	1,813	...	...	...
Karchana	72,845	36,193	36,652	69,316	34,427	34,889	3,521	1,761	1,760	8	5	3
Ghurpur	35,189	17,133	18,056	30,880	15,118	15,762	4,295	2,009	2,286	14	6	8
Sheorajpur	15,568	7,998	7,660	14,583	7,426	7,157	1,065	568	497	10	4	6
Dando	18,659	9,273	9,386	18,180	9,008	9,172	479	265	214	...	...	...
Bara	32,501	16,181	16,320	31,619	15,684	15,935	880	495	385	2	2	...
Khiri	18,056	8,986	9,070	17,563	8,739	8,824	485	240	245	8	7	1
Manda	34,795	17,155	17,640	31,701	15,633	16,068	3,094	1,522	1,572	...		...
Meja	30,174	15,163	15,011	28,402	14,298	14,104	1,603	790	813	169	75	94
Sirsa	41,914	20,392	21,522	39,975	19,410	20,565	1,927	977	950	12	5	7
Kuraon	42,075	20,620	21,455	40,464	19,792	20,672	1,609	826	783	2	2	...
Total ...	1,489,358	744,654	744,704	1,281,153	641,574	639,579	199,635	98,161	101,474	8,570	4,919	3,651

TABLE III.—*Vital Statistics.*

Year.	Births. Total.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Rate per 1,000.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Deaths. Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891 ...	42,795	22,443	20,352	29·20	53,627	29,102	24,525	36·68
1892 ...	47,179	25,040	22,139	30·75	50,149	26,916	23,233	32·69
1893 ...	56,748	29,711	27,037	36·65	36,239	19,467	16,772	23·41
1894 ...	54,727	28,545	26,182	35·66	63,796	33,754	30,042	41·57
1895 ...	41,747	21,849	19,898	27·20	33,429	18,032	15,397	21·78
1896 ...	49,861	26,060	23,801	32·48	48,887	26,169	22,718	31·85
1897 ...	36,789	19,257	17,532	23·97	67,662	37,251	30,411	44·08
1898 ...	43,872	22,907	20,965	28·50	35,493	18,408	17,085	23·12
1899 ...	66,337	34,343	31,994	43·22	44,837	23,531	21,306	29·21
1900 ...	58,652	30,220	28,432	*38·21	44,583	23,328	21,255	*29·05
1901 ...	62,836	32,393	30,443	40·94	45,408	23,518	21,890	29·58
1902 ...	65,608	33,915	31,693	42·75	60,002	29,794	30,208	39·09
1903 ...	64,179	33,192	30,987	42·96	75,839	37,703	38,136	50·77
1904 ...	67,183	34,844	32,339	45·04	59,599	29,516	30,083	39·89
1905 ...	58,321	30,114	28,207	39·04	84,480	41,308	43,172	56·55
1906 ...	54,633	28,335	26,298	36·60	54,516	28,694	25,822	36·40
1907 ...	59,494	31,125	28,369	39·87	57,495	29,219	28,276	38·45
1908 ...								
1909 ...								
1910 ...								
1911 ...								
1912 ...								
1913 ...								
1914 ...								
1915 ...								
1916 ...								
1917 ...								
1918 ...								
1919 ...								
1920 ...								

* The rates from 1891 to 1900 are calculated from the returns of the 1891 census.

TABLE IV—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from—					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	53,627	...	8,183	206	38,844	1,029
1892	50,149	...	5,596	171	37,749	703
1893	36,239	...	43	115	29,279	282
1894	63,796	...	3,028	117	51,067	691
1895	33,429	...	488	31	27,162	354
1896	48,887	...	1,107	6,295	32,748	501
1897	67,662	...	3,203	1,715	50,762	5,024
1898	35,493	...	16	57	29,084	319
1899	44,837	...	26	45	34,570	301
1900	44,583	121	1,182	22	30,258	603
1901	45,408	643	370	57	31,078	378
1902	60,002	5,303	1,703	440	37,675	473
1903	75,839	13,548	1,824	2,068	38,543	678
1904	59,599	13,956	88	1,234	29,748	351
1905	84,480	29,784	1,251	149	39,217	334
1906	54,516	1,501	3,518	250	37,694	375
1907	57,495	10,484	252	982	32,594	311
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						
1916						
1917						
1918						
1919						
1920						

TABLE V.—*Statistics of cultivation and irrigation*, 1315 Fasli.

Tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated. Irrigated. Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Dry.	Total.	Double-cropped.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Allahabad ...	196,582	31,321	41,044	25,426	5,711	16,795	...	2,920	98,791	124,217	3,772
Sirathu ...	150,710	33,524	33,416	33,745	120	24,622	...	9,003	50,025	83,770	13,694
Manjhanpur ...	175,532	33,138	35,042	32,061	15,775	12,892	...	3,394	75,291	107,352	15,512
Soraon ...	170,248	36,126	32,790	50,391	...	39,142	...	11,249	50,941	101,332	22,576
Phulpur ...	185,792	49,513	31,454	45,753	...	28,835	...	16,918	59,072	104,825	18,690
Handia ...	190,257	42,995	33,930	57,256	...	41,646	...	15,610	56,076	113,332	19,122
Karchana ...	167,352	27,023	41,983	20,835	...	13,741	...	7,094	77,511	98,346	4,009
Bara ...	165,898	25,791	81,132	2,397	...	864	...	1,533	56,578	58,975	2,885
Meja ...	423,322	85,156	178,171	15,716	...	11,204	...	4,512	144,279	159,995	7,058
District Total ...	1,825,693	364,587	508,962	283,580	21,606	189,741	...	72,233	668,564	952,144	107,318

Table VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Allahabad.*

Year.	Rabi.								Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat and gram and wheat and barley.	Gram alone.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Peas.	Opium.	Total.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Rice.	Maize.	Cotton.
Fasli.														
1305 ...	72,584	11,324	6,085	9,997	14,035	14,557	3,269	243	70,341	25,096	18,051	17,215	487	221
1306 ...	82,244	10,917	6,476	30,744	7,175	21,042	4,139	232	66,946	25,089	13,027	21,202	646	218
1307 ...	80,218	12,069	6,250	28,756	7,570	20,604	3,104	299	67,295	18,932	15,667	24,657	446	118
1308 ...	78,403	12,665	7,099	26,391	5,731	21,222	3,324	225	75,469	26,051	19,545	23,386	372	52
1309 ...	85,548	11,301	6,447	31,028	6,639	23,395	4,621	192	69,936	24,399	17,325	21,645	442	108
1310 ...	82,728	12,595	6,975	27,471	7,552	22,610	3,691	172	74,454	19,623	23,723	24,888	454	75
1311 ...	86,848	14,089	8,376	22,396	10,156	25,855	4,178	195	75,020	26,317	21,783	21,678	301	39
1312 ...	96,840	15,965	11,264	20,694	13,266	27,668	5,943	161	71,223	26,068	14,687	24,781	357	36
1313 ...	72,449	7,944	4,131	27,689	6,677	20,524	3,555	177	83,275	29,725	19,801	24,547	490	90
1314 ...	84,881	12,458	6,512	23,917	9,307	26,714	4,048	158	75,988	27,966	18,740	22,022	379	46
1315 ...	49,849	7,900	1,535	15,429	8,891	11,992	2,646	132	75,654	23,934	24,184	19,597	385	44
1316 ...														
1317 ...														
1318 ...														
1319 ...														
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1321 ...														
1322 ...														
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1325 ..														
1326 ...														
1327 ...														
1328 ...														

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Sirathu.*

Year.	Rabi. Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat and gram and wheat and barley.	Gram alone.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Peas.	Opium.	Kharif. Total.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Rice.	Maize.	Cotton.
Fasli.														
1305														
1306 ...	47,312	8,842	1,430	9,091	5,618	16,812	2,668	2,266	51,404	15,996	6,606	16,878	12	1,772
1307 ...	53,773	9,222	1,416	15,219	4,886	17,599	2,450	2,542	53,122	17,655	4 488	21,987	15	1,562
1308 ...	57,060	9,850	1,454	16,752	4,379	19,363	1,935	2,818	51,826	11,383	7,279	26,693	29	1,406
1309 ...	51,598	10,489	1,497	13,679	4,289	16,579	1,732	2,693	53,950	18,207	7,975	19,040	23	1,602
1310 ...	56,071	8,226	1,234	17,296	4,055	19,884	2,321	2,443	53,499	16,869	5,545	22,132	28	1,699
1311 ...	56,360	10,091	1,543	15,446	5,145	19,240	2,087	2,230	55,100	15,762	7,296	24,325	45	1,640
1312 ...	59,167	11,392	2,192	12,121	6,968	21,049	2,290	2,523	51,655	18,324	7,730	19,110	21	1,455
1313 ...	59,875	11,619	2,451	9,860	7,130	23,248	2,694	2,198	54,578	19,693	3,717	23,803	35	1,663
1314 ...	48,580	6,110	762	18,687	3,266	14,698	1,860	2,449	62,744	20,046	6,566	24,185	46	1,954
1315 ...	52,520	9,086	1,297	12,524	4,418	19,629	2,140	2,632	59,058	19,008	6,611	21,811	49	2,016
1316 ...	40,251	5,473	521	11,439	4,788	12,349	2,404	2,452	55,926	16,212	8,514	21,256	52	2,311
1317 ...														
1318 ...														
1319 ...														
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1321 ...														
1322 ...														
1323 ...														
1324 ...														
1325 ...														
1326 ...														
1327 ...														
1328 ...														

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Manjhanpur.*

Year.	Rabi.								Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat and gram and wheat and barley.	Gram alone.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Peas.	Opium.	Total.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Rice.	Maize.	Cotton.
Fasli.														
1305 ...	58,056	8,463	3,495	18,926	19,531	4,357	2,366	424	69,054	24,199	9,[illegible]4	20,972	6	6,447
1306 ...	68,562	5,248	3,976	29,623	20,945	2,774	2,143	501	65,759	22,246	6,998	26,423	9	6,191
1307 ...	69,798	8,600	4,060	29,249	22,064	2,709	1,872	615	68,082	17,930	10,217	31,006	11	5,815
1308 ...	63,386	9,351	4,193	23,716	20,345	3,309	1,425	559	70,726	23,154	10,992	26,527	17	5,719
1309 ...	69,607	7,275	3,902	30,581	22,310	2,650	1,959	424	68,056	21,184	8,753	27,405	31	5,884
1310 ...	68,314	10,286	4,010	25,163	21,789	3,897	2,242	420	70,010	19,312	12,128	28,247	51	5,669
1311 ...	70,278	12,445	4,097	19,032	24,606	6,011	2,861	548	65,776	22,876	14,006	21,369	21	3,962
1312 ...	76,520	13,384	4,746	17,864	28,953	6,094	4,023	503	65,877	21,875	7,760	27,468	23	4,685
1313 ...	62,607	6,329	2,845	26,175	20,115	2,628	3,113	589	76,669	25,306	9,674	29,144	21	5,374
1314 ...	68,447	10,441	4,068	21,855	23,119	4,052	3,566	635	74,178	24,634	9,815	26,858	19	4,707
1315 ...	50,038	6,559	1,420	18,032	4,725	14,167	4,005	548	71,781	22,061	12,579	25,002	33	5,185
1316 ...														
1317 ...														
1318 ...														
1319 ...														
1320 ...														
1321 ...														
1322 ...														
1323 ...														
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1325 ...														
1326 ...														
1327 ...														
1328 ...														

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Soraon.*

Year.	Rabi.								Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat and gram and wheat and barley.	Gram alone.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Peas.	Opium.	Total.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Rice.	Maize.	Cotton.
Fasli.														
1305 ...	59,216	12,099	2,187	5,756	19,501	9,480	6,128	162	62,724	13,073	10,899	21,371	14	13
1306 ...	61,168	12,370	2,091	9,235	16,594	11,324	7,801	138	61,886	13,521	13,123	29,548	11	12
1307 ...	59,693	11,826	1,902	10,414	15,060	10,880	7,732	129	65,148	8,631	12,359	33,593	22	8
1308 ...	62,647	11,998	1,451	15,680	12,513	10,852	6,778	125	71,014	12,337	11,765	33,119	12	...
1309 ...	61,819	9,952	1,212	15,678	12,535	10,381	9,770	71	65,213	12,881	10,606	29,135	16	...
1310 ...	65,981	11,803	1,731	16,643	15,508	10,351	6,950	58	68,216	11,531	9,613	31,246	20	3
1311 ...	73,205	13,520	2,207	16,696	16,459	12,566	8,193	101	67,727	11,899	13,972	27,840	17	3
1312 ...	73,187	14,120	3,030	11,061	18,976	13,018	9,147	87	65,331	13,599	6,553	31,975	24	5
1313 ...	47,356	6,272	777	9,421	12,913	10,580	5,193	89	81,247	14,023	13,469	33,085	33	3
1314 ...	62,473	10,170	1,630	12,041	17,713	12,499	5,636	93	72,508	13,253	11,306	29,837	28	9
1315 ...	44,404	6,977	751	3,587	17,379	9,249	4,885	64	72,829	11.007	17,007	26,567	29	6
1316 ...														
1317 ...														
1318 ...														
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1321 ...														
1322 ...														
1323 ...														
1324 ...														
1325 ...														
1326 ...														
1327 ...														
1328 ...														

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Phulpur.*

Year.	Rabi.								Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat and gram and wheat and barley.	Gram alone.	Barley. alone.	Barley and gram.	Peas.	Opium.	Total.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Rice.	Maize.	Cotton.
Fasli.														
1305 ...	62,165	6,904	2,197	4,228	21,207	17,395	6,642	629	65,927	12,969	13,560	26,571	23	15
1306 ...	66,973	7,459	2,340	8,192	18,376	17,478	11,065	600	60,848	9,983	8,448	32,298	23	8
1307 ...	60,763	7,378	2,143	8,878	16,223	13,285	11,052	625	64,941	8,471	14,117	34,232	41	9
1308 ...	68,573	8,518	2,231	14,353	13,552	16,488	10,783	508	71,023	11,840	13,543	35,165	19	9
1309 ...	66,162	6,057	1,646	13,876	13,351	14,724	13,799	350	69,473	13,203	12,586	32,918	25	3
1310 ...	68,629	7,664	25,16	13,596	17,708	14,385	10,875	318	67,306	19,055	22,156	33,652	35	1,139
1311 ...	75,828	8,756	3,514	14,609	19,230	15,713	11,413	410	66,303	10,916	18,096	28,788	35	1
1312 ...	78,533	9,016	3,636	12,519	20,548	17,113	12,607	390	65,966	13,385	9,305	33,769	35	7
1313 ...	55,541	4,642	1,409	10,856	13,979	14,660	8,720	369	78,669	14,237	16,541	34,510	41	5
1314 ...	69,687	7,068	2,457	13,552	18,433	16,580	9,918	363	71,521	13,280	13,498	32,569	33	4
1315 ...	49,435	4,544	960	6,268	17,932	10,714	8,201	193	71,982	11,309	18,824	29,830	18	3
1316 ...														
1317 ...														
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1327 ...														
1328 ...														

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Handia.*

Year.	Rabi.								Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat and gram and wheat and barley.	Gram alone.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Peas.	Opium.	Total.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Rice.	Maize.	Cotton.
Fasli.														
1305 ...	65,914	7,445	2,344	3,919	29,032	10,324	8,377	640	69,479	15,058	12,655	26,608	220	9
1306 ...	69,981	8,203	2,465	5,657	25,377	12,751	13,282	640	71,439	8,833	12,370	35,912	142	3
1307 ...	63,732	7,994	2,176	6,267	23,024	10,122	11,634	595	74,729	9,294	15,665	38,926	77	5
1308 ...	66,477	8,737	2,176	11,372	18,409	9,484	12,850	503	83,737	14,631	16,630	38,752	124	6
1309 ...	64,470	6,275	1,768	12,508	18,047	9,744	14,438	333	81,031	15,395	13,912	37,230	...	2
1310 ...	69,948	7,501	2,419	12,859	23,337	8,120	13,965	285	77,951	15,590	12,266	36,803	223	2
1311 ...	79,705	9,165	3,418	13,233	27,980	8,266	14,617	426	71,115	11,263	20,624	29,664	135	
1312 ...	79,546	9,586	3,644	10,018	28,605	7,595	16,159	388	73,952	15,532	8,976	37,484	127	6
1313 ...	59,506	5,275	1,262	11,094	21,889	7,423	11,087	344	86,835	14,491	16,389	38,967	256	6
1314 ...	66,429	7,228	2,287	11,838	24,925	6,837	11,808	233	81,112	15,828	11,337	37,731	181	1
1315 ...	53,233	4,603	1,030	5,616	24,726	6,270	10,234	42	78,400	12,736	17,286	32,971	140	3
1316 ...														
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1327 ...														
1328 ...														

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Karchana.*

Year.	Rabi. Total.	Rabi. Wheat alone.	Rabi. Wheat and gram and wheat and barley.	Rabi. Gram alone.	Rabi. Barley alone.	Rabi. Barley and gram.	Rabi. Peas.	Rabi. Opium.	Kharif. Total.	Kharif. Juar alone and mixed.	Kharif. Bajra alone and mixed.	Kharif. Rice.	Kharif. Maize.	Kharif. Cotton.
Fasli.														
1305 ...	53,692	4,793	1,862	9,997	14,035	14,557	3,269	1,576	63,377	11,709	20,091	18,842	22	2,806
1306 ...	62,337	4,710	1,739	19,429	9,478	16,960	6,302	1,557	60,766	10,949	13,607	23,636	25	2,684
1307 ...	52,731	4,012	1,811	18,738	6,511	14,127	4,306	1,760	64,713	9,469	20,259	25,518	23	2,921
1308 ...	59,693	5,331	2,426	19,663	7,273	15,846	5,192	1,638	67,131	10,963	20,132	26,306	20	2,419
1309 ...	63,750	3,977	1,998	26,285	6,784	15,891	5,473	1,506	64,852	11,120	18,206	24,757	31	2,406
1310 ...	60,842	4,980	2,286	23,400	8,424	13,976	4,484	1,398	66,548	9,830	21,843	25,410	34	2,142
1311 ...	68,720	5,805	2,649	22,074	11,462	16,367	5,458	1,528	64,575	10,328	23,888	23,831	21	1,270
1312 ...	74,735	7,194	3,252	20,897	15,661	16,486	5,068	1,369	63,046	11,385	15,989	27,081	28	1,734
1313 ...	52,511	3,032	1,379	20,302	7,720	13,371	3,841	1,413	70,489	13,069	19,051	27,196	39	1,822
1314 ...	64,123	5,265	2,266	20,318	9,717	16,107	6,290	1,414	69,263	13,705	18,078	26,680	42	1,072
1315 ...	34,679	2,599	586	12,523	8,179	7,723	1,603	1,037	67,390	12,567	23,043	23,788	47	1,010
1316 ...														
1317 ...														
1318 ...														
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1327 ...														
1328 ...														

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Bara.*

Year.	Rabi.								Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat and gram and wheat and barley.	Gram alone.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Peas.	Opium.	Total.	Juar alone.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Rice.	Maize.	Cotton.
Fasli.														
1305 ...	36,594	1,065	1,724	6,659	5,477	8,305	4,072	114	47,085	7,922	9,969	11,932	159	1,294
1306 ...	43,861	1,270	2,032	11,835	3,038	8,007	7,864	127	43,950	6,716	6,243	17,490	207	1,030
1307 ...	33,539	748	1,618	10,014	1,590	5,835	6,613	126	42,177	4,412	8,604	21,091	143	1,005
1308 ...	43,457	1,339	2,626	10,389	1,418	7,136	9,119	121	44,844	6,224	10,546	26,637	172	964
1309 ...	46,560	1,282	2,194	16,697	1,376	6,105	8,130	122	45,536	6,043	8,309	16,540	177	1,016
1310 ...	43,637	1,377	1,645	12,766	1,728	6,440	7,842	103	47,804	5,620	9,151	21,612	197	816
1311 ...	51,455	1,927	2,561	10,761	2,534	9,610	6,304	122	44,276	6,596	11,042	16,370	187	519
1312 ...	57,411	3,112	3,595	10,054	4,507	11,740	3,535	126	44,375	5,036	7,110	22,401	182	522
1313 ...	38,957	1,126	1,965	11,575	1,968	5,995	6,529	123	44,911	6,405	7,957	19,942	186	526
1314 ...	47,636	1,187	2,713	10,761	2,191	6,943	11,027	123	46,395	7,137	8,782	19,133	192	390
1315 ...	16,981	392	416	6,098	619	2,143	5,435	77	44,816	6,078	10,000	16,792	202	473
1316 ...														
1317 ...														
1318 ...														
1319 ...														
1320 ...														
1321 ...														
1322 ...														
1323 ...														
1324 ...														
1325 ...														
1326 ...														
1327 ...														
1328 ...														

TABLE VI—(concluded).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Meja.*

Year.	Rabi. Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat and gram and wheat and barley.	Gram alone.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Peas.	Opium.	Kharif. Total.	Juar alone and mixed	Bajra alone and mixed.	Rice.	Maize.	Cotton.
Fasli.														
1305 ...	89,735	4,127	6,544	15,893	19,699	19,365	3,329	1,482	109,629	20,766	17,642	33,080	603	6,250
1306 ...	100,117	4,354	11,495	29,669	16,143	18,256	5,062	1,499	113,827	19,309	12,397	48,103	523	6,361
1307 ...	77,322	3,507	8,014	29,247	10,614	11,477	3,955	1,541	117,341	13,329	17,948	58,347	338	7,152
1308 ...	107,606	5,522	15,137	32,602	13,014	17,976	3,924	1,354	122,901	16,490	18,958	52,708	462	6,653
1309 ...	96,479	3,052	7,001	53,207	8,604	12,095	3,978	1,281	121,672	17,758	15,426	48,808	570	7,022
1310 ...	98,886	4,508	9,745	43,582	11,747	13,230	3,862	1,203	127,163	17,489	17,747	54,101	564	6,829
1311 ...	126,417	6,343	18,680	37,845	14,144	19,326	3,999	1,393	117,133	17,302	22,848	43,610	450	5,117
1312 ...	133,847	8,607	24,273	30,861	17,694	19,909	3,328	1,290	128,023	18,014	13,872	57,151	517	5,681
1313 ...	90,823	3,849	10,244	41,748	10,797	13,170	3,092	1,230	123,828	16,665	16,298	53,913	474	5,612
1314 ...	113,389	5,427	13,586	39,577	13,450	18,087	5,326	1,158	128,586	19,743	16,347	53,406	526	4,563
1315 ...	41,288	2,574	1,356	15,843	9,660	7,025	2,487	862	125,445	16,489	20,512	50,750	592	4,743
1316 ...														
1317 ...														
1318 ...														
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1327 ...														
1328 ...														

TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of— Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dakaiti.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Cases under— Opium Act.	Cases under— Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1896 ...	253	77	90	5	69	58	1,211	25	163	617	117	38	18	28
1897 ...	166	86	42	5	140	35	1,441	35	248	996	37	11	13	41
1898 ...	161	32	91	3	33	48	544	25	116	379	84	58	37	82
1899 ...	182	37	60	1	29	63	463	24	89	274	98	28	27	136
1900 ...	256	50	77	1	27	47	518	26	96	341	55	19	46	89
1901 ...	241	56	73	4	35	53	417	4	90	273	249	18	46	93
1902 ...	199	61	86	2	27	55	379	1	70	188	225	43	23	96
1903 ...	158	91	53	6	37	47	318	15	123	223	108	41	9	85
1904 ...	254	66	296	5	25	38	355	18	99	226	80	98	5	156
1905 ...	131	63	323	6	44	68	367	31	137	265	101	89	11	139
1906 ...	319	73	297	4	58	60	450	18	78	256	54	73	14	71
1907 ...	229	71	238	8	61	95	344	5	76	273	74	117	24	151
1908 ...	245	108	252	3	69	27	462	33	84	329	79	82	38	108
1909 ...														
1910 ...														
1911 ...														
1912 ...														
1913 ...														
1914 ...														
1915 ...														
1916 ...														
1917 ...														
1918 ...														

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police—			Number of persons—		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1896	5,150	181	3,136	4,541	508	3,830
1897	5,401	5	3,309	4,678	506	3,971
1898	3,980	7	2,510	3,481	461	2,772
1899	3,900	7	2,340	3,488	467	2,613
1900	4,262	7	2,759	3,991	507	3,315
1901	4,793	92	2,672	4,448	689	3,603
1902	3,870	134	2,452	3,749	429	3,166
1903	3,276	82	2,144	3,176	440	2,578
1904	2,128	64	996	1,684	453	1,194
1905	2,951	70	1,196	1,861	360	1,404
1906	3,023	77	1,253	2,048	343	1,546
1907	2,913	53	1,259	1,954	412	1,354
1908	2,603	65	1,238	2,104	410	1,597
1909	2,491	72	1,273	1,977	308	1,453
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						
1916						
1917						
1918						
1919						
1920						

NOTE.—Columns 2 and 3 should show cases instituted during the year.

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlements.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Year of settlement.				
	1808-09.	1812-13.	1839.	1867-68 to 1877-78.	1906.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chail	1,69,497	1,70,873	2,13,991	3,17,953	
Tahsil Allahabad ...	1,69,497	1,70,873	2,13,991	3,17,953	...
Kara	1,40,367	1,55,318	1,68,299	2,04,190	...
Tahsil Sirathu ..	1,40,367	1,55,318	1,68,299	2,04,190	...
Karari... ...	84,779	93,462	93,504	1,37,263	...
Atharban ...	91,712	88,282	1,02,806	1,00,477	...
Tahsil Manjhanpur,	1,76,491	1,81,744	1,96,310	2,37,740	..
Soraon ..	1,08,258	1,22,039	1,22,681	1,71,400	...
Nawabganj ...	74,319	79,251	91,314	1,06,940	...
Mirzapur Chauhari,	12,672	12,305	19,042	23,755	...
Tahsil Soraon ...	1,95,249	2,13,595	2,33,037	3,02,095	...
Sikandra ...	1,32,687	1,34,836	1,32,106	1,58,608	...
Jhusi	1,10,037	1,18,692	99,807	1,42,087	...
Tahsil Phulpur ...	2,42,724	2,53,528	2,31,913	3,00,695	...
Mah	1,07,892	1,19,551	1,39,298	1,56,633	..
Kiwai	...	1,05,361	1,52,905	1,65,680	...
Tahsil Handia ...	1,07,892	2,24,912	2,92,203	3,22,313	...
Arail	2,00,566	2,07,790	2,38,438	2,65,285	2,39,145
Tahsil Karchana ...	2,00,566	2,07,790	2,38,438	2,65,285	2,39,145
Bara	1,07,851	1,07,851	1,89,670	1,30,550	1,02,339
Tahsil Bara ...	1,07,851	1,07,851	1,89,670	1,30,550	1,02,339
Khairagarh ...	3,10,614	3,33,604	3,27,751	2,97,917	2,43,617
Tahsil Meja ...	3,10,614	3,33,604	3,27,751	2,97,917	2,43,617
District Total ..	16,51,251	*18,49,215	*20,91,612	23,78,738	...

* Maximum during this settlement.

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses for the year* 1315 Fasli.

Tahsil.	Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari*.	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre—	
					Cultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Allahabad	Ilahabad Haveli ...	3,13,497	32,431	3,45,928	2 12 7	1 12 2
Sirathu	Kara Haveli and Baldat Kara.	2,07,508	21,290	2,28,798	2 11 8	1 8 3
Manjhanpur	Karari and Atharban ...	2,38,423	23,831	2,62,254	2 7 1	1 7 11
Soraon	Soraon, Singraur and Jalalpur Bilkhar.	3,01,098	30,321	3,31,419	3 4 4	1 15 2
Phulpur	Hadiabas and Sikandra...	3,06,211	30,711	3,36,922	3 1 3	1 13 0
Handia	Mah and Kiwai ...	3,23,681	32,549	3,56,230	3 2 3	1 13 11
Karchana	Jalalabas	2,50,979	25,099	2,76,078	2 12 11	1 10 5
Bara	Bara and Chaukhandi ...	1,02,339	10,233	1,12,572	1 14 6	0 10 10
Meja	Khairagarh ...	2,47,801	26,206	2,74,007	1 11 5	0 10 4
Total District ...	...	22,91,537	2,32,671	25,24,208	2 10 5	1 6 1

TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from *tari* and *sendhi*.	Drugs.			Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of—		
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of Ganja.	Consumption in maunds of Charas.	Total receipts.	Consumption.			Liquor including *tari*.	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Md. s.	Md. s.	Rs.	Md. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91 ...	3,460	1,80,801	86,681	1,215	39,583	Not available	Not available	41,008	99 34	2,72,173	6,369	1,197	256	265	298	166	34
1891-92 ...	3,182	1,99,304	95,952	1,145	37,333	Not available	Not available	39,816	97 35	2,86,122	10,097	1,314	241	257	301	166	34
1892-93 ...	3,374	2,07,743	92,111	1,055	39,100	40 31	32 6	40,755	98 5	2,93,800	13,770	1,370	252	270	300	167	35
1893-94 ...	3,712	2,09,161	91,517	1,155	39,100	43 25	65 34	41,918	94 28	2,95,116	4,112	1,497	252	271	300	167	35
1894-95 ...	3,814	1,87,982	70,531	1,556	39,500	31 19	60 30	47,197	111 10	2,80,061	5,156	1,278	255	305	279	168	34
1895-96 ...	3,558	1,67,120	61,931	1,563	44,500	19 18	49 30	35,653	88 16	2,52,416	3,186	1,097	287	230	275	168	38
1896-97 ...	3,284	1,25,545	49,371	1,260	20,588	11 18	37 16	32,256	82 13	1,82,960	3,264	835	133	209	266	168	33
1897-98 ...	3,244	1,63,641	67,676	1,595	37,262	10 9	68 3	34,346	84 1	2,40,132	3,263	1,084	240	222	264	154	33
1898-99 ...	2,762	1,95,417	84,990	1,200	44,248	7 3	98 0	31,741	80 37	2,75,490	3,537	1,362	282	206	269	154	34
1899-1900	2,626	2,22,912	88,706	1,862	49,149	7 32	84 26	40,920	103 38	3,17,569	3,191	1,519	364	264	262	154	33
1900-01 ...	2,676	2,39,360	94,376	1,815	66,406	8 5	98 10	44,390	111 34	3,54,674	4,066	1,637	446	298	268	154	33
1901-02 ...	2,530	2,98,688	1,00,563	2,200	56,883	6 37	84 19	51,041	132 4	4,11,574	4,684	2,050	384	345	264	154	33
1902-03 ...	2,728	3,24,473	1,12,395	1,950	57,881	8 1	89 2	41,014	100 38	4,28,217	4,219	2,224	391	277	265	154	34
1903-04 ...	3,119	3,61,445	1,06,874	2,700	80,830	5 12	74 12	37,015	90 0	4,85,180	6,313	2,481	547	250	265	154	36
1904-05 ...	3,956	3,68,511	1,05,821	2,900	81,755	6 7	77 7	35,851	87 21	4,93,089	6,335	2,536	552	242	266	154	36
1905-06 ...	5,441	3,32,310	83,756	3,350	82,105	7 27	77 6	40,380	100 1	4,63,613	5,208	2,305	555	273	265	154	36
1906-07	5,324	3,14,707	83,912	3,550	80,966	2 27	64 8	40,570	104 2	4,45,169	5,247	2,186	547	274	264	154	35
1907-08 ...	4,670	2,99,375	74,189	3,335	73,091	4 22	44 26	50,471	130 12	4,31,035	9,300	2,077	494	341	262	154	35
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ..																	
1914-15 ..																	
1915-16 ...																	
1916-17 ...																	
1917-18 ...																	

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from – Non-Judicial.	Court-fee including copies.	All sources.	Total charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	79,329	2,88,222	3,69,020	8,575
1891-92	79,744	3,18,414	3,99,327	9,302
1892-93	92,264	3,68,656	4,65,481	11,397
1893-94	87,135	3,09,611	3,98,302	14,798
1894-95	96,357	2,84,044	3,80,836	13,174
1895-96	92,011	3,26,443	4,18,759	10,207
1896-97	1,04,419	3,06,338	4,11,498	11,053
1897-98	86,681	2,91,219	3,80,443	9,142
1898-99	88,618	3,21,142	4,13,860	6,397
1899-1900	95,859	3,15,437	4,14,984	16,199
1900-01	98,890	3,74,072	4,76,063	3,504*
1901-02	87,686	3,42,285	4,32,781	13,141
1902-03	94,918	3,59,851	4,57,820	19,567
1903-04	1,12,402	3,49,599	4,64,817	17,736
1904-05	96,269	3,39,127	4,38,489	15,019
1905-06	93,944	3,62,937	4,60,048	18,859
1906-07	1,07,244	3,91,668	5,02,359	13,295
1907-08	1,16,508	3,92,634	5,12,498	10,973
1908-09				
1909-10				
1910-11				
1911-12				
1912-13				
1913-14				
1914-15				
1915-16				
1916-17				
1917-18				
1918-19				
1919-20				

* Discount only.

TABLE XIII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by companies.		Profits of companies.		Other sources, Part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.	
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.			Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
						Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.	Rs.		
1890-91	1,45,521	102	2,530	8	3,101	2,591	36,883	328	54,675	1,241	Not available.	
1891-92	1,46,763	113	3,007	8	3,471	2,488	35,448	316	54,543	862	Not available.	
1892-93	1,45,399	126	2,976	6	3,207	2,451	35,015	302	53,219	693	Not available.	
1893-94	1,57,286	139	3,475	6	2,302	2,514	35,926	310	54,728	1,157	577	95
1894-95	1,58,973	136	3,586	4	3,053	2,463	35,240	316	56,503	625	467	111
1895-96	1,56,760	132	3,606	4	4,930	2,403	35,013	288	54,134	51	561	94
1896-97	1,50,130	120	3,861	4	3,370	2,118	32,210	290	52,125	110	637	200
1897-98	1,55,758	120	3,687	4	4,103	1,949	33,707	287	52,068	42	910	261
1898-99	1,49,600	84	4,049	4	4,942	1,995	28,499	292	52,553	107	573	182
1899-1900	1,50,841	81	3,963	4	6,564	1,999	30,521	276	50,647	192	576	205
1900-01	1,48,428	78	4,233	4	5,566	1,984	30,318	269	49,441	477	514	176
1901-02	1,52,248	86	4,174	5	6,287	1,989	28,657	265	50,005	79	505	145
1902-03	1,54,836	96	3,560	5	5,767	1,971	29,492	264	51,920	311	567	234
1903-04	1,33,640	42	2,734	4	5,025	572	14,890	273	51,565	188	290	78
1904-05	1,24,782	52	3,456	4	4,533	549	14,542	273	52,309	226	192	138
1905-06	1,33,931	55	4,053	4	3,776	517	13,839	268	52,170	108	207	136
1906-07	1,35,354	52	3,939	5	7,195	521	13,742	262	50,374	107	187	130
1907-08	1,46,636	61	4,277	5	8,727	552	14,571	307	54,377	213	396	233
1908-09												
1909-10												
1910-11												
1911-12												
1912-13												
1913-14												
1914-15												
1915-16												
1916-17												
1917-18												

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by Tahsils and Cities over 50,000 (Part IV only).*

Year.	Allahabad City.				Tahsil Allahabad.*				Tahsil Sirathu.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1900-01 ...	...	...	..	...	811	13,181	192	42,374	160	2,442	11	1,042
1901-02 ...	...	...	..	...	791	11,167	189	43,072	159	2,421	10	787
1902-03 ...	657	10,286	187	44,476	758	11,723	195	45,500	151	2,186	9	840
1903-04 ...	229	6,273	188	43,077	257	6,968	195	44,049	33	852	7	580
1904-05 ...	69	2,351	99	27,516	234	6,766	192	45,335	31	744	7	457
1905-06 ...	44	1,666	98	27,266	205	6,028	193	45,499	36	845	8	547
1906-07 ...	65	1,977	90	25,683	235	6,596	189	44,013	39	927	8	568
1907-08 ...	71	2,033	102	25,445	273	7,492	234	47,941	44	1,094	7	533
1908-09 ...	227	6,448	215	44,656	252	7,071	226	46,003	48	1,226	8	591
1909-10 ...												
1910-11 ...												
1911-12 ...												
1912-13 ...												
1913-14 ...												
1914-15 ...												
1915-16 ...												
1916-17 ...												
1917-18 ...												
1918-19 ...												
1919-20 ...												

* Includes city.

TABLE XIV—(continued).—Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only).

Year.	Tahsil Manjhanpur.				Tahsil Soraon.				Tahsil Phulpur.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs
1900 01 ...	137	2,102	11	843	128	2,205	21	2,085	140	1,987	6	405
1901-02 ...	135	2,061	11	852	144	2,368	24	2,316	130	1,824	6	389
1902-03 ...	126	1,922	8	678	182	3,090	25	2,296	129	1,833	5	301
1903-04 ...	32	806	9	715	89	2,237	28	2,471	37	914	8	1,134
1904-05 ...	34	832	7	549	94	2,334	31	2,573	42	970	10	782
1905 06 ...	34	847	7	578	87	2,178	28	2,591	42	970	10	782
1906-07 ..	30	770	7	597	80	1,977	26	2,341	22	532	11	796
1907-08 ...	29	727	7	548	80	2,033	26	2,374	23	566	13	916
1908-09 ...	27	679	8	710	72	1,902	26	2,529	25	608	13	853
1909-10 ...												
1910-11 ...												
1911-12 ...												
1912-13 ...												
1913-14 ...												
1914-15 ..												
1915-16 ...												
1916-17 ...												
1917-18 ...												
1918-19 ...												
1919-20 ...												

TABLE XIV—(continued)—*Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Handia. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Handia. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsil Handia. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Handia. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsil Karchana. Under Rs 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Karchana. Under Rs 2,000. Tax.	Tahsil Karchana. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Karchana. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1900-01 ...	251	3,317	7	427	112	1,594	5	843
1901-02 ...	269	3,544	7	427	112	1,644	4	796
1902 03 ...	259	3,477	6	347	117	1,637	4	799
1903-04 ...	34	900	6	325	29	694	4	903
1904-05 ...	31	796	6	326	27	693	4	883
1905-06 ...	32	855	4	218	23	619	4	638
1906-07 ...	35	905	2	110	22	601	5	635
1907-08 ...	28	697	3	164	16	456	8	740
1908-09 ...	26	678	3	171	12	310	9	879
1909-10 ...								
1910-11 ...								
1911-12 ...								
1912-13 ...								
1913-14 ...								
1914-15 ...								
1915-16 ...								
1916-17 ...								
1917-18 ...								
1918-19 ...								
1919-20 ...								

TABLE XIV—(*concluded*)--*Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only)*.

Year.	Tahsil Bara. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Bara. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsil Bara. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Bara. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsil Meja. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Meja. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsil Meja. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Meja. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1900-01 ...	40	574	...	..	205	9,916	16	1,422
1901-02 ...	49	703	...	...	200	2,925	14	1,366
1902-03 ...	47	716	...	...	202	2,908	12	1,159
1903-04 ...	16	387	1	58	45	1,132	15	1,330
1904-05 ...	16	374	1	78	40	1,033	15	1,327
1905-06 ...	13	319	2	220	45	1,178	12	1,099
1906-07 ...	9	240	1	186	49	1,194	13	1,128
1907-08 ...	9	256	1	204	50	1,250	10	957
1908-09 ...	8	222	1	254	49	1,238	10	884
1909-10 ...								
1910-11 ...								
1911-12 ...								
1912-13 ..								
1913-14 ...								
1914-15 ..								
1915-16 ...								
1916-17 ...								
1917-18 ...								
1918-19 ...								
1919-20 ...								

TABLE XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.									
	Educa-tion.	Medi-cal.	Scienti-fic, &c.	Mis-cella-neous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Total expen-diture.	Contri-butions to Pro-vincial funds.	General adminis-tration.	Educa-tion.	Medical.	Scienti-fic, &c.	Mis-cella-neous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	7,891	8,463	...	94	...	1,938	...	96,253	...	1,609	41,757	18,408	...	1,382	33,097	...	...
1891-92 ...	8,767	8,171	...	62	3	3,178	...	1,05,915	...	1,441	44,975	19,144	...	1,774	38,581	...	...
1892-93 ...	9,488	8,883	...	95	5	2,981	...	1,08,258	...	1,504	45,048	18,797	...	1,796	41,113	...	...
1893-94 ...	10,572	8,369	...	96	17	3,247	...	1,12,070	...	1,547	45,348	19,833	...	1,798	43,544	...	...
1894-95 ...	9,895	6,192	...	111	150	2,920	...	1,00,432	...	1,641	41,185	20,637	...	1,790	35,179	...	...
1895-96 ...	8,413	8,054	...	123	1,474	4,310	...	99,183	...	1,397	39,170	19,581	...	...	39,035	...	...
1896-97 ...	7,798	8,054	...	61	547	3,736	...	91,640	...	1,444	41,502	20,497	...	...	28,197	...	...
1897-98 ...	7,557	7,951	...	6,000	2,010	4,392	...	1,07,116	...	1,387	40,576	24,002	...	...	41,171	...	...
1898-99 ...	8,030	8,197	...	6,003	1,902	2,782	...	1,01,992	...	2,040	40,530	20,810	...	...	37,562	...	1,050
1899-1900 ...	8,766	6,827	...	6,003	35,459	*8,832	...	2,32,521	1 18,477	2,485	41,099	20,887	69	52	43,759	4,778	915
1900-01 ...	8,590	6,248	...	7,636	3,986	9,170	†27,973	2,11,082	82,200	2,740	43,636	21,268	...	63	53,530	5,195	2.450
1901-02 ...	11,385	11,807	...	1	1,635	8,862	29,227	1,72,676	43,812	2,804	45,441	20,883	160	98	52,478	4,791	2,209
1902-03 ...	11,271	11,598	...	1,640	5,042	8,733	30,065	1,76,434	...	3,253	47,899	23,669	609	157	94,362	4,785	1,700
1903-04 ...	10,037	12,341	...	1,249	4,569	11,483	30,094	1,65,746	5,000	2,958	50,351	26,919	729	273	72,508	5,703	1,305
1904-05 ...	10,234	15,727	...	1,141	4,635	8,379	29,978	1,89,435	17,100	2,816	51,634	31,432	507	490	80,381	3,542	1,533
1905-06 ...	11,612	12,736	...	2,662	3,333	8,739	31,964	2,12,659	...	3,145	62,226	32,991	747	529	1,08,178	3,483	1,360
1906-07 ...	12,116	12,335	...	1,682	1,675	9,179	32,144	1,97,220	...	4,336	70,012	35,001	1,069	464	81,138	3,371	1,829
1907-08 ...	12,154	11,505	...	7,478	498	12,740	32,782	2,18,975	...	4,005	80,856	36,220	3,408	524	88,554	3,850	1,550
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	
1914-15 ...																	
1915-16 ...																	
1916-17 ...																	
1917-18 ...																	
1918-19 ...																	
1919-20 ...																	

* Formerly net receipts only were shown. From this year receipts and also expenditure are given.

† From this year the gross receipts from ferries were for the first time credited to the District Board.

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Allahabad.*

Income.

Year.		Octroi.	Water-rate and sale of water.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	...	1,53,887	...	17,970	56,817	8,24,000	1,02,005	11,54,679
1891-92	...	1,55,603	...	15,772	45,848	3,10,058	76,790	6,04,071
1892-93	...	1,53,393	69,476	18,150	48,776	56,953	53,954	4,00,702
1893-94	...	1,74,650	92,105	17,647	45,028	51,200	37,917	4,18,547
1894-95	...	1,76,344	83,280	15,528	40,999	...	35,055	3,51,206
1895-96	...	1,73,418	94,504	18,655	42,190	...	33,022	3,61,789
1896-97	...	1,62,356	93,793	17,026	32,935	...	26,223	3,32,333
1897-98	...	1,58,920	91,793	15,019	32,927	63,000	31,624	3,93,283
1898-99	...	1,74,712	97,635	11,886	41,595	13,000	38,421	3,77,249
1899-1900	...	1,80,389	1,01,997	13,108	40,151	...	43,351	3,78,996
1900-01	...	1,68,408	1,01,752	13,279	36,822	...	39,286	3,59,547
1901-02	...	1,71,653	1,02,422	13,825	32,970	...	83,047	4,04,141
1902-03	...	1,85,470	1,10,963	16,690	19,788	...	1,58,170	4,91,081
1903-04	...	1,87,891	1,03,211	*17,819	45,793	...	95,947	4,50,661
1904-05	...	2,05,135	1,08,785	59,805	51,952	...	80,124	4,98,603
1905-06	...	2,18,467	1,18,043	59,628	52,393	52,000	1,04,707	5,97,766
1906-07	...	2,11,136	1,20,841	58,163	47,430	...	1,07,283	5,45,353
1907-08	...	2,19,575	1,21,507	59,041	44,113	...	1,07,053	5,50,289
1908-09	...							
1909-10	...							
1910-11	...							
1911-12	...							
1912-13	...							
1913-14	...							
1914-15	...							
1915-16	...							
1916-17	...							
1917-18	...							
1918-19	...							
1919-20	...							

Expenditure.

Year.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water-supply and drainage. Capital.	Water-supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	24,568	23,020	8,57,364	...	67,917	8,335	33,160	5,916	74,566	10,94,846
1891-92	28,263	24,026	2,83,007	20,325	89,878	7,552	41,799	6,161	1,89,902	6,90,913
1892-93	33,808	23,420	53,897	55,874	76,691	7,619	36,772	5,061	97,368	3,90,494
1893-94	27,109	27,197	31,118	50,228	60,302	7,496	37,764	4,896	1,06,774	3,52,884
1894-95	29,404	32,016	34,652	52,077	70,197	7,966	40,724	4,888	1,21,629	3,93,553
1895-96	30,094	31,660	2,512	58,222	70,599	7,536	33,983	4,905	1,24,046	3,63,557
1896-97	35,045	31,857	15,714	57,689	66,247	7,792	30,959	5,100	1,13,076	3,61,479
1897-98	35,202	30,416	47,128	54,497	73,838	10,852	18,546	5,318	1,14,291	3,90,088
1898-99	35,355	29,543	21,230	49,979	71,823	8,697	31,430	5,423	1,17,243	3,70,723
1899-1900	35,404	33,327	4,881	54,096	71,765	8,368	29,021	6,076	1,22,321	3,65,259
1900-01	36,391	38,091	695	52,222	72,588	12,618	34,660	11,326	1,10,592	3,69,183
1901-02	43,377	30,326	11,459	55,795	69,375	11,558	30,401	10,891	1,58,876	4,22,058
1902-03	50,839	30,708	23,562	62,298	71,971	12,529	27,766	10,799	1,71,348	4,61,820
1903-04	50,934	32,953	8,457	61,836	89,534	12,659	35,310	11,030	1,45,306	4,47,519
1904-05	55,330	33,779	21,839	56,215	91,709	12,526	52,257	11,620	1,71,015	5,06,290
1905-06	60,841	14,221	68,872	57,696	99,988	12,929	43,313	13,277	1,42,920	5,14,057
1906-07	63,079	22,190	40,959	68,457	1,09,095	12,887	48,319	12,838	2,59,513	5,37,337
1907-08	60,677	33,416	27,721	75,266	1,10,201	12,636	60,690	14,407	1,62,682	5,57,696
1908-09										
1909-10										
1910-11										
1911-12										
1912-13										
1913-14										
1914-15										
1915-16										
1916-17										
1917-18										
1918-19										
1919-20										

* From this year includes tax on houses and lands.

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police*, 1908.

Thana.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Municipal police	Town police.	Rural police.	Road police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kotwali	5	2	17		..	55	2
Cannington ...	3	2	15		...	...	...
Colonelganj ...	4	3	18		..	25	2
Kydganj ...	2	1	11	‡327	..	...	2
Mutiganj ...	2	2	15		...	10	...
Daraganj ...	2	1	11		...	7	...
Cantonment ...	1	1	12	†11	...	4	...
Pura Mufti ...	2	2	15	...	...	158	10
Sarai Akil ...	2	1	11	...	...	144	...
Saini ...	2	1	13	...	5	159	10
Kohkhiraj ...	2	1	14	...	...	147	14
Manjhanpur ...	2	1	11	..	...	167	10
Pachhim Sarira ...	2	2	15	...	...	164	6
Soraon ...	2	1	13	...	..	210	8
Mau Aimma ...	2	1	11	...	...	181	8
Nawabganj ...	2	1	11	...	...	197	...
Sarai Inayat ...	2	2	15	...	4	188	14
Phulpur ...	2	1	12	13	...	223	12
Handia ...	2	1	13	...	...	258	10
Sarai Mamrez ...	2	1	12	...	...	218	...
Karchana ...	2	1	13	...	...	158	...
Ghurpur ...	2	2	14	...	5	66	8
Shankargarh ...	2	1	12	...	...	34	...
Dando ...	2	1	11	...	...	46	6
Bara * ...	2	1	12	...	...	73	4
Khiri	2	1	11	...	...	63	...
Manda	2	1	12	...	...	86	...
Meja	2	2	16	...	13	130	8
Kuraon	2	1	11	...	...	125	...
Civil Reserve ...	13	24	171	...	...	...	...
Armed Police ...	4	44	278	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80	107	826	351	34	3,296	134

* To be abolished. † Cantonment Police. ‡ City Provincial Police.

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and colleges.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97 ...	243	8,735	666	26	2,825	548	214	5,450	118
1897-98 ...	222	7,945	542	25	2,540	339	193	4,736	203
1898-99 ...	211	7,681	638	23	2,622	349	185	4,579	289
1899-1900 ...	217	8,308	662	27	2,720	349	186	5,085	313
1900-01 ...	227	9,138	684	26	2,677	361	196	5,904	323
1901-02 ...	235	9,254	523	26	1,972	199	212	6,743	247
1902-03 ...	235	9,553	755	25	2,151	348	205	6,995	399
1903-04 ...	240	9,673	972	25	2,511	377	210	6,741	583
1904-05 ...	237	9,987	849	25	2,508	409	204	6,809	427
1905-06 ...	262	11,556	888	25	2,383	348	230	8,448	529
1906-07 ...									
1907-08 ...									
1908-09 ...									
1909-10 ...									
1910-11 ...									
1911-12 ...									
1912-13 ...									
1913-14 ...									
1914-15 ...									
1915-16 ...									
1916-17 ...									
1917-18 ...									
1918-19 ...									
1919-20 ...									

List of Schools, 1908.

A. City of Allahabad.

Locality.	Name of schools.	Class.	Management.	Attendance.
Thornhill Road,	Muir Central College,	Government College.	Education department.	276
City Road ...	Kayastha College ...	Unaided College,	Private ...	99
Gaoghat ...	Christian College...	Ditto ...	American Presbyterian Mission.	145
Chidpur ...	Training College ...	Professional College.	Education department.	48
Malaka ...	District School ...	High School ...	District Board,	207
Cawnpore Road,	Boys' High School,	Aided High School.	Committee ...	136‡
Elgin Road ...	Girls' High School,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	110‡
Edmonstone Road.	St. Mary's Convent,	Ditto ...	Church of Rome,	80‡
Ditto ...	St. Joseph's High School.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	80‡
Mission Road...	Mary Wanamaker Girls' High School.	Ditto ...	American Presbyterian Mission.	115*
Mutiganj ...	Mission High School,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	404†
Surajkund ...	Anglo-Bengali High School.	Ditto ...	Private ...	253†
Chauk ...	City Anglo-Vernacular High School.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	213†
Surajkund ...	Kayastha Pathsala...	Unaided High School.	Ditto ...	398
Shahganj ...	Indian Girls' Free High School.	Aided High School.	Ditto ...	140†
Grand Trunk Road.	Crosthwaite Girls' High School.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	50*
Daraganj ...	Anglo-Vernacular School.	Anglo-Vernacular Middle, Aided.	Ditto ...	54†
Colonelganj ...	Subscription School,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	177†
Katra ...	Mission School ...	Ditto ...	American Presbyterian Mission.	77†
Machhli Bazar,	Colvin Free School	Ditto ...	Church of England.	70‡
Muirabad ...	Christian Village School.	Ditto ...	Church Missionary Society.	30†
Mirganj ...	Municipal School ...	Middle-Vernacular.	Municipality ...	80
Surajkund ...	Middle School ...	Ditto ...	District Board,	25
Ditto ...	Branch School ...	Vernacular Lower Primary.	Ditto ...	29
Yahyapur ...	Narayan Anglo-Sanskrit School.	Anglo-Vernacular Aided.	Private ...	60†
Katra ...	Holy Trinity School,	Primary Aided,	Church Missionary Society...	50‡
Ditto ...	All Saints School ...	Ditto ...	Church of England.	45*

* Aided by Government. † Aided by Municipality.
‡ Aided by Government and Municipality.

List of Schools, 1908—(continued).

A.—CITY OF ALLAHABAD—(*concluded*).

Locality.	Name of schools.	Class	Management.	Attendance.
Edmonstone Road.	St. Joseph's Free School.	Primary Aided,	Church of Rome,	12*
Ditto ...	St Mary's Convent Free School.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	61*
Muirabad ...	St. Peter's Parish School.	Ditto ...	Church Missionary Society.	40*
Yahyapur ...	Dharm Gyan Updesh Pathshala.	Ditto ...	Private ...	50†
Ditto ...	Gauri Pathshala ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	78†
Johnstonganj ..	Sarjupari Pathshala,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	30†
Ditto ...	Arya Kanya Pathshala.	Ditto ...	Arya Samaj ...	80†
Kalyani Debi...	Khattri Pathshala,	Ditto ...	Private ...	40†
Dera Sahajmal	Husaini School ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	30†
Chak ...	Jafaria School ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	40†
Colonelganj ...	Girls' Primary School,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	80†
Machhli Bazar,	Railway School ...	Unaided Primary,	East Indian Railway.	60
Cawnpore Road,	Mission Boys' School,	Ditto ...	American Methodist Mission.	75
Ditto ...	Mission Girls' School,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	37
Katra ...	Municipal School...	Upper Primary,	Municipality ...	65
Atarsuia ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	41
Kydganj ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	54
Daraganj ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	63
Khuldabad ...	Ditto ...	Lower Primary,	Ditto ...	33
Daryabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	42
Mutiganj ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	57
Bahrana ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	37
Rasulabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	33
Sadiabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	40
Rajapur ...	Ditto ...	Preparatory ...	Ditto ...	31
Shahganj ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	17
Shahrara Bagh,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	36
Alopi Bagh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	10
Katra ...	District Board Girls' School.	Lower Primary,	District Board,	25
Colonelganj ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	24
Ranimandi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25
Atarsuia ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	26
Unche-ki-mandi,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	10
Mutiganj ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	14
Kydganj ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	18
Badshah mandi,	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	20

* Aided by Government | † Aided by Municipality.

List of Schools, 1908—(continued).

B.—DISTRICT.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Attendance.
Allahabad ...	Chail ...	Chail	Middle Vernacular ...	88
		Do. ...	Model School ...	110
		Do. ...	Lower Primary School, Model School.	47
		Do. ...	Normal School ...	45
		Saiyid Sarawan ..	Upper primary ...	39
		Bharwari ..	Ditto ...	58
		Begam Sarai ...	Ditto ...	63
		Tilhapur... ...	Ditto ...	62
		Kashia	Ditto ...	41
		Mahgaon... ...	Ditto ...	61
		Sarai Akil ..	Ditto ...	81
		Kathaula ...	Ditto ...	38
		Pawan	Ditto ...	62
		Audhan	Ditto ...	33
		Kaju	Ditto ...	42
		Do.	Lower Primary, Girls'	19
		Asrawi Kalan ...	Lower Primary ...	17
		Alamchand ...	Ditto ...	33
		Khampa ...	Ditto ...	36
		Pura Mufti ...	Ditto ...	27
		Seondha	Ditto .	9
		Baragaon ...	Ditto ...	27
		Bisauna	Ditto ...	25
		Pur	Ditto ...	45
		Barehti	Ditto ...	52
		Chirwa	Ditto ..	27
		Mandar	Ditto ...	29
		Jalalpur Shana ...	Ditto ...	17
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, Girls'	23
		Katra	Ditto ...	16
		Ujahni	Lower Primary, Aided...	18
		Pipalgaon ...	Ditto ...	27
		Faridur	Ditto ...	16
		Asrawi Khurd ...	Ditto ...	15
		Bairgaon ...	Ditto ...	18
		Qadirpur Newada ..	Ditto ...	19
		Basohar	Ditto ...	17
		Mustafabad ...	Ditto ...	16
		Imligaon ...	Ditto ...	22
		Ganja	Ditto ...	20
		Bagahra... ...	Ditto ...	35
		Bakosi Mondha ...	Ditto ...	19
Sirathu ...	Kara ...	Daranagar ...	Middle Vernacular ...	78
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary ...	122
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, Aided .	54
		Nara	Upper Primary ...	62
		Muhabbatpur ...	Ditto ..	54
		Bhauntar ...	Ditto ...	40
		Shahzadpur ...	Ditto ...	12
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, Aided, Girls'.	12
		Sirathu	Lower Primary ...	25

List of Schools, 1908—(continued).

B.—District—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Attendance.
Sirathu—(concluded).	Kara—(concluded).	Kashia ...	Lower Primary ...	26
		Koriun ...	Ditto ...	20
		Saunrai Buzurg ...	Lower Primary, Aided ...	24
		Rupnarayanpur ...	Ditto ...	19
		Kanwar ...	Ditto ...	35
		Baghelapur ...	Ditto ...	18
		Tanda ...	Ditto ...	25
		Inchauli ...	Ditto ...	16
		Sankha ...	Ditto ...	23
		Alipur Juta ...	Ditto ...	27
		Abunagar ...	Ditto ...	14
		Muhammadpur Aintha,	Ditto ...	21
Manjhanpur.	Karari,	Karari ...	Middle Vernacular ...	40
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary ...	66
		Manjhanpur ...	Upper Primary ...	41
		Kanaili ...	Ditto ...	76
	Atharban.	Pachhim Sarira ...	Ditto ...	36
		Sarsawan ...	Lower Primary ...	17
		Bairampur ...	Ditto ...	30
	Karari,	Pindra ...	Ditto ...	17
		Meohar ...	Ditto ...	45
		Bidaon ...	Ditto ...	21
		Bahela ...	Lower Primary, Aided ...	15
		Hisamabad ...	Ditto ...	23
		Bhakanda ...	Ditto ...	18
		Aunan ...	Ditto ...	18
	Atharban.	Ranipur ...	Ditto ...	17
		Dhawara ...	Ditto ...	17
		Pabhosa ...	Ditto ...	15
		Dadhawal	Ditto ...	21
Soraon ...	Soraon,	Soraon ...	Middle Vernacular ...	36
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary ...	35
		Ismailganj ...	Upper Primary ...	46
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, Aided, Girls'.	...
		Mau Aimma ...	Upper primary ...	103
		Mahraunda ...	Ditto ...	70
		Mukandpur ...	Ditto ...	77
		Kalyanpur ...	Ditto ...	78
	Nawabganj.	Umraoganj ...	Ditto ...	58
		Fatehpur ...	Ditto ...	33
		Mandara ...	Ditto ...	29
	Mirzapur Chauhari.	Narharpur ...	Ditto ...	52
		Ghinpur ...	Lower Primary ...	31
	Nawabganj.	Nawabganj ...	Ditto ...	28
		Bijlipur ...	Ditto ...	16
		Shahabpur ...	Ditto ...	20
		Malak Harhar ...	Ditto ...	22

List of Schools, 1908—(continued).

B.—DISTRICT—(continued)

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Attendance.
Soraon—(concld.)	Soraon,	Mohanganj ...	Lower Primary ...	25
		Bari	Ditto ...	21
		Ramchaura ...	Ditto ...	20
		Holagarh ...	Ditto ...	35
		Harrison ganj ...	Ditto ...	23
		Bahrapur... ...	Ditto ...	4
		Siwaith	Ditto ...	34
		Akorhi	Lower Primary, Aided...	20
		Pasiapur	Ditto ...	22
		Sheogarh... ...	Ditto ..	24
		Phaphamau ..	Ditto ...	18
		Baladih	Ditto ...	21
		Singhgarh ...	Ditto ..	45
	Nawab-ganj.	Anapur ...	Ditto ...	28
		Raghubanspur ...	Ditto	...
		Chandpur... ...	Ditto ...	21
		Malakia	Ditto ...	6
		Uthgi	Ditto ...	23
		Ledhaha	Ditto ...	26
		Chakia	Ditto ..	21
Phulpur,	Sikandra,	Phulpur	Middle Vernacular	60
		Ditto	Normal School ...	62
	Jhusi...	Jamnipur ...	Middle Vernacular ...	52
		Ditto	Lower Primary ...	90
		Jhusi	Upper Primary ...	51
		Balrampur ...	Ditto ...	52
	Sikandra	Sikandra... ...	Ditto ...	76
		Sarai Ghani ...	Ditto ...	43
		Mailahan... ...	Lower Primary ...	21
		Sripatganj ...	Ditto ..	22
	Jhusi ...	Dhokri	Ditto ...	29
		Sarai Shankar ...	Ditto ...	21
		Lilapur	Lower Primary, Aided...	18
		Chakia Katori ...	Ditto ...	17
		Ramapur... ...	Ditto ...	17
		Kotwa	Ditto ...	23
		Katwarupur ..	Ditto ...	21
		Chakia	Ditto ...	20
	Sikandra,	Nurpur	Ditto ...	19
		Jamuha	Ditto ...	15
		Kumhauna ...	Ditto ...	26
		Birapur	Ditto ...	19
		Kahli	Ditto ...	15
		Tardih	Ditto ...	22
Handia ...	Kiwai ...	Handia	Middle Vernacular ...	43
		Ditto	Lower Primary ...	51
		Marru	Upper Primary ...	50
		Shahipur	Ditto ...	44
		Amepur	Ditto ...	54
		Saidabad	Ditto ...	43
		Asarhia	Ditto ...	75
	Mah ...	Utraon	Ditto ...	42

List of Schools, 1908—(continued).

B.—District—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of schools	Attendance.
Handia—(concld.).	Mah—(concld)	Jalalpur ...	Upper Primary ...	36
		Bibipur ...	Ditto ...	66
		Soron ...	Ditto ...	52
		Bhupatpur ...	Ditto ...	44
		Pura Mian ...	Ditto ...	64
		Keolapur ...	Lower Primary ...	19
	Kiwai ...	Barsaut ...	Ditto ...	13
		Tela ...	Ditto ...	25
		Pura Sorai ...	Ditto ...	29
		Dhubaha ...	Lower Primary, Aided ...	36
		Mawaya ...	Ditto ...	21
		Jaraon ...	Ditto ...	23
		Bajha ...	Ditto ...	17
		Rawatpur ...	Ditto ...	16
		Katahra ...	Ditto ...	16
	Mah ...	Balipur ...	Ditto ...	18
		Fatuha ...	Ditto ...	34
		Partabpur ...	Ditto ...	19
		Bhimpur ...	Ditto ...	18
		Janghai ...	Ditto ...	15
		Baghairi ...	Ditto ...	16
		Nimi ...	Ditto ...	25
		Jarahi ...	Ditto ...	17
Karchana.	Arail ...	Karchana ...	Middle Vernacular ...	46
		Ditto ...	Normal School ...	59
		Bhaganpur ...	Upper Primary ...	23
		Panasa ...	Ditto ...	64
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, Girls' ...	17
		Khain ...	Upper Primary ...	47
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, Girls' ...	16
		Lawain Kalan ...	Lower Primary ...	28
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, Girls' ...	16
		Arail ...	Lower Primary ...	32
		Bhiti ...	Ditto ...	25
		Bhunda ...	Ditto ...	24
		Balapur ...	Ditto ...	14
		Karma ...	Ditto ...	27
		Kulmai ...	Ditto ...	23
		Tenduardan ...	Ditto ...	18
		Mawaya ...	Lower Primary, Girls' ...	17
		Baraon ...	Lower Primary, Aided ...	[illegible]
		Pirhi ...	Ditto ...	[illegible]
		Nimi ...	Ditto ...	[illegible]
		Rampur ...	Ditto ...	[illegible]
		Kajraul ...	Ditto ...	[illegible]
		Deori Kalan ...	Ditto ...	[illegible]
		Sandwa Khurd ...	Ditto ...	[illegible]
		Jasra ...	Ditto ...	[illegible]
		Maska ...	Ditto ...	[illegible]
		Dandupur ...	Ditto ...	[illegible]
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, Aided, Girls'.	[illegible]

List of schools, 1908—(*concluded*).

B.—District—(*concluded*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Attendance.
Bara ...	Bara ...	Lalapur	Upper Primary ...	48
		Manpur	Ditto ...	37
		Ditto	Lower Primary, Girls'...	18
		Kachra	Ditto ...	17
		Manjhiari ..	Lower Primary ...	21
		Pahari	Ditto ...	15
		Parsara	Ditto ...	14
		Derwa	Ditto ...	30
		Sidh	Ditto ...	24
		Baghela	Lower Primary, Aided...	16
		Barwal	Ditto ..	27
		Bela Mundi ...	Ditto ...	17
		Chhiri	Ditto ...	16
		Mahera	Ditto ..	25
		Nagarwar ...	Ditto ...	...
		Naudiha Uparwar ...	Ditto ...	16
		Naudiha Tarhar ...	Ditto ..	28
Meja ...	Khairagarh.	Sirsa	Middle Vernacular ...	54
		Do.	Lower Primary ...	63
		Do.	Lower Primary, Girls'...	21
		Do.	Lower Primary, Aided...	32
		Meja	Upper Primary ...	42
		Manda	Ditto ...	58
		Mahewa	Ditto ...	66
		Dohria	Ditto ...	50
		Sheopura ...	Ditto ..	66
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, Girls' ...	13
		Bharatganj ...	Lower Primary ...	20
		Ditto ..	Lower Primary, Girls'...	15
		Barokhar	Lower Primary ...	23
		Kohrar	Ditto ..	18
		Paranipur ...	Ditto ...	26
		Kuraon	Ditto ...	24
		Barwa	Ditto ...	25
		Kathauli... ...	Ditto .	21
		Goshaura ...	Ditto ...	23
		Misrpur	Lower Primary, Aided...	19
		Parwa	Ditto ...	20
		Aunta	Ditto ..	22
		Lotar	Ditto ...	16
		Gauria Kalan ...	Ditto ...	20
		Sarayan Kalan ...	Ditto ...	21
		Madra Mukandpur ...	Ditto ...	13
		Ramnagar ...	Ditto ...	21
		Deoghat	Ditto ...	16
		Kurki Kalan ...	Ditto ...	22
		Nawada	Ditto ...	15
		Katka	Ditto ...	27
		Kukrahta ...	Ditto ...	19
		Jawania	Ditto ...	18
		Turihar	Ditto ...	21
		Monai	Ditto ...	17
		Dilauhan ...	Ditto ...	16

ROADS, 1908.

	Miles	Fur.
A.—Provincial.		
(i) Grand Trunk road	75	0
(ii) Allahabad to Fyzabad	23	0
(iii) Cawnpore to Fyzabad, loop line	5	4
(iv) Allahabad to Jaunpur	21	0
(v) Phaphamau station road	0	4·5
Total ...	125	0·5
B.—Local.		
I.—First-class roads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Allahabad station roads	3	2·5
(ii) Allahabad cantonment to Niwan	1	1
(iii) Allahabad to Naini	2	0
(iv) Allahabad to Rewah	10	0
(v) Jasra to Bara	6	4
(vi) Muratganj to Rajapur	27	4
(vii) Samdha to Manjhanpur	2	0
(viii) Sirsa to Meja road station	3	2
(ix) Meja to Kuraon [*vide* II-A. (*iii*)]	9	0
(x) Manda to Nahwai station	6	2
(xi) Karchana to Karchana station	2	4
(xii) Sirathu to Kara	5	6
(xiii) Daranagar to Ghu'ni-ghat	2	5
(xiv) Kanwar station road	1	3
(xv) Bharwari to Kohkhiraj	2	0
(xvi) Manauri station road	1	4
(xvii) Phaphamau to Malak Harhar	2	4
Total ...	89	1·5
II.-A.—Second-class roads, unmetalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Daranagar to Manikpur	6	0
(ii) Allahabad to Rewah	17	0
(iii) Meja to Kuraon [*vide* I (*ix*)]	7	4
(iv) Karchana to Ghurpur	9	0
(v) Saidabad to Sirsa-ghat	6	4
(vi) Handia to Lachhagir	3	3
(vii) Sirathu to Dhata	7	6
(viii) Khanjanpur to Mansurabad	4	0
Total ...	61	1
II.-B.—Second-class roads, unmetalled, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Allahabad to Chail	12	0
(ii) Muratganj to Soraon and Phulpur	36	0
(iii) Sanjaiti-ghat to Grand Trunk road	2	4
(iv) Bamhrauli station road	2	0
(v) Manoharganj station road	1	2
(vi) Bamhrauli to Bhagwatpur	1	1
(vii) Shujaatpur station to Shahzadpur	3	4
(viii) Sirathu to Manjhanpur	8	6
(ix) Malak Harhar to Nawabganj	7	4
(x) Birpur station road	1	2
Total ...	75	7

ROADS, 1908—(*concluded*).

III.—Third-class roads, banked and surfaced.	Miles	Fur.
(i) Naini to Durjanpur	40	0
(ii) Kuraon to Rewah border	11	4
(iii) Khiri to Paranipur	29	0
(iv) Sheorajpur to Partabpur ferry	9	0
(v) Shankargarh to Kopri	2	0
(vi) Manauri to Chail	5	0
(vii) Bharwari to Badanpur-ghat	2	0
(viii) Rampur to Samdha	1	6
(ix) Baraut to Bhitauli	7	0
(x) Janghai station road	0	4
Total ...	107	6
IV.—Fourth-class roads, banked but not surfaced.		
(i) Hanumanganj to Dobawal	4	0
Total ...	4	0
VI.—Sixth-class roads, cleared only.		
(i) Saunrai to Hathgaon	5	4
(ii) Kalakankar to Sirathu	10	4
(iii) Kalakankar to Taj Mallahan	2	2
(iv) Chail to Mahila-ghat	17	2
(v) Manjhanpur to Sarai Akil	15	4
(vi) Manjhanpur to Andhawan	6	0
(vii) Bharwari to Karari and Rajapur ferry	26	0
(viii) Mahgaon to Pachhimpura	11	0
(ix) Chaturi to Sarrendi	6	0
(x) Basohar to Katra Beniram	2	0
(xi) Phulpur to Ismailpur	3	2
(xii) Phulpur to Saidabad	13	4
(xiii) Phulpur to Wari	14	4
(xiv) Wari to Janghai	5	4
(xv) Handia to Wari	10	4
(xvi) Handia to Basgit	7	0
(xvii) Handia tahsil to Lala Bazar	1	0
(xviii) Handia tahsil to Gopal Singh Bazar	1	0
(xix) Handia tahsil to encamping ground	0	4
(xx) Hanumanganj to Phulpur	9	0
(xxi) Phaphamau to Soraon	6	0
(xxii) Hanumanganj to Balrampur	2	0
(xxiii) Chilbila to Ganges river	1	4
(xxiv) Ghansiari to Mirzapur Chauhari	5	4
(xxv) Pachdaora to Sirsa station	9	0
(xxvi) Sirsa station to Pauti	0	2
(xxvii) Meja tahsil road	0	3
(xxviii) Kohrar bungalow road	1	0
(xxix) Manda to Bhitauli	15	0
(xxx) Bharatganj to Mirzapur	2	0
(xxxi) Manda to Karchana and Partabpur	41	0
(xxxii) Tiliarganj to Mau	20	0
(xxxiii) Bara to Gauhani	7	0
(xxxiv) Manda to Khiri and Sheorajpur	50	0
(xxxv) Naini to Rewah road	2	0
(xxxvi) Unchdih to Barokhar and Rewah	30	4
(xxxvii) Latifpur to Mirzapur border	7	0
(xxxviii) Lonmati to Misrpur	3	0
(xxxix) Lonmati to Pathartal	2	0
Total ...	372	7
GRAND TOTAL ...	833	4·5

FERRIES, 1908.

River.	Name of ferry.	Village.	Pargana.	Tahsil.	Management.	Income.
						Rs.
Ganges.	Afzalpur	Kuntwa	Kara	Sirathu	District Board.	1,325
	Manikpur	Chak Sarai Daulat Ali.	Do.	Do.	Do.	2,525
	Gutni	Akbarpur	Do.	Do.	Do.	975
	Shahzadpur	Shahzadpur	Do.	Do.	Do.	775
	Naubasta	Koh Inam	Do.	Do.	Do.	500
	Sanjaiti	Sanjaiti	Do.	Do	Do.	700
	Narwar Jahanabad.	Patti Narwar	Chail	Allahabad	Do.	955
	Ram Chaura	Korai	Do.	Do.	Do. }	1,000
	Ujahni	Ujahni	Do.	Do.	Do. }	
	Fatehpur	Ujahni Patti Qasim.	Do.	Do.	Do.	450
	Kureshar	Umarpur Nirwan	Do.	Do.	Do. }	3,200
	Mau Saraian	Menhdauri	Do.	Do.	Do. }	
	Benighat	Barahi Patti	Do.	Do.	Do.	2,525
	Rajghat	Daraganj	Do.	Do.	P. W. D.	2,501
	Chhat Naga	Arail	Arail	Karchana	District Board.	825
	Lawain	Lawain	Do	Do.	Do.	625
	Manaya	Manaya	Do.	Do.	Do.	430
	Diha	Diha	Do.	Do.	Do.	475
	Laktaha	Laktaha	Do.	Do.	Do.	400
	Sirsa	Sirsa	Khairagarh.	Meja	Do. }	1,715
	Bijaura	Bijaura	Do.	Do.	Do. }	
	Madra	Madra Mukandpur.	Do.	Do.	Do.	850
	Paranipur	Paranipur	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,000
	Chaukhata	Chaukhata	Do.	Do.	Do.	375
	Dhan Tulsi	Dingarpur	Do.	Do.	Do.	425
Jumna.	Dherha	Dherha	Atharban	Manjhanpur.	Do.	225
	Rajapur	Naubasta	Do.	Do.	District Board, Banda.	...
	Shahpur	Shahpur	Do.	Do.	District Board.	900
	Hatwa	Hatwa	Do.	Do.	Do.	150
	Katri	Katri	Do.	Do.	Do.	240
	Dadhawal	Dadhawal	Do.	Do.	Do.	50
	Pabhosa	Pabhosa	Do.	Do.	Do.	370
	Singhwal	Singhwal	Do.	Do,	Do.	140
	Pali	Pali	Karari	Do.	Do.	270
	Hisamabad	Hisamabad	Do.	Do	Do.	185
	Gurauli	Gurauli	Do.	Do.	Do.	220
	Mau	Biraunchha	Do.	Do.	District Board, Banda.	...
	Mahila	Mahila	Do.	Do.	District Board.	380
	Dhana	Dhana	Do.	Do.	Do.	43[illegible]
	Chhakwa	Chhakwa	Do.	Do.	Do. }	400
	Bhakanda	Bhakanda	Do.	Do.	Do. }	

FERRIES, 1908—(*concluded*).

River.	Name of ferry.	Village.	Pargana.	Tahsil.	Manage-ment.	In-come
						Rs.
Jumna—(*concluded*).	Kachra ...	Kachra ...	Bara ...	Bara ...	District Board.	700
	Shergarh ...	Shergarh ...	Chail ...	Allahabad,	Do. ...	
	Manjhiari ...	Manjhiari and Chail.	Bara ...	Bara ...	Do. ...	700
	Jagdispur ...	Jagdispur	Do. ...	Do. ...	Private	...
	Kewatpur ...	Muhammadabad,	Chail ...	Allahabad,	District Board.	50
	Amraul ...	Amraul	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300
	Pura Mahrani ...	Tilhapur ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	225
	Saidpur ...	Durgapur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	375
	Balua-ghat ...	Usmanpur Kathghar.	Do. ...	Do ...	Do. ...	310
	Bikar ...	Bikar ..	Arail ...	Karchana,	Private ...	...
	Palpur ...	Palpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...
	Baswar ...	Baswar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...
	Muhabbatganj ...	Muhabbatganj ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...
Belan.	Bhagan ...	Bhagan ...	Khairagarh.	Meja ...	Do. ...	...
	Deoghat ...	Deoghat ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...
	Ajodhya ..	Ajodhya ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...
Tons.	Kathauli ...	Kathauli ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...
	Bhithauti ...	Bithauti ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...
	Mamauli ...	Mamauli ...	Do ...	Do.	Do. ...	...
	Madra ..	Madra ...	Arail ...	Karchana,	Do. ...	...
	Kanchanwa ..	Baraon ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...
	Kulmai ...	Kulmai ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...
	Kohrar ...	Kohrar ...	Khairagarh.	Meja ...	Do. ...	...
	Piprahti ...	Piprahti ...	Do. ...	Do ...	Do. ...	...
	Palpatti ...	Palpatti ...	Do. ...	Do ...	Do. ...	...
	Kakrehi ...	Kakrehi ...	Do ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...
	Kaundi ...	Kaundi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do ...	...
	Panasa ...	Panasa ...	Arail ...	Karchana,	District Board.	770
Lapri	Itwan ...	Itwan ...	Khairagarh.	Meja ...	Private ...	...

POST-OFFICES, 1908.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of office.
Allahabad...	Chail ...	Allahabad Canning road,	Head office.
		Ditto City ...	Sub-office.
		Ditto Fort ...	Ditto.
		Ditto Queen's road,	Ditto.
		Ditto New Cantonment.	Ditto.
		Ditto Flour Mills...	Ditto.
		Ditto Cutcherry ...	Ditto.
		Ditto Cavalry lines,	Ditto.
		Ditto Allenganj ...	Ditto.
		Ditto Daraganj ...	Ditto.
		Ditto Katra ...	Ditto
		Ditto Kydganj ...	Ditto.
		Ditto Meagherganj,	Ditto.
		Ditto Bahadurganj,	Ditto.
		Ditto Ahmadganj...	Ditto.
		Ditto Colonelganj,	Branch office.
		Ditto Mutiganj ...	Ditto.
		Ditto Daryabad ...	Ditto.
		Ditto Johnstonganj,	Ditto.
		Bharwari	Sub-office.
		Manauri	Ditto.
		Sarai Akil	Ditto.
		Audhan	Branch office.
		Pura Mufti ..	Ditto.
		Muratganj ...	Ditto.
		Pipalgaon	Ditto.
		Saiyid Sarawan ...	Ditto.
		Mahgaon	Ditto.
		Chail	Ditto.
		Birsinghpur ...	Ditto.
Sirathu...	Kara ...	Sirathu	Sub-office
		Kara	Ditto.
		Daranagar	Ditto.
		Nara	Branch office.
		Kanwar	Ditto.
		Shamsabad... ..	Ditto.
		Shahzadpur ...	Ditto.
		Kokhiraj	Ditto.
Manjhanpur.	Karari ...	Manjhanpur ...	Sub-office.
		Karari ...	Ditto.
		Kandaili ...	Branch office.
	Atharban ...	Pachhim Sarira ...	Ditto.
Soraon ...	Soraon ...	Soraon	Sub-office.
		Mau Aimma ...	Ditto.
		Ismailganj ...	Branch office.
	Nawabganj	Nawabganj ...	Sub-office.
		Mahraunda ...	Branch office.
		Dahiawan ...	Ditto.
		Madara ...	Ditto.
Phulpur...	Sikandra ..	Phulpur	Sub-office.
		Sikandra	Branch office.
		Mailahan	Ditto.

POST-OFFICES, 1908—*(concluded)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of office.
Phulpur—(concld.).	Jhusi ...	Jhusi	Sub-office.
		Hanumanganj ...	Ditto.
		Sarai Inayat ...	Branch office.
		Sahson	Ditto.
Handia ...	Kiwai ...	Handia	Sub-office.
		Baraut	Branch office.
		Saidabad	Ditto
		Utraon	Ditto.
	Mah ...	Jalalpur	Ditto.
		Sarai Mamrez ...	Ditto.
Karchana	Arail ...	Karchana	Sub-office.
		Naini	Ditto.
		Arail	Branch office.
		Ghurpur	Ditto.
		Jasra	Ditto.
		Karma	Ditto.
Bara ...	Bara ...	Bara	Sub-office.
		Dando	Branch office.
		Shankargarh ...	Ditto.
Meja ...	Khairagarh,	Meja	Sub-office.
		Sirsa	Ditto.
		Bharatganj ...	Branch office.
		Dohria	Ditto.
		Manda	Ditto.
		Khiri	Ditto.
		Kuraon	Ditto.
		Meja road station ...	Ditto.
		Nahwai	Ditto.
		Ramnagar	Ditto

MARKETS, 1908.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Allahabad...	Chail ...	Chail	Tuesday and Friday.
		Chirwa	Ditto.
		Sheikhpur	Ditto.
		Baragaon (Parwezabad),	Monday and Friday.
		Begam Sarai ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Hatia Bahadurganj ...	Ditto.
		Saiyid Sarawan ...	Ditto.
		Akbarpur Mirzapur ..	Ditto.
		Sarai Akil ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Sarai Salim ...	Ditto.
		Bharwari	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Qadirpur Nawada ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Asrawi Kalan (Makanpur).	Ditto.
		Manauri	Ditto.
		Kashia (Muratganj) ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Kaju	Ditto.
Sirathu ...	Kara ...	Bamhrauli ...	Ditto.
		Shamsabad ...	Ditto.
		Kara	Daily.
		Daranagar	Do.
		Shahzadpur ...	Do.
		Sirathu	Monday and Friday.
		Ajhua	Sunday and Wednesday
		Chamandha ...	Monday and Tuesday.
		Bahamadpur ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Nara	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Afzalpur Saton ...	Ditto.
		Afzalpur Wari ...	Ditto.
		Ghulamipur (Gandpa) ..	Ditto.
Manjhanpur.	Karari ...	Karari	Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
		Manjhanpur ...	Monday and Friday.
		Bidaon	Ditto.
		Faizipur	Sunday and Thursday.
		Katra Fazalganj ...	Ditto.
	Atharban ...	Sirsawan	Ditto.
		Pachhim Sarira ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Bairampur	Monday and Friday.
Soraon ...	Soraon ...	Mau Aimma ...	Daily.
		Soraon	Sunday and Thursday.
		Siwaith	Ditto.
		Mahraunda	Ditto.
		Madhopur (Sadhanganj),	Monday and Friday.
		Ratansenpur (Harrisonganj).	Ditto.
		Gohri (Mohanganj) ...	Ditto.
		Do. Rahmatganj) ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Tikri (Ismailganj) ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Sarai Lalkhatun (Sheogarh).	Ditto.

MARKETS, 1908—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Soraon—(*concld.*).	Soraon—(*concld.*).	Sarai Bharat (Holagarh)	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Sarwa Gauhan (Singhgarh).	Monday and Thursday.
		Singraur (Raniganj) ...	Ditto.
	Nawabganj,	Khanjahanpur (Collectorganj).	Daily.
		Mansurabad ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Sursutipur (Kaurihar)...	Thursday and Saturday
		Uthgi	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Mirzapur Chauhari.	Mirzapur	Ditto.
		Ghinpur (Durgaganj) ...	Monday and Friday.
		Ramnagar (Ghansiari) ..	Sunday and Thursday.
Phulpur,	Sikandra ...	Sikandra	Ditto.
		Phulpur	Daily.
		Baharia	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Sripatganj	Monday and Friday.
	Jhusi ...	Kakra	Ditto.
		Parsadih Chak (Bhikari),	Ditto.
		Jhusi	Daily.
		Babuganj	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Rithaiya	Ditto.
		Sahson	Tuesday and Friday.
		Sarai Inayat ...	Ditto.
		Balrampur	Sunday and Thursday.
		Lalganj	Sunday and Wednesday.
Handia...	Mah ...	Mandwa	Ditto.
		Pura Mian... ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Utraon	Ditto.
		Nasir patti ..	Ditto.
		Janghai	Monday and Friday.
		Soron	Ditto.
		Ara Kalan	Ditto.
		Sarai Mamrez ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Ugarsenpur (Bibipur)...	Ditto.
		Partabpur	Ditto.
		Mahua Kothi ...	Ditto.
	Kiwai ...	Handia (Munshiganj) ...	Ditto.
		Baraut	Ditto.
		Bhiti	Ditto.
		Saidabad	Monday and Friday.
		Dhubaha	Ditto.
		Dhanupur	Sunday and Thursday.
		Amepur	Ditto.
Karchana...	Arail ...	Karchana (Hindupur)...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Sehra	Ditto.
		Karma	Tuesday and Friday.
		Baraon	Ditto.
		Akorha	Monday and Thursday.
		Jari	Ditto.
		Jasra	Ditto.

MARKETS, 1908—(*concluded*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Karchana—(*concld.*).	Arail—(*concld.*).	Rampur	Monday and Thursday.
		Bardaha	Ditto.
		Chhorbana	Ditto.
		Amlo	Ditto.
		Naini	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Kareha	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Khain	Ditto.
Bara ...	Bara ...	Shankargarh ...	Daily.
		Chaukhandi ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Garaiya (Jari) ...	Monday and Thursday.
Meja ...	Khairagarh	Manda	Ditto.
		Mehan	Ditto.
		Mahewa	Ditto.
		Kuraon	Ditto.
		Meja	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Lotar	Ditto.
		Ramnagar	Sunday and Thursday.
		Lindiari	Ditto.
		Khiri	Tuesday and Thursday.
		Bharatganj ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Kohrar	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Sirsa	Monday and Friday.
		Barokhar	Wednesday and Saturday.

FAIRS, 1908.

Tahsil.	Pargana.		Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate attendance.
Allahabad.	Chail.	Allahabad.	Barahi Patti.	Magh Mela...	All Magh ...	200,000
			Ditto ...	Basant Panchami.	Magh Sudi 5th ...	5,000
			Ditto ...	Dasahra ...	Jeth Sudi 10th ...	2,000
			Atarsuia	Ditto ...	Kuar Sudi 7th to 10th.	10,000
			Shahrara Bagh.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6,000
			Alopi Bagh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4,000
			Colonelganj.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3,000
			Ditto ...	Akha Naumi.	Karik Sudi 9th ...	1,000
			Ditto ...	Sheoratri ...	Phagun Sudi 13th.	1,000
			Alopi Bagh	Alopi Debi ...	Chait and Asarh Badi 8th.	2,000
			Yahyapur,	Kaliyani Debi.	Chait Sudi 8th ...	4,000
			Ditto ...	Chachar ...	Chait Badi 1st ...	1,000
			Qurreshipur.	Janam Jamnaji.	Kartik Sudi 10th	1,000
			Saidpur ...	Balkhandi Mahadeo.	Last Monday of Aghan.	1,000
			Usmanpur,	Kartik Ashnan.	Kartik Sudi 2nd...	5,000
			Sipahdarganj.	Talab Deogir	Bhadon Sudi 5th...	3,000
			Barutkhana.	Sheokoti Mahadeo.	Sawan Sudi 8th ...	5,000
			Rasulabad,	Janamashtmi.	Bhadon Badi 8th.	1,000
			Miranpur	Guria ...	Sawan Sudi 5th...	3,000
			Baski Kalan.	Nagbasu ...	Ditto ...	3,000
			Daryabad...	Sohbat Ghazi Mian.	3rd Sunday in Jeth.	3,000
			Patti Jalal.	Ditto ...	2nd Sunday in Jeth.	6,000
			Bhikpur Mendwara.	Shah Ali Abdal.	3rd and 4th Shawal.	1,000
			Bakosi Mondha.	Samia Debi ...	Last Monday in Aghan.	1,000
			Narnan ...	Dasahra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	2,000
			Manauri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
			Bharwari ...	Ditto ...	Kuar Sudi 15th ...	3,000
			Tilhapur ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Sudi 5th...	2,000
			Muratganj...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4,000
			Saiyid Sarawan.	Amawas ...	Bhadon Amawas	2,000
			Baragaon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
			Kaju ...	Naraichha ...	Bhadon Sudi 5th.	4,000
			Sarai Akil ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th ...	4,000
			Kishanpur ...	Ambari Debi,	Every Monday and Friday.	1,500
			Balkaranpur,	Kanslila ...	Kartik Sudi 15th.	250

FAIRS, 1908—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate attendance.
Sirathu	Kara	Kara ...	Ashnan Kubrighat.	Bhadon Amawas.	4,000
		Do. ...	Ditto ...	Magh Amawas ...	3,000
		Do. ...	Ditto ...	Katik Sudi 15th...	700
		Do. ...	Dargah Saiyid Qutb-ud-din.	Thursday in Chait.	600
		Farahimpur-Kalesarmau.	Sitlaji ...	Chait Badi 8th ...	40,000
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Asarh Badi 8th ...	100,000
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sawan Badi 8th...	30,000
		Saunrai Buzurg.	Jalbihar ...	Bhadon Amawas...	2,000
		Sultanpur ...	Urs Khwaja Karak.	2nd Rajab ...	500
		Nara ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	1,700
		Shamsabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,800
		Daranagar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	5,000
		Shahzadpur...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,000
		Ditto ...	Gangaur ...	Chait Sudi 3rd ...	600
		Tigain ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
		Kundrawi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	300
		Keni ...	Ditto ...	Chait Sudi 4th ...	300
		Nizampur Nauzira.	Ditto ...	Chait Sudi 5th ...	400
		Muhammadpur Aintha.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,000
		Keman ...	Ditto ...	Chait Sudi 7th ...	300
		Sambhira Purab.	Ditto ...	Chait Sudi 8th ...	500
		Thon ...	Ditto ...	Chait Sudi 11th...	2,000
		Akbarpur ...	Ganga Ashnan	Magh Sankrant...	2,000
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jeth Sudi 10th ...	4,000
Manjhanpur.	Karari	Manjhanpur,	Gangaur ...	Chait Sudi 3rd ...	1,500
		Agiauna ...	Sitla Ashtmi,	Asarh Sudi 8th ...	1,500
		Nindauli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	8,000
		Kutira Pachhim.	Jhak Jhulni...	Bhadon Sudi 11th.	2,500
		Aidilpur ...	Naraichha ...	Bhadon Sudi 5th	300
		Kanaili ...	Kanslila ...	Kartik Sudi 11th.	4,000
		Karari ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	4,000
		Pali ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	200
		Dhikai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,000
		Gaura Tayabpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	200
		Danpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
	Atharban.	Adhauli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	400
		Gauraju ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	600
		Pachhim Sarira.	Jhak Jhulni.	Bhadon Sudi 13th	1,000
		Pabhosa ...	Jatra Parasnath.	Magh Sankrant...	2,000

FAIRS, 1908—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate attendance.
Soraon.	Soraon	Soraon ...	Sheokoti ...	Sawan Sudi 7th ...	400
		Khuntha ...	Ditto ...	Sawan Sudi 15th.	200
		Hajiganj ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	200
		Ditto ...	Debiji ...	Asarh Badi 7th ...	300
		Sheogarh ...	Debiji ...	Asarh Badi 7th ...	300
		Ditto ...	Sheokoti ...	Bhadon Badi 8th,	500
		Phaphamau...	Ganga Ashnan.	13th and 15th Sudi of every month.	2,000
		Jetwardih ...	Panda Mahadeo.	Phagun Badi 13th.	10,000
		Mau Aimma,	Bharat Milap	After the Ramlila.	1,000
		Ismailganj ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	800
		Sultanpur Birapur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,000
		Harrisonganj,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,000
		Mohanganj...	Janamashtmi	Bhadon Badi 8th.	2,500
	Nawabganj.	Singraur ...	Debiji ...	Asarh and Sawan Badi 7th.	9,000
		Sursatipur...	Sheokoti ...	Sawan Sudi 8th...	600
		Malak Harhar,	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	3,000
Phulpur.	Sikandra.	Phulpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,000
		Ditto ..	Ghazi Mian...	2nd Sunday in Jeth.	500
		Sikandra ...	Ditto ...	1st Sunday in Jeth.	40,000
		Parsadih ...	Barna Ashana.	Kartik Sudi 15th,	3,000
	Jhusi.	Old Jhusi ...	Urs Sheikh Taqi-ud-din.	8th Id-uz-zuha ...	800
		New Jhusi ...	Harhar ...	Katik Sudi 11th.	1,000
		Kakra ...	Durbasa Mahadeo.	Sawan Badi 5th...	20,000
		Pura Bhulai,	Urs Maulana Sikandar Ali.	14th Rabi-ul-awwal.	1,200
Handia.	Mah...	Handia ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 1st to 10th.	1,000
		Fatuha ...	Ghazi Mian...	1st Sunday in Jeth.	500
		Madaripur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
	Kiwai...	Kandaura ...	Mahadeo ...	Phagun and Sawan Badi 13th.	2,000
Karchana.	Arail	Arail ...	Magh Mela...	Magh Badi Amawas.	5,000
		Do. ...	Basant Panchmi.	Magh Sudi 5th ...	4,000
		Do. ...	Puranmashi,	Magh Sudi 15th.	4,000
		Do. ...	Sheoratri ...	Phagun Badi 13th.	2,000
		Do. ...	Khicharwar,	Makar Sankrant.	3,000
		Manaya ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3,000

FAIRS, 1908—(*concluded*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate attendance.
Karchana—(*concluded*).	Arail—(*concluded*).	Naini ...	Saini ...	Bhadon Sudi 5th.	7,000
		Karma ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	500
		Deorakh ...	Someswar Nath.	Phagun Badi 13th.	3,000
		Purwa Khas,	Ghazi Mian.	2nd Sunday in Jeth.	3,000
		Deoria ...	Jamdutia ...	Katik Sudi 2nd...	5,000
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chait Badi 2nd ...	4,000
Barah ...	Bara,	Sonbarsa ...	Mahadeo ...	Pus and Phagun Badi 13th.	3,010
		Pachwar ...	Bhairon Nath,	Chait Sudi 8th ...	5,000
		Khoha ...	Debiji ...	Ditto ...	4,000
		Ditto ...	Ghazi Mian...	1st Sunday in Jeth.	4,000
		Amilia ...	Debiji ...	Asarh Badi 8th...	9,000
		Shankargarh,	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	4,000
Meja ...	Khairagarh.	Meja ...	Bolan ...	1st Sunday of Bhadon Sudi.	2,000
		Manda ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	5,000
		Khiri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
		Sirsa ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3,000
		Paranipur ...	Baram ...	Every Saturday...	200
		Bampur ...	Makar Sankrant.	Magh Sankrant...	4,000
		Ramnagar ...	Mata ...	Every Tuesday from Asarh to Sawan.	200
		Aunta ...	Mahabir ...	Last Tuesday in Sawan.	10,000
		Hanumanganj,	Hanumaji ...	Every Tuesday ...	500
		Barokhar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	200
		Sohas ...	Mahadeo ...	Pus Badi 13th ...	3,000
		Madarha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,000

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